CHIEFS AND FAMILIES
OF
NOTE IN THE PUNJAB.

A REVISED EDITION OF "THE PUNJAB CHIEFS"

BY

SIR LEPEL H. GRIFFIN, K.C.S.I.,

OF

"CHIEFS AND FAMILIES OF NOTE IN THE PUNJAB"

BY

COLONEL CHARLES FRANCIS MASSY, INDIAN STAFF CORPS,

AND OF

"CHIEFS AND FAMILIES OF NOTE IN THE PUNJAB"

BY

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AND

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Revised and corrected up to July 1, 1939, under the orders of the Punjab Government

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VOLUME I.

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THE DELHI PROVINCE.

THE GURGAON DISTRICT.

THE KARNAL DISTRICT.

THE AMBALA DISTRICT.

THE HOSHIARPUR DISTRICT.

THE JULLUNDUR DISTRICT.

THE LUDHIANA DISTRICT.

THE FEROZEPORE DISTRICT.

THE LAHORE DISTRICT.

Preface to the Original Edition of the " Punjab Chiefs."

The histories of the Punjab Chiefs have been written by desire of Sir Robert Montgomery, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

The first portion of the work includes all the chiefs and Sardars of the plain country of the Punjab proper, from the Beas to the Indus. The second portion, which will be shortly published, treats of the outlying districts and dependencies of the province ; the Cis-Sutlej States ; the Jullundur Doab ; the Rajput Hill States ; the Derajat and Peshawar ; Bahawalpur and Kashmir and the Delhi territory.*

The intention of the work has been to give a picture of the Punjab aristocracy as it exists at the present day. No mention has accordingly been made of many families, Hindu and Muhammadan, once powerful and wealthy, which fell before the Sikhs. No mention has been made of many old Sikh families, whose *jagirs* were seized by Maharaja Ranjit Singh, and whose descendants are now plain husbandmen. A few notices of tribes and families of no present importance have, for special reasons, been given ; but, as a general rule, only the histories of those men have been written who possess, at the present time, rank, wealth or local influence.

It has not been found practicable to give, in the body of the work, the authorities, for every statement advanced ; and it may therefore be well to mention here the sources from which the information has been derived.

In the first place, each chief has sent a history of his family : sometimes meagre and fragmentary, sometimes full and connected, in many cases exaggerated and false.

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*Sir Lepel Griffin did not carry out his intention of publishing this second portion of the work.

Secondly, the whole records of the Punjab Government from annexation to the present year, the letters of the British Agents at Dehli and Ludhiana from 1809 to 1845, and the records of the old Sikh Government, have been largely made use of.

Thirdly, almost all histories, travels and memoirs relating to the Punjab, in English, Persian and Urdu, have been consulted.

Fourthly, the actors in, and eye-witnesses of the events described have been questioned ; a large number of the chiefs and Sardars, with their bards and family priests, have been examined personally ; and from their statements much new and interesting information has been gained.

Among those to whom acknowledgments are due for assistance in the preparation of the work are Pandit Manphul, Extra Assistant Commissioner, attached to the Secretariat, whose learning and great local knowledge have been invaluable ; Syad Hadi Hussain Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Gujrat ; and Maulvi Rajab Ali Khan , Khan Bahadur, of Ludhiana.

LEPEL H. GRIFFIN.

Preface to the Second Edition of the "Punjab Chiefs."

THE Punjab Chiefs, published more thnn twenty-five years ago, is out of print. Sir Lepel Griffin, then an Assistant Commissioner, wrote the biographies of the leading families of the existing Lahore and Rawalpindi Divisions. In the present edition his text has not been interfered with ; and my share of the work has been confined to the mention of changes which have since affected the families. Some of the so-called chiefs, even in this short space, have sunk into insignificance, or have been thrust out of the front rank by the better educated and more pushing men of the present day. Others are rapidly passing out of importance. But as a literary and historical record, Sir Lepel Griffin's work will keep fresh to the end of time ; and as a book of reference, it will be prized as long as this country is administered by British officials.

Sir Lepel Griffin was unable to carry out his intention of completing the histories. His work on the Rajas of the Punjab was a step in this direction ; but he left untouched the whole of the North-Western Frontier, most of the Himalayan tracts, and much of the Southern and Eastern Punjab. The duty of filling up these gaps has devolved upon me. The work is finished and will very shortly be published as a separate book.*

In connection with the present publication, I have to acknowledge the valuable assistance given me by Messrs. J. W. Gardiner, J. Wilson, E. Nicholl, and Baron Bentinck and Captain Dunlop Smith, as well as Rai Lachhman Das and Lala Ram Nath. The editing of this new edition was in the first instance entrusted to Colonel C. H. T. Marshall, who, before his transfer to Hyderabad, had collected some materials which I have made use of.

CHARLES FRANCIS MASSY.

KAPURTHALA :
1st *September*, 1890.

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*Chiefs and Families of Note in the Punjab.

Preface to the "Chiefs and Families of Note in the Punjab" (1890).

THE Punjab Chiefs, written more than a quarter of a century ago, dealt with the histories of the leading men in the districts between the Beas and the Indus, now known as the Lahore and Rawalpindi Divisions. A new edition has been recently prepared by me, in which these histories have been brought down to date.

The present work practically completes the biographies of the families of note in the Province. It covers the Dehli, Jullundur, Peshawar, and Derajat Divisions, and includes short notices of the Ruling Chiefs.

I was asked "to write a business-like book of reference for District and Administrative Officers, studying brevity and eschewing minute detail". These instructions I have obeyed at the sacrifice of much interesting matter which came under my hand. The book will not attract the general reader ; but it will probably be found useful as one of reference, and every endeavour has been made to secure an accurate record of modern facts affecting the families. The histories were reviewed in type by the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor, and by the various District Officers of the Province.

I have great pleasure in making my acknowledgments to the friends who assisted me in the preparation of this work. It had been, in the first instance, entrusted to Colonel C. H. T. Marshall, who collected a large amount of material before his transfer to Hyderabad. Mr. Longworth Dames placed at my disposal his manuscript history of Dera Ghazi Khan ; and Mr. Manual, Head Clerk of the Dharamsala District Office, submitted excellent notes of the Kangra Rajputs, of which I have made much use. I have further received valuable help from Messrs. A. F. D. Cunningham, E. B. Francis, W. R. H. Merk, G. R. Drummond, J. Douie, A. Kensington, and Baron Bentinck,

as well as from Rai Lachhman Das, who helped me to correct the early proofs and Lalas Ram Nath, Gauri Shankar, Piyare Mohan, Rup Singh, Har Narayan and Amir Chand. In addition to the information furnished by the Darbaries themselves, I derived assistance from the various Settlement Reports of the Province, especially those of Messrs. O'Brien, Thorburn, Purser, Ibbetson, Fanshawe, T. G. Walker and Steedman. The accounts of the Ruling Chiefs are mainly an abstract of Griffin's Rajas of the Punjab, with modern facts added. It was thought advisable to include them so as to make the work complete as a book of reference.

CHARLES FRANCIS MASSY.

KAPURTHALA :

1*st September*, 1890.

Preface to the "Chiefs and Families of Note in the Punjab" (1909).

THE last editions of the "Punjab Chiefs" and "Chiefs and Families of Note'" in the Punjab were issued by Major C. F. Massy in 1890, and in the years that have since elapsed many changes have occurred among the families whose histories are included in the work. Early in 1907, His Honour Sir Charles Rivaz decided that revision and the preparation of a new edition should be undertaken, in order to rectify omissions and inaccuracies and to bring the work generally up-to-date.

Sir Lepel Griffin's original work dealt only with families of the present Lahore, Rawalpindi, and Multan Divisions. Major Massy's "Chiefs and Families of Note" contained the histories of the leading families of the Delhi, Jullundur, Derajat, and Peshawar Divisions, and those of the Ruling Chiefs of the Native States under the control of the Punjab Government. In the present editions the two books have been amalgamated. Families belonging to the present Frontier Province have been omitted; those belonging to British districts of the Punjab have been arranged in the topographical sequence of districts usually followed in Government publications; while the families of Ruling Chiefs have been arranged in the order of their official precedence.

As little change as possible has been made in the matter originally written by Sir Lepel Griffin, and the aim of the editors has been only to correct any obvious inaccuracies and to bring the histories and pedigree-tables up-to-date, by including in them an account of any changes that have occurred since the publication of the last edition. Information as to these changes had in most cases to be obtained through District Officers to whose assistance the editors desire to express their acknowledgments. Mention must particularly be made of the careful and accurate information submitted by Mr. T. Millar, Deputy Commissioner

of Kangra, Mr. C. W. Jacob, Assistant Commissioner at Gujran wala, and Sayad Amir Ali Shah, Head Clerk to the Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ghazi Khan.

Certain families have been omitted from the new edition which, in the opinion of Government, now occupied a position that did not warrant their retention. On the other hand very many applications for inclusion in the new edition were received from families not mentioned in previous editions. In the difficult task of deciding which of these applicants to admit, Government has been materially assisted by a strong and representative Committee of the Punjab Chiefs' Association, to which the Honourable Sardar Partap Singh, C. S. I., of Jullundur, acted as Secretary. To him, and to the other members of the Committee, the thanks of Government are due.

The pedigree-tables, which appear at the head of the history of each family, have in many cases been considerably abbreviated in order to save space. The names of the less important members of each family have been omitted from these tables where their insertion was not required in order to follow the test of the history. Complete pedigree-tables of all families have, however, as far as possible been inserted in the Appendix.

The task of editing and revising the work was originally entrusted to Major W. L. Conran, formerly Inspecting Officer of Imperial Service Troops, who assumed charge of his duties on April 5th, 1907. Major Conran was, however, compelled by ill-health to take leave in April, 1908, and since that date I have been in charge of the work in addition to my ordinary duties.

June, 1909. H. D. CRAIK.

Preface to the New Edition.

THIRTY years have elapsed since the last edition of " Chiefs and Families of Note in the Punjab " was revised by Major W. L. Conran and Mr. (now His Excellency Sir) Henry Craik. These years have been most eventful in the history of the Punjab and the changes that have occurred have considerably influenced the families mentioned in this work.

The Minto-Morley Reforms were followed by the Great War in which this province, ever true to its military traditions, played a notable part. Then came the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms, the Punjab Disturbances of 1919, the Non-Co-operation Movement and the Akali Agitation. Later, the Simon Commission visited India and produced its memorable report. Then the two Round Table Conferences were held in London. The Indian National Congress continued its activities throughout this period with ever increasing intensity. The national aspirations of the Indian people won recognition from the British Parliament through the enactment of the Government of India Act, 1935, and the inauguration of the first autonomous Cabinet in the Punjab on 1st April, 1937.

The last generation has, besides, witnessed a steady growth in what are known as the " nation-building " activities, *e.g.*, improvements in the methods of agriculture, establishment of industries, institution of co-operative societies, provision of medical relief to the poor and, most important of all, spread of literacy among the masses of the people.

In all these developments the Chiefs of the Punjab have played their part.

Apart from these changes, the mere lapse of time had rendered this publication quite out of date and, even though the Appendix had been re-cast in 1930, the Government decided, towards the end of 1935, that all the three volumes should be revised up-to-date.

This work was entrusted to Lt.-Colonel H. L. O. Garrett, I.E.S., the Keeper of the Records of the Punjab Government. He, however, retired from service after issuing the first circular to the Deputy Commissioners, asking for new facts, and the actual work of revision devolved upon me as his sucessor.

The order of families followed in the previous edition has been retained and little alteration made in the accounts up to 1909 except where absolutely necessary or in the case of obvious mistakes. The accounts of the princely families have been revised and retained in this book because of their relationships and associations with other families of this province and on grounds of historical continuity; even though the political control of the Punjab States has now passed to the Crown Representative. The history of each family and its pedigree-tables have been brought up-to-date in the light of the facts officially received up to 1st July, 1939. An effort has been made to introduce uniformity in the spellings of names and proper nouns and vernacular words and phrases have been italicised.

A number of families have been omitted from the present edition, as their altered circumstances, in the view of Government, do not merit their retention in this work. A few others have, on the other hand, been inserted for the first time. In the selection of the latter the Government have been advised by a representative committee of the Chiefs themselves, which was presided over by the Honourable Sardar Bahadur Sir Sundar Singh Majithia, C.I.E., Minister of Revenue, and to which I acted as Secretary.

In writing out the histories, I have almost entirely relied on data obtained through the Deputy Commissioners and verified by them. To their assistance I express my acknowledgment, particularly to that of Mr. A. MacFarquhar who, as Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar, supplied accounts in a fairly final form. I am also indebted to Sir Harold Wilberforce-Bell, some time Resident, Punjab States, for having kindly supplied authentic materials pertaining to the States. In

particular, I must express my sense of gratitude to Mr. F. H. Puckle, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., and Mr. J. D. Penny, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Chief Secretaries to Government, Punjab, during the period of revision, from whom I received much encouragement.

A special staff was employed to revise this publication in 1909; but the Keeper of the Records undertook this task without any addition to his existing staff. That the work has been completed in three years and a half—a year and a half lesser than the time spent over the previous edition— is largely due to the very active and willing help of my Assistants, Mian Muhammad Sadullah, M.A., and Khan Hussain Khan, both of whom, along with myself, worked in addition to their ordinary duties. The former laboured hard over the disputed headship cases and the omission of old and the inclusion of new families and the latter over the compilation of the pedigree-tables. They have also borne the brunt of the tedious task of proof-reading.

G. L. CHOPRA.

August, 1939.

CHIEFS AND FAMILIES OF NOTE

IN THE

PUNJAB.

MIRZA KHAIRUDDIN KHURSHAID JAH.

ABDUL NASAR MUHAMMAD MOAZZAM SHAH-I-ALAM BAHADUR SHAH I.

- Abdul Fateh Moizuddin Muhammad Jahandar Shah.
  - Azizuddin Muhammad Alamgir II.
    - Ali Gohar Jalaluddin Muhammad Shah-i-Alam II.
      - Abu Nasar Mohiuddin Akbar Shah II.
        - Abu Zaffar Sirajuddin Muhammad Bahadur Shah II.
      - Mirza Moazzam Bakht.
        - Azimuddin.
          - Kabiruddin.
            - Fiazuddin.
              - MIRZA KHAIRUDDIN KHURSHAID JAH (born 1914).
- Azimush Shah (King of Delhi).
  - Mirza Humayun Bakht.
    - Mirza Izzat-Afza.
      - Mirza Shujjaat Afza, *alias* Mirza Bhuchu.
        - Mirza Hidayat Afza, *alias* Mirza Ilahi Bakhsh (died 1878).
          - Mirza Suleman Shah (died 1890).
          - Mirza Surayya Jah *alias* Kaiwan Shah (died 1913).
            - Mirza Muhammad Shah (died 1925).
            - Mirza Jawan Bakht (died 1911).
          - Mirza Iqbal Shah (died 1892).

Mirza Surayya Jah, *alias* Kaiwan Shah, took the leading place on the list of Provincial Darbaris of the Delhi district. He inherited position and fortune from his father, Mirza Ilahi Bakhsh, whose devotion to the British cause in 1857 was of the highest value; and he was connected with the Royal House of Delhi through Nawab Umda-tuz-Zamani Nisa Begam, daughter of Alamgir II. Mirza Ilahi Bakhsh had considerable influence in the palace through the friendship borne him by the Begam Zinat Mahal, favourite wife of Bahadur Shah, last King of

Delhi. A daughter of the Mirza was married to the King's eldest son, Fateh-ul-Mulk Mirza Fakhru, who died shortly before the outbreak of the Mutiny. Mirza Ilahi Bakhsh remained inside the city during the siege, and was able to furnish important intelligence of the movements of the rebels, and to assist and protect our agents. He did his utmost to save the lives of a party of 50 Christians, who were cruelly massacred, ostensibly with the King's knowledge, within the palace precincts, and materially assisted our military operations by cutting the bridge-of-boats over the Jumna, opposite the city, thus stopping the entry of supplies and rebel reinforcements from the eastern side. Later on he brought about the peaceful surrender of the King, and helped Hodson in effecting the capture of the Princes Khizar Sultan and Abul Bakar, thus dealing the rebellion a death-blow by depriving the disaffected of their hereditary leaders. The Mirza's conduct was fully enquired into at the close of the rebellion and suitably rewarded. Hereditary pensions, aggregating Rs. 22,830 per annum, with effect from 1st May, 1857, were granted to him and his family in the following proportions:—

	Rs.
To the Mirza personally	9,550
To his wives	4,530
To his daughters	7,670
To his other relatives	1,080

Further, in 1861, in lieu of an assignment enjoyed by him jointly with others before the Mutiny from the villages of Sampla and Asauda in the Rohtak district, the Government of India granted to the Mirza solely a perpetual *jagir* of the value of Rs. 5,000 per annum, and in 1866 released to him and his family the revenues of certain villages in the Delhi and Meerut districts yielding Rs. 2,226 annually. He was awarded Rs. 1,14,376 as compensation for loss of property incurred during the siege. In 1872 he was allowed to borrow Rs. 35,000 from Government. More than one half of this sum was subsequently wiped out of the accounts as a matter of favour to the Mirza. An addition of Rs. 2,250 was made to his pension in 1877 on the occasion of the assumption by Her late Majesty of the title of Empress. Mirza Ilahi Bakhsh died in 1878 and was succeeded by his eldest son, Mirza Suleman Shah, who died in 1890. In the same year Mirza Surayya Jah, *alias* Kaiwan Shah, was recognised as chief representative of the Mughals in place of his elder brother. The Mirza was exempted from personal appearance in the civil courts; was an Honorary Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner, and was also a member of the managing committee of the Jama Masjid, the Fatehpuri Masjid and the Anglo-Arabic High

School. The pension inherited by the Mirza and his family amounted to Rs. 2,090 per mensem, of which Rs. 876 were the Mirza's personal pension, the rest being divided among his relatives. When the Delhi College ceased to exist in 1877, the Mirza made great efforts to re-establish the institution, securing promises of subscription amounting to Rs. 72,000, but his exertions did not meet with success. He subsequently founded the Shahzada High School in 1889. The expenditure on this school, amounting to Rs. 300 per mensem, after deducting the grant-in-aid, was met by him from his own pocket. He also gave the building called " Chandni Mahal ", rent-free for the use of the school. As a member of the managing committee of the Jama Masjid he superintended the expenditure of Rs. 1,55,000 given by the Nawab of Rampur for its repair. The Mirza married the daughter of His Late Highness Nawab Muhammad Ali Khan of Tonk. His mother, Nawab Abadi Begam Sahiba, was a grand-daughter of the Emperor Akbar Shah. Through the Mirza's intercession the Government of India sanctioned pensions in 1891 for 50 females and 5 males, and in 1897 for 62 females and 40 males, of Mughal origin, on the ground of their poverty. Mirza Surayya Jah died in 1913. He had two sons, Mirza Jawan Bakht and Mirza Muhammad Shah, two daughters, Malka-i-Jahan Begam and Nawab Badshah-i-Jahan Begam, and two wives, Nawab Shamsulzamani Begam, daughter of the Nawab of Tonk and Nawab Munirulzamani Begam, grand-daughter of Akbar Shah II, King of Delhi. He left his estate heavily encumbered. Mirza Jawan Bakht died of poisoning in his father's life-time. The legitimacy of Mirza Muhammad Shah was disputed. The Chief Commissioner of Delhi, therefore, took over the property under the Court of Wards. Despite all efforts on the part of the Court of Wards to clear the estate of debt and to avoid interminable litigation, it was involved in several civil suits. These took over 17 years to decide and cost nearly the whole of the surplus income of the estate. Mirza Muhammad Shah was declared legitimate in 1925 and received a share in the estate. But he was deprived of his share in the pensions and *jagirs* of the family. He died shortly afterwards leaving two heirs; his widow and his daughter. The present property of this family being governed by Muhammadan Law, 3/8ths of Muhammad Shah's share reverted to the step sister, and the share of the widow and the daughter was thus reduced very drastically. In 1931 the Government of India recognised Mirza Khairuddin Khurshaid Jah as successor of Mirza Surayya Jah as head of the family. Mirza Khurshaid Jah, who is the 4th head of the family since the Mutiny of 1857, is being educated at Mayo College, Ajmer. In order to liquidate the debts and to give the head of the family a chance of re-

couping, a loan has been taken from the District Board, Delhi, and the estate will not be released from the Court of Wards until the debt is fully paid. One of the sisters of Mirza Khairuddin Khurshaid Jah is studying at the Lady Hardinge Medical College, Delhi, for the M.B., B.S. degree.

The income of the estate at the time of Mirza Surayya Jah's death was about Rs. 18,000 per annum, but has now risen to about Rs. 25,000. The allowances of the wards and members of the family are now as follows: —

		Rs
1.	Nawab Munirulzamani Begam, widow of the late Mirza Surayya Jah	250 p. m.
2.	Nawab Badshah-i-Jahan Begam, widow of the late Mirza Surayya Jah	200 p. m.
3.	Mirza Amir Sultan, son-in-law	100 p. m.
4.	Nawab Qaisar-i-Jahan Begam, niece of the ... late Mirza Surayya Jah	145 p. m.
5.	Mst. Zohra Bano Begam, grand-daughter ... of Mirza Suleman Jah	20 p. m.

MUFTI KHAN MUHAMMAD ALA-UD-DIN HAIDER KHAN OF FARRUKHNAGAR.

- NUR-UL-HAQ.
  - Ghulam Hussain.
  - Aman-ul-Haq.
    - Five generations.
  - Khan Bahadur Bakhshi Ghulam Haidar Khan.
    - Ghulam Muhammad Khan (died 1833).
      - Captain Tafazzul Hussain Khan (died 1869).
        - Shahab-ud-din Haider Khan (dead).
        - Ghazi-ud-din Haider Khan (dead).
        - Ghyas-ud-din Haider Khan (dead).
        - Muhammad Siraj-ud-din Haider Khan (died 1931).
          - MUFTI KHAN MUHAMMAD ALA-UD-DIN HAIDER KHAN (born 1868).
            - Rashid-ud-din Haider Khan (died 1921).
              - Zail-ud-din Haider Khan (born 1912).
              - Taj-ud-din Haider Khan (born 1915).
            - Bashir-ud-din Haider Khan (born 1892).
              - Zakir-ud-din Haider Khan (born 1914).
              - Zahir-ud-din Haider Khan (born 1915).
              - Riaz-ud-din Haider Khan (born 1925).
            - Amir-ud-din Haider Khan (born 1895).
              - Five sons.
            - Zamir-ud-din Haider Khan (born 1901).
              - Two sons.
            - Iftikhar-ud-din Haider Khan (born 1906).
            - Zia-ud-din Haider Khan (born 1910).
          - Nasir-ud-din Haider Khan (died 1927).
          - Sarafaraz-ud-din Haider Khan (born 1873).
            - Two sons.
          - Aziz-ud-din Haider Khan (born 1912).
            - One son.
        - Jalal-ud-din Haider Khan (dead).
    - Khairat Ali Khan (dead).
    - Jiwan Ali Khan (dead).
    - Ewaz Ali Khan. (dead).
  - Muhibul-Haq.
    - Four sons (all dead).

Shaikh Umar-ud-Din came from Bokhara with Sultan Shahab-ud-din Ghori, and settled at Sultanpur near the junction of the Beas with the Sutlej. His sons moved down to Delhi and were appointed Muftis of the present town of Rewari. This honourable office remained with

the family for some generations. Aman-ul-Haq, in the time of Akbar-i-Sani (Akbar II) of Delhi, took service with Raghoji Rao Bhonsle, Raja of Nagpur, and served him for many years. His grandson, Muhib Hussain Khan, was given the Subedarship of Bhandara in Nagpur; and when the British annexed the State in 1853 on the death of the third Raghoji Rao without issue, he was appointed an Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Central Provinces. He died in 1870. His eldest son, Nur-ud-din Hussain Khan, was for some years a Risaldar in the Nagpur Mounted Police.

Zaffar Ali Khan, son of Aman-ul-Haq, held the post of Subedar in Nagpur for nine years on a salary of Rs. 6,000 per annum, and after his death in 1840 his five sons received small pensions from the State. One of them, Inayat Ali Khan, was for some years an Honorary Magistrate at Rewari in the Gurgaon District, being in receipt of a pension of Rs. 600 for military services, and Abdul Ali Khan, another of the sons, was a Risaldar in the 2nd Punjab Cavalry during the Mutiny. Their uncle, Muhib-ul-Haq, was for some years Judge of Nagpur before annexation.

Bakhshi Ghulam Haider Khan, great-grandfather of the present head of the family, took service with the Nizam of Hyderabad, and commanded a small contingent under Wellington at the Battle of Assaye in 1803. He was rewarded with the title of Khan Bahadur, and received a *muafi* grant of fourteen hundred bighas in the Rewari Tahsil. He afterwards transferred his services to Raghoji Rao Bhonsle, Raja of Nagpur, who was poisoned by his nephew, Apa Sahib, in 1816. Khan Bahadur Bakhshi Ghulam Haider Khan opposed Apa Sahib's attempt against the English in 1817, and he was continued for twelve years in command of the Nagpur troops after the Raja was driven out. Three of his sons also were employed in the army. The eldest, Ghulam Muhammad Khan, succeeded him in the military command at Nagpur and left a son, Tafazzul Hussain Khan, afterwards Captain, who was in command of the local Cavalry Corps at Nagpur when, in May 1857, the news of the Delhi Mutiny reached that city. To his exertions was, in a measure, due the failure of the attempt made by his regiment to stir up a rebellion in that part of India. He was rewarded with a commission as a Risaldar in the Mounted Police and the title of Sardar Bahadur. In 1860 he was granted *biswedari* and *jagir* rights in Farrukhnagar and Rewari in the Gurgaon District, yielding Rs. 6,000 annually, subject to a *nazarana* deduction of Rs. 1,500. This grant was continued to his son, Muhammad Siraj-ud-din Haider Khan, who succeeded him as head of the family and was a Divisional Darbari. In

1868 Muhammad Siraj-ud-din was appointed an Honorary Magistrate and Sub-Registrar of Farrukhnagar, the registration powers being withdrawn in 1893 as there was no work. In 1877 he was given second class magisterial powers and also civil powers to hear cases up to a limit of Rs. 300. The latter powers were enhanced to Rs. 500 in 1884. He was also for a time President of the local Municipal Committee, but resigned this position in 1893. His extravagance unfortunately led the family into great monetary difficulties, and in 1886 his affairs were placed under the Court of Wards, and eventually the Government of India, in consideration of the services of his father and grandfather, sanctioned a loan at 4 per cent. of Rs. 42,000. This loan was paid off, though the jagirdar still remained somewhat heavily under debt. In 1914, he was appointed President of the Notified Area Committee of Farrukhnagar which position he continued to hold till his death in 1931. For his services in the Great War, he was awarded a watch, a gun, and a few Sanads in addition to 9 squares of land in the Lower Bari Doab Colony. He was also awarded the Qaisar-i-Hind Medal.

He had three sons, and the eldest, Muhammad Alauddin Haider Khan, succeeded him as President of the Notified Area Committee and as Divisional Darbari. The latter's eldest son, Muhammad Bashir-ud-Din Haider Khan, is a Sarbarah Zaildar and an elected Member of the Town Committee. His younger brothers are also Lambardars of various other places in the district.

In 1932 a loan of Rs. 40,000 was sanctioned by Government to repay the debts of the estate.

THE KARNAL DISTRICT.

The interesting sketch which follows, of the modern history of Karnal, is from the pen of the late Sir Denzil Ibbetson, at one time Settlement Officer of that District.

Towards the end of the seventeenth century the Delhi Empire was fast falling to decay, and the Sikhs rising to power. In 1709 Bunda, some time the chosen disciple of Guru Gobind Bairagi, raised his standard in these parts, and collecting an army of Sikhs, occupied the whole of the country west of the Jumna. He laid the whole neighbourhood waste, and especially the neighbourhood of Karnal, where he killed the Faujdar and massacred the inhabitants.

In 1738 Nadir Shah, enraged at not being recognised by the Delhi Court, invaded India. On 8th January, 1739, he reached Sirhind, where he learned that Muhammad Shah with an enormous army occupied a strongly fortified camp at Karnal. He marched on to Taraori, on which he had to turn his guns before it would open its gates to him. Here he learned from some prisoners that the approach to Karnal from the direction of Taraori was through dense jungle and exceedingly difficult; and that Muhammad Shah had no room to move in, being encamped in a small plain which was hardly sufficient for his camp, and surrounded on three sides by thick woods. He accordingly resolved to take the enemy in flank from the south-east. On the 15th January he left Taraori, and, marching round by the banks of the Jumna to the back of the city, advanced to a position close to the Delhi camp. Meanwhile he sent Prince Nisar-ullah Mirza with a considerable force to a spot north of the canal and close to Karnal. All this time Muhammad Shah was not even aware that Nadir Shah was in the neighbourhood. Just at this time a detachment which had been sent to oppose Saadat Khan, Viceroy of Oudh, who was marching from Panipat with reinforcements, came to close quarters with him. Nadir Shah and Prince Nisar-ullah at once marched to the support of their detachment, which was the first intimation the Imperial army had of their presence. The engagement which followed was not decisive. But the army of Muhammad Shah, which had already been encamped for three months at Karnal and had suffered greatly from want of supplies, was now cut off from the open country in the rear, and food became so scarce that a seer of flour could not be bought for four rupees. Thus Muhammad Shah was starved into submission, and on the 13th of February yielded to the invader, who led him in his train to Delhi. In 1748 Ahmad Shah was met at Panipat by the royal paraphernalia and the news of

the death of Muhammad Shah, and there and then formally assumed the royal titles.

From this time to the establishment of English rule, a time of horror followed, which is still vividly remembered by the people, and was fittingly ushered in by the greatest of all the battles of Panipat. In the rainy season of 1760, Sadasheo, the Mahratta Bhao, marched upon Kunjpura, an Afghan town close to Karnal, which was then strongly fortified and at which 20,000 Afghan troops were then encamped. He put the whole of them to the sword, and pillaged the country round. Ahmad Shah, who was in the Doab, was unable to cross the Jumna in time to prevent this disaster; but at length he forded the river near Bagpat and advanced against the enemy, who retreated to Panipat. There the Mahrattas strongly fortified themselves. The Durranis encamped close in front of them, and for five months the two armies, numbering more than 400,000 souls, remained engaged in fruitless negotiation and constant skirmishes. The Durrani army had free access to their camp on all sides, while they gradually confined the Mahrattas more and more to their entrenchments. The latter had long ago consumed all the provisions obtainable at Panipat; at length supplies wholly failed; and on the 6th January 1761, the Bhao advanced to action. The Mahrattas were utterly routed, and many of them were driven into the town of Panipat, whence next morning the conqueror brought them out, distributed the women and children, and massacred the men in cold blood. The fugitives were followed all over the country, and killed wherever they were overtaken. It is said that 200,000 Mahrattas were slain in this battle.

No sooner had the Mahrattas temporarily disappeared than the Sikhs appeared on the scene. In 1763 they defeated Zain Khan, the Durrani Governor of Sirhind, and took possession of the whole of Sirhind as far south as Panipat. Raja Gopal Singh on this occasion seized Jind, Safidon, Panipat and Karnal, though he was not yet strong enough to hold them; but in 1772 he was confirmed in his possessions up to within a few miles north of Panipat and west of Karnal, as a tributary of the Delhi Emperor. At the same time Raja Gurdit Singh seized Ladwa and Shamgarh up to within a few miles north of Karnal.

Recalled by these events, Ahmad Shah once more appeared for the last time in Hindustan in 1767, and, conquering the Sikhs in several battles, marched as far as Panipat; but as soon as he disappeared the Sikhs again resumed their hold of the country. In 1774 Rahim Dad Khan, Governor of Hansi, attacked Jind; but was defeated with heavy loss, while Gajpat Singh again seized Karnal. In 1777 Najaf Khan,

the Imperial Wazir, marched in person to restore his authority. The Sikhs invited the aid of Zabita Khan, a Rohilla Chief, who had rebelled; and, joining their force with him, encountered the Imperial army at Panipat, and fought a battle said to have been only less terrible than that of 1761. No marked advantage remained with either side; and by a treaty then concluded between the Rajas and the Emperor, the Sikhs relinquished their conquests in Karnal and its neighbourhood, excepting seven villages which Gajpat Singh was allowed to keep. But the treaty was not observed; and in 1779 a last attempt was made by the Delhi Court to recover its lost territory. In November of that year Prince Farkhunda Bakht and Nawab Majid-ud-daula marched out at the head of a large army, 20,000 strong, and met some of the minor Sikhs at Karnal. He made terms with these chieftains, who were jealous of the growing power of Patiala; and the combined forces marched upon that state. While negotiations were in progress, reinforcements advanced from Lahore, the Karnal contingent deserted, bribery was resorted to, and the Imperialists retired precipitately to Panipat. About this time Dharam Rao held the greater part of the tract on the part of the Mahrattas, and was temporarily on good terms with the petty Sikh Chiefs north of Karnal. In 1785 he marched, at the invitation of the Phulkian Chiefs, against Kaithal and Ambala; and after some successes, and after exacting the stipulated tribute, withdrew to his headquarters at Karnal. In 1789 Scindia marched from Delhi to Thanesar and thence to Patiala, restored order more or less in the country west of the Jumna, and brought the Patiala Diwan back with him as far as Karnal as a hostage. In 1794 a large Mahratta force under Anta Rao crossed the Jumna. Jind and Kaithal tendered their homage; but the Patiala troops surprised the army in a night attack, and Anta Rao retired to Karnal. In 1795 the Mahrattas once again marched north, and defeating Raja Bhag Singh at Karnal, finally wrested that city from him and made it over to George Thomas, who took part in the fight. He had, however, obtained the *jagir* of Jhajjar, and making himself master of Hissar, harried the neighbouring Sikh territories; meanwhile Raja Gurdit Singh, of Ladwa, obtained possession of Karnal. In 1798 Begam Samru was stationed with her forces at Panipat to protect the western frontier during the struggle with Jaipur. In 1799 Scindia sent General Perron, to whom the *pargana* of Panipat had been granted, to bring the Sikhs to order. He recruited at Karnal, where the Nawab of Kunjpura joined him; but matters were settled amicably. In 1801 Thomas made a foray through Karnal and Panipat, and then retreated to Hansi. The Sikhs asked the Mahrattas for help against him; and Scindia on the Sikhs promising to become

his subsidiaries and to pay him five lakhs of rupees, sent General Perron against him. In the battle that followed Thomas lost all his conquests, retired to British territory, and shortly afterwards died. Safidon and Dhatrat were then made over again to Jind by the Mahrattas.

On the the 11th September, 1803, Lord Lake defeated the Mahrattas at the battle of Delhi; and on the 30th December, Daulat Rao Scindia, by the treaty of Surji Arjangam, ceded his territories in the north of India to the allies; while the Partition Treaty of Poona, dated five months later, gave the provinces about Delhi, from that time known as the conquered provinces, to the English. Immediately after the battle of Delhi Begam Samru made her submission to General Lake; and the Rajas of Jind and Kaithal were hardly less prompt. Their advances were favourably received; and in January 1805, they joined their forces with ours. The other Sikh chiefs, including Ladwa and Thanesar, had actually fought against us at Delhi, and for a whole year they constantly displayed active hostility, till they were finally routed by Colonel Burn at the end of 1804. In March 1805, an amnesty was proclaimed to all the Sikhs on condition of peaceable behaviour; but Raja Gurdit Singh of Ladwa was expressly excluded from this amnesty, and in April of the same year the English forces marched upon his fort of Karnal and captured it.

Meanwhile Lord Wellesley had returned to England, and Lord Cornwallis had been sent out expressly to reverse his policy. The leading feature of the new programme was the withdrawal from all the recently acquired territory west of the Jumna. And as that territory had to be disposed of, it was natural that the petty chieftains who had done us service in the late struggle even, if only by abstaining from or relinquishing opposition to us, should be rewarded. The whole tract was therefore parcelled out between them and others.

The sovereign powers of the Rajas of Jind, Kaithal, Ladwa, Thanesar and Shamgarh, and of the Nawab of Kunjpura, were confirmed; and they were continued in the lands held by them under treaty from the Mahrattas, except that Ladwa was deprived of Karnal as already mentioned. The Jind Raja was granted the *pargana* of Gohana, and he and the Raja of Kaithal had the *pargana* Barsat-Faridpur made over to them jointly. Eight villages were made over to the Nawab of Kunjpura. The Mandals, who held large *jagirs* in Muzaffarnagar, were induced to exchange them for so much of *paragana* Karnal as was left unallotted.

Begam Samru received considerable grants, including some villages of the tract, in addition to her original fief of Sardhana; and

considerable grants were made to people who had done good service, and notably to Mirza Ashraf Beg and Mir Rustam Ali.

The policy which bade us abstain from interference west of the Jumna did not long stand the test of actual practice. In 1806 Ranjit Singh crossed the Sutlej with his army and marched to Thanesar; and it soon became apparent that either he or we must be master in the tract. The events and negotiations that followed, how the Sikh army marched about within twenty miles of our lines at Karnal, and how we were compelled to insist upon Ranjit Singh's withdrawal beyond the Sutlej, are told in most interesting detail by Sir Lepel Griffin in his *Punjab Rajas*. The Treaty of Lahore, dated 25th April, 1809, and the Proclamation of the 3rd of May following, finally included the country to the west of the Jumna in our Indian Empire; and with this event ended the political history proper of the Tract.

It will be useful to note the dates of a few events subsequent to the treaty of 1809. About 1810 the *jagir* grants which had been made in 1805-06 were declared grants for life only, and were taken under our police supervision. They were gradually resumed on the death of the holders. Bhai Lal Singh died in 1816, and Raja Bhag Singh in 1819; and these two, with the Mandals, held the greater portion of the Tract. *Pargana* Karnal was continued to the Mandals in perpetuity on a fixed quit-rent in 1806. In 1834 part of Jind and in 1843 the whole of Kaithal, lapsed to us on the failure of the reigning line. In the latter year parts of Safidon and Asandh were acquired from Jind by exchange. In 1845 we confiscated the Ladwa estates bordering on the tract as a punishment for treason in the Sikh War. And in the same year the Sardars of Thanesar, Kunjpura and Shamgarh were deprived of sovereign power, and reduced to the position of simple *jagirdars*. In 1850 the whole of Thanesar lapsed on the death of the widow of Fateh Singh, the last Chief of Thanesar.

NAWAB IBRAHIM ALI KHAN OF KUNJPURA.

NAWAB NAJABAT KHAN.
(Died 1760).

- Nawab Muhammad Daler Khan (died 1773).
- Jamal Khan. — Four generations.
- Kamal Khan. — Two sons.
- Ikhtiar Khan (died 1789). — Six generations.
- Aman Khan. — Four generations.
- Two other sons.

Sons of Nawab Muhammad Daler Khan:

- Nawab Gulsher Khan (died 1801).
- Karam Sher Khan (died 1848). — Five generations.
- Muhammad Shamsher Khan.
- Nasir Khan (dead). — Two generations.
- Ghulam Yahya Khan. — Four generations.
- Sadullah Khan (dead). — Four generations.
- Four other sons.

Sons of Nawab Gulsher Khan:

- Nawab Rahmat Khan (died 1822).
- Ghulam Muhi-ud-Din Khan (died 1848). — Four generations.
- Ghulam Rasul Khan (died 1876). — Two generations.
- Ghulam Muhammad Khan (dead). — Three generations.
- Sher Ali Khan (died 1867). — Four generations.

Sons of Nawab Rahmat Khan:

- Nawab Bahadur Jang Khan (died 1829).
- Nawab Ghulam Ali Khan (died 1849).
- Shahbaz Khan (died 1879). — Two generations.
- Jan Baz Khan (died 1883). — Three generations.

Sons of Nawab Ghulam Ali Khan:

- Nawab Muhammad Ali Khan (died 1886).
- Muhammad Hasham Ali Khan (dead).

Sons of Nawab Muhammad Ali Khan:

- Dost Muhammad Khan (died 1872).
- Ahmad Ali Khan (dead).
- HON'BLE NAWAB MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM ALI KHAN (born 1879).
- Ikram Ullah Khan (dead).
- Ahsanullah Khan (born 1880).
- Three other sons.

Sons of Ahsanullah Khan:

- Muhammad Ahsan Ali Khan.
- Inayatullah Khan.

Sons of Hon'ble Nawab Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan:

- Fayyaz Ali Khan (born 1904).
- Iqbal Ali Khan (born 1910).
- Iftikhar Ali Khan born 1916).
- Marghub Ali Khan (born 21).
- Akhtar Ali Khan (died 1924).
- Asghar Ali Khan (born 1925).

The Kunjpurias are amongst the best known of the Muslim families in the Delhi Division. The head of the house enjoys the title of Nawab, and their jurisdiction as semi-independent chiefs was only

lost to them under the operation of Lord Hardinge's order, dated 17th November, 1846, affecting all but nine of the petty rulers in the plains south and east of the Sutlej. They are Rohillas of Yusafzai origin, and class themselves with other Pathans settled in the Panipat Tahsil as Zakka Khels, though their identity with any existing tribe on the Peshawar frontier has long since been lost, They marry amongst themselves, and all their social observances assimilate with those of their Pathan neighbours, classed generally as "Hindustanis." Yet it may be mentioned, as tending to prove the undoubted Trans-Indus connection at some remote period and as showing the desire of the Kunjpurias to be esteemed as genuine Yusafzais, that even to the present day they are visited at uncertain intervals by men of the clan from Attock and Peshawar, whom they receive with honour as "cousins," and who, no doubt, find the occasional pilgrimage to Karnal one of profit as well as of pleasure. The Kunjpurias are credited in the earlier Government records as having come from "Gurgusht in the Sind country." By Sind is probably intended in this case the country of the Upper Indus, for the large village of Gurgushti in the Attock District is close to the Indus or Sind river, in the Chach plain north-east of Attock; and the Pathans of Gurgushti are especially given to claiming kinship with the Kunjpura Chiefs. Thus in 1886, on the death of the late Nawab Muhammad Ali Khan, a Gurgushti deputation duly appeared at Karnal to offer condolences, and to take back with them the presents such attention was bound to secure. But here the connection always ends, and there are no modern instances of Kunjpurias having secured Gurgushtian ladies as brides. The border Pathans would probably smile were such a request preferred by their brethren of the lower Punjab.

Nothing certain is known regarding the settling of the Gurgushtis in India. They were classed as Rohilla Pathans, and received employment about the Delhi Court in the early days of the Muhammadan conquests. But they were of small account until one of their number, Najabat Khan, founded the fortunes of the family by his own pluck and energy. He flourished in the early part of the eighteenth century, and after serving as a Captain in the Imperial forces, secured for himself a considerable tract of fertile land along an arm of the Jumna as it then flowed in a channel, now dry, known as the Puran, in the present Pipli Tahsil of the Karnal District. He plundered the Bazidpur villages in the Bidauli Pargana of Saharanpur, and built for himself in the Jumna marshes a strong tower which he named Kunjpura, or the Heron's Nest. His sons re-named it Najabat Nagar in his honour;

but their children have ever since been known as Kunjpurias. Najabat Khan was not allowed peaceful possession of his acquisitions. The old Bazidpur owners complained to Izat Khan, the Chakladar of Saharanpur, who advanced against the freebooter with such forces as he had at his command; but Najabat held his own and slew the Imperial agent. This was more than even the effete Muhammadan Government of that day could stand. Mul Raj, Governor of Panipat, was ordered to seize the person of the rebel and produce him before the Emperor at Delhi. But he was released in a few years, after the manner of the age, upon promise of paying a fine, which was never redeemed.

Najabat Khan sided with Nadir Shah in his conquest of Delhi in 1739, and was recognized by the new power as rightful owner of the Kunjpura lands. Kunjpura itself was regarded as a post of strategical importance, covering the Begi ferry on the road from Saharanpur to Delhi, and commanding the Imperial bridge over the canal between Karnal and the fortified *sarai* at Gharaunda, in the direction of Panipat. It was the scene of many a struggle between the Imperialists and the Mahrattas in the middle of the eighteenth century. In one of these castles, in 1760, Najabat Khan met with his death, defending the stronghold in the interests of the Abdalis against a sudden attack made by the Mahratta General, Sada Sheo, who put the garrison to the sword and levelled the place with the ground, burning most of the villages in the neighbourhood. Najabat's eldest son, Daler Khan, succeeded in escaping across the Jumna, and had his revenge in the following year by taking part in the battle of Panipat, when the Mahrattas suffered a crushing defeat at the hands of the Durranis.

Daler Khan's assistance to the Durranis was evidently of considerable value, for the family possess sanads bearing the seal of Ahmad Shah, reciting his services and those of his father to "this God-given Government," and confirming him in the rule and revenues of Kunjpura, Indri and Azimabad. The grant extended over 150 villages in the modern divisions of Karnal, Indri, Thanesar, Shahabad and Badauli. The Chief was bound to render active assistance in times of trouble, and he was made to keep up a large force of horse and foot for the Imperial services. The *mahals* of Karnal and Safidon were afterwards bestowed in lieu of certain other villages resumed. Upon Daler Khan personally was conferred about this period the title of Bakhshi and Arjamand. But he lost much of his property shortly before his death in 1773, owing to the incursions of Raja Gajpat Sing. ' Tind and

the other Sikh Chiefs, who were now busily feeling their way towards Delhi. His successor, Gulsher Khan, was unable to resist this forward movement, and gradually lost what remained of the family estates west of the Jumna. But the fortunes of the Kunjpurias revived about the year 1787, when Scindia checked the growing power of Patiala and expelled the Jind Raja, Bhag Singh, from Karnal. Ten years later we find Gulsher recognized by General Perron as Nawab of Kunjpura for help rendered in chastising George Thomas and the Jind and Ladwa Chiefs, whose successful adventures had begun to awaken the fears of the Mahrattas for the safety of their north-western border. Thus Rahmat Khan, who succeeded his father Gulsher as Nawab in 1801, was a personage of importance, whose alliance Lord Lake was glad to secure when gathering strength early in the century to crush Holkar and the combination of Sikh States headed by the Ladwa Chief. His son, Bahadur Jang Khan, was awarded a *jagir* on life tenure in seven villages of the Karnal Pargana under a *farman* signed by Lord Lake in 1806, afterwards confirmed by a sanad of Lord Minto, the Governor-General. We find by a return prepared in 1809 that the Kunjpura Chief Rahmat Khan with his brother Ghulam Muhi-ud-din Khan and their uncle Karam Sher Khan were then possessed of 120 villages in the *Parganas* of Karnal, Indri and Badauli, yielding a revenue of nearly Rs. 90,000. Their holdings were subject to the condition of furnishing a contingent of 20 horse and 600 foot. Rahmat Khan's estates in the Indri-Thanesar tract, yielding Rs. 72,000 per annum, were, under the Governor-General's Proclamation, dated 22nd August, 1811, confirmed to him as an independent and protected Chief. His son's jagir was situated in the Delhi territory, and was valued at Rs. 2,900 per annum. The Saharanpur lands were held on *zamindari* tenure. By an *Itilanama* issued in 1809 the Kunjpura Chiefs were estopped from levying tolls and customs duties upon goods crossing the Jumna in the neighbourhood of their estates. This curtailment of their privileges appears to have been the subject of a remonstrance on the part of the Nawabs, for various sums were paid to them from year to year after 1813 by way of compensation for loss of revenue; and they continued to levy *chungi* upon articles consumed within the limits of the estate until 1843, when it was abolished under an order of Sir Henry Lawrence, then Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent. Since 1852 the Nawabs have been allowed a fixed sum of Rs. 3,210 annually in lieu of all claims to tolls and customs dues of every description. As already mentioned, the Nawabs lost their independent status in 1846; and three years later Lord Hardinge's action was confirmed by Lord Dalhousie, who, under a Proclamation of June 1849, declared

that, with the exception of nine states specified, "all the Chiefs would cease to hold severeign powers, would lose all civil, criminal and fiscal jurisdictions, and would be considered as no more than ordinary subjects of the British Government in possession of certain exceptional privileges." Henceforth the Nawabs of Kunjpura were mere *jagirdars*, occasionally exercising judicial powers specially conferred.

Much of the legitimate power and influence which this family might reasonably have exercised had been lost by the unhappy relations of different members who had quarrelled with each other, and especially with the head of the house, for their own individual objects.

As far back as 1806, the differences between Rahmat Khan and his brother Ghulam Mohi-ud-din, regarding the succession to the patrimony, terminated in an open rupture. Their armed retainers came to blows, and antiquated pieces of cannon were used by the combatants within hearing of the cantonment of Karnal. The Kunjpura people were described in an official report of those days "turbulent and unruly beyond any other race in India, given to habits of aggression, violence and contempt of all order and authority." The aim of the younger brother, Ghluam Muhi-ud-din, was to dismember the inheritance on the strength of an alleged custom, under which the sons of the Chief by his first wife were said to have the right to share the patrimony between them. Being unable to prove this allegation, he repeated his demand in another form, requiring the assignment of a number of villages, equal almost to one-half of the estate, for his separate maintenance. After much squabbling and not a little bloodshed the parties referred their quarrel to arbitration, and formally agreed to abide by the finding in presence of Mr. Metcalfe, Agent, and his Assistant Mr. W. Fraser. Hereunder certain villages were assigned to Ghulam Muhi-ud-din for the purpose of providing him with a proper maintenance, and not with the object of giving him a separate share or splitting up his father's property. The grantee was in 1822 held free from liability to contribute towards the support of his younger brother, whose maintenance became a charge upon the possessions of the Nawab. In reporting this decision the position of Ghulam Muhi-ud-din was explained by Sir C. T. Metcalfe in the following terms: "Had the question then been as to the right of Ghulam Muhi-ud-din to a portion as one of several younger brothers, he must, I conceive, have received a smaller provision than he obtained. But that was not the question, nor was the matter settled on any ground of right. The adjustment was simply an agreement between the parties, both yielding to the opinions of the arbitrators. Ghulam Muhi-ud-din

Khan was more in the character of a rival than of a younger brother. His pretensions arose out of circumstances antecedent to our rule. We had strictly refrained from interference in the affairs of the petty States on our frontier. The two brothers were at war, and if the scene of action had not been within a few miles, or perhaps within sight, of one of our cantonments, they would have been left to fight it out, and would probably have destroyed each other, or would have fallen under the domination of some superior State. The arrangement concluded between them was considered by me more as a treaty of peace between contending parties than as a legal settlement of mutual rights."

Nawab Rahmat Khan died in 1822, and was followed by his son Bahadur Jang, who held the estate for six years. On his death the life-jagir in Pargana Karnal lapsed to Government under the terms of the Sanad of 1806. He was succeeded in default of male issue by his next brother Ghulam Ali Khan, who was duly recognized by the Governor-General as "rightful successor to the principality of Kunjpura." Ghulam Ali's younger brothers lost no time in following their uncle's example, and in 1834 one of them, Shahbaz Khan, put forward a claim to ownership in one-third of the estate. This was rejected by Sir George Clerk, Political Agent at Ambala, who, in reporting the case to the Governor-General's Agent at Delhi, remarked: "If the Kunjpura lands are to be regarded as private property, no time should be lost in subjecting this inheritance to the rules of *Shara*. But if it be deemed expedient to maintain the Chief in respectability and authority, the provisions of *guzara* for his brother should be left in a measure to the Nawab's discretion." Sir Charles Metcalfe in reply (dated 12th December, 1836) laid down on the authority of the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, that "Kunjpura must be regarded as a principality, and the younger branches must depend upon the older for support; the amount of this provision being regulated by the custom of the family."

On the death of Ghulam Muhi-ud-din in 1841 his assigned villages reverted to Nawab Ghulam Ali Khan, with the exception of the one village of Biana and the lands of seven wells in Kunjpura, which were apportioned for the maintenance of Muhammad Yar Khan, son of Ghulam Muhi-ud-din.

In 1843 the Nawab had an opportunity of proving his loyalty by furnishing a party of 50 *sowars* to assist in suppressing the disturbances at Kaithal, described in another chapter, brought about by the decision of Government to treat the estate as an escheat on the death without

issue of Bhai Udai Singh. The men remained at the disposition of Sir Henry Lawrence for two months, and their services were duly acknowledged in a letter of thanks to the Nawab. He was again forward in assisting during the First Sikh War with carriage and supplies.

Nawab Ghulam Ali Khan died in 1849, and was succeeded by his son Mohammad Ali Khan. His latter years had been embittered by violent family quarrels, instigated by Ghulam Muhi-ud-din's son Muhammad Yar Khan of Biana. These unfortunate dissensions, adverse to the best interests of the family, brought the estate to the verge of ruin, and paralyzed all attempts at vigorous action during the crisis of 1849, when a display of active loyalty would have for ever secured the Kunjpurias a high place in the esteem of the Paramount Power. Nawab Muhammad Ali Khan was only 20 years of age when his father died. He was beset with troubles from the commencement, due to the active opposition and underhand intrigues of his uncles, Shahbaz Khan and Janbaz, who were leagued with their cousin, Muhammad Yar Khan of Biana, to bring the head of the house to ruin, and thus secure a partition of the property amongst all the cousins. They accused the Nawab, through his step-mother, of having poisoned his elder brother in order to secure his own succession. But the charge was declared after investigation to be unfounded.

His next trouble was concerning the succession to the estate of his cousin, Tafazzul Hussain, who died in 1851, and whose grandfather, Karam Sher Khan, had been assigned lands for his maintenance in Ghir and portions of Kunjpura proper. These duly passed to Taffazzul Hussain, and his widow now set up Barkat Ali, the son of a slave girl, as his rightful successor. The decision of Government was in favour of direct heirs of Karam Sher Khan, excluding illegitimate offspring. With regard to the Nawab, it was held that his rights were only reversionary on the failure of all Karam Sher's immediate heirs.

Meanwhile the Biana branch had not been idle. Muhammad Yar Khan continued to press his suit, reducing the demand to one-fourth of the whole estate, but this was finally rejected, in 1851, by the Commissioner of Ambala. A fight next took place over the Nawab's reversionary rights in Muhammad Yar's Biana holdings, which dragged through the courts for many years. The Financial Commissioner ruled, in 1857, that Muhammad Yar was merely a life-tenant, as his father Ghulam Muhi-ud-din had never been acknowledged owner of a separate estate.

In 1857 Nawab Muhammad Ali Khan responded to the call of the Commissioner and placed the whole of his horse-and-foot men at

the disposal of Government. They were stationed at Thanesar, and assisted in preserving order and in supporting the executive authority. The Nawab's service commutation payment was remitted for one year, and the demand was permanently reduced by one-half. The family quarrels, which had been allowed to pend during the Mutiny, broke out afresh in 1859. Amongst other enormities the Nawab was charged with attempting to assassinate one of his kinsmen. This accusation of course fell to the ground. He was next reported as being in league with the Wahabis of Satana. The matter was enquired into, and the result was communicated to the Nawab in a letter from Government to the Commissioner, in which the following paragraph is deserving of record: "The Lieutenant-Governor requests you will inform the Nawab that in the opinion of the Government, so far from the accusations made by informers having brought any discredit on him, the inquiries made have resulted highly to his honour as tending to show that, although efforts were made to implicate him by sending the messenger of the fanatics to him on the ostensible plea of obtaining charity from him, these efforts proved wholly unsuccessful."

Nawab Muhammad Ali Khan's life was spent to the last in defending himself against a series of wholly groundless attacks made by his numerous relatives. It will serve no purpose to describe them here, and a mere list of the disputes would be of no value to those who have access to the fuller records of the public offices. But in the course of these disputes, settled either judicially or by interference of the executive, certain matters were decided which deserve a short notice. The sons of Sher Ali Khan, grand uncle of the Nawab, were, in 1875, awarded a joint maintenance of Rs. 666 per annum by the Nawab, voluntarily at the suggestion of the Commissioner of Delhi. Next Faiz Muhammad Khan, son of the Nawab's grand uncle Ghulam Rasul, who died in 1876, claimed to retain three wells in Kunjpura and an annuity of Rs. 167 as his hereditary right. The case dragged on until 1884, when Sir Charles Aitchison consented to act as arbitrator. His Honour found that as Faiz Muhammad Khan refused compliance with the conditions as to service and obedience to the Nawab, which are usual in the family on the part of those who receive maintenance, he was not entitled to the same amount as had been granted to others in the same degree of relationship, and that Rs. 293-7-0 a year was a proper sum for his maintenance.

A third dispute arose after the death of Muhammad Yar Khan in 1882 on the application of his son Ahmad Hassan to be recorded as *Jagirdar* of Biana and owner of sundry plots in that estate and in

Kunjpura. He gained his suit in so far as he was permitted to retain possession of the so-called fort in Biana with a few acres of land in the neighbourhood, but the assigned revenue was declared to have reverted to the Nawab. In addition the Nawab's estate was charged with a life provision of Rs. 1,200 per annum for the support of his cousin Ahmad Hassan. Finally, Nazar Muhammad, son of the Nawab's uncle Janbaz Khan, put in a claim for continuance to him of his deceased father's maintenance allowance of Rs. 1,200 per annum. The decision of the Lieutenant-Governor was communicated in a letter to the Commissioner of Delhi, dated the 2nd July 1888, in which His Honour recorded his opinion that, according to precedents, "the allowance granted to the son of a Nawab of Kunjpura is reducible when he dies, unless there is some special agreement or order of Government or of the courts to the contrary in any particular case." The claimant was accordingly awarded a life allowance of Rs. 900 per annum, subject to deduction of commutation and income-tax, and to acquiesence in certain conditions which may be summarized as follows: That the grantee bring no suit against the Nawab, nor attempt to alienate or pledge his allowances, and that he acknowledge the grant as strictly limited for the period of his own lifetime, his heirs having no claim whatever upon the estate. Nawab Muhammad Ali Khan died in 1886. His name stood third on the list of Provincial Darbaris in the Delhi Division. He had exercised powers as a Magistrate and Civil Judge since 1860 within the limits of his estate. His eldest surviving son, Ibrahim Ali Khan, is the present Nawab. He was educated at the Aitchison College, and his estate was managed by the Court of Wards during his minority. He succeeded to his father's seat in Provincial Darbars. The late Nawab had arranged for the maintenance of his two younger sons by assigning them certain lands acquired for this purpose some time before his death, but both of them, Ahsanullah Khan and Muhammad Yusaf Ali Khan, brought a suit against their half-brother, the present Nawab, for a four-fifths share in all the *jagir* and other property left by their father, Nawab Muhammad Ali Khan. The Chief Court decreed the claim with regard to all property acquired by the late Nawab after 1849. Nawab Ibrahim Ali Khan thereupon appealed to the Privy Council with the result that the decree of the Lahore Chief Court was reversed by Their Lordships and the plaintiffs' suit was dismissed. The present Nawab was made an Honorary Lieutenant during the Great War and he acted as an assistant recruiting officer and procured many recruits. The total amount of the various subscriptions made by him on different public occasions amounts to nearly Rs. 30,000. He was, in recent years, twice elected as

a member of the Indian Legislative Assembly and he has also been a nominated member of the Punjab Legislative Council. He was married to the daughter of His Highness the Nawab of Malerkotla, the father of the present ruler of that State. Of this union, Muhammad Faiz All Kran, the present heir apparent, was born. The youngman has been educated at the Muslim University, Aligarh. He has been in England, studying agriculture, for four years. In 1932 he was married to the daughter of the present ruler of Malerkotla. He is an Honorary Magistrate in his district.

The authors of the previous edition of this work gave the following description of the Kunjpura Estate:—

"The Kunjpura estate consists of *jagir* and revenue-paying lands near Indri in the Karnal district and in the districts of Muzaffarnagar and Saharanpur, as well as of numerous houses in Karnal, Kunjpura, Indri and Taraori. At the last-named place the Nawab is owner of the ancient Imperial *Sarai*, a building of considerable architectural interest. The land revenue assignments after deducting one-sixteenth as service commutation are assessed at about Rs. 32,000 per annum, derived from 38 villages, mainly in the Khadar portion of the Indri *Pargana*. In some of these villages the revenue is shared with Sikh *Jagirdars*. In Taraori, for instance, the Sardar of Shamgarh takes two-fifths of the demand. The proprietary holdings comprise 12 entire villages and portions of 46 villages. These yield a rental of Rs. 23,130 annually while Rs. 14,000 are received in the form of house-rent, garden income and miscellaneous revenue."

Further mention may be made of the Ghir branch, until recently represented by Ahmad Hassan Khan, grand nephew of Ghulam Nabi, the eldest son of Karam Sher Khan, and his nephews Hamid Hussain Khan and Hamid Hassan Khan. A portion of the Ghir lands had been held by Jamiat Singh of Thanesar. The remainder was so badly managed by Ghulam Nabi Khan that in 1837, on the complaint of the cultivators, his judicial powers were cancelled, and in 1860, in lieu of *jagir* rights, his nephews were awarded a cash allowance of Rs. 4,000 per annum. This was regularly paid from the district treasury to Hamid Hussain Khan and Hamid Hassan Khan, although they persisted in styling themselves *jagirdars*. This arrangement was distinctly to their benefit, inasmuch as the assessment of their old holding under the settlement was considerably less than the pension they were permitted to enjoy. Hamid Hussain Khan was a Divisional Darbari and is now dead. Hamid Hussan Khan also died some time ago.

The branches of the Kunjpura family are so numerous and their members so scattered that it is a matter of difficulty to trace every individual. Many of Najabdad Khan's descendants disappeared several decades ago from the parental home, and permanently severed their connection with the head of the house. Ghulam Muhammad Khan, son of Game Khan, quarrelled with the Chief after the manner of his kinsmen, and settled at Panipat. His children married there and acquired lands. The line of Ikhtiar Khan claimed a distinguished representative in Ghulam Ahmed Khan of Gwalior, at one time a member of the Council of Regency and author of many Urdu works of great literary merit. His sons received their education at the Aligarh College, and one of them, Sultan Ahmed Khan, was a Sessions Judge in the Gwalior State in 1909.

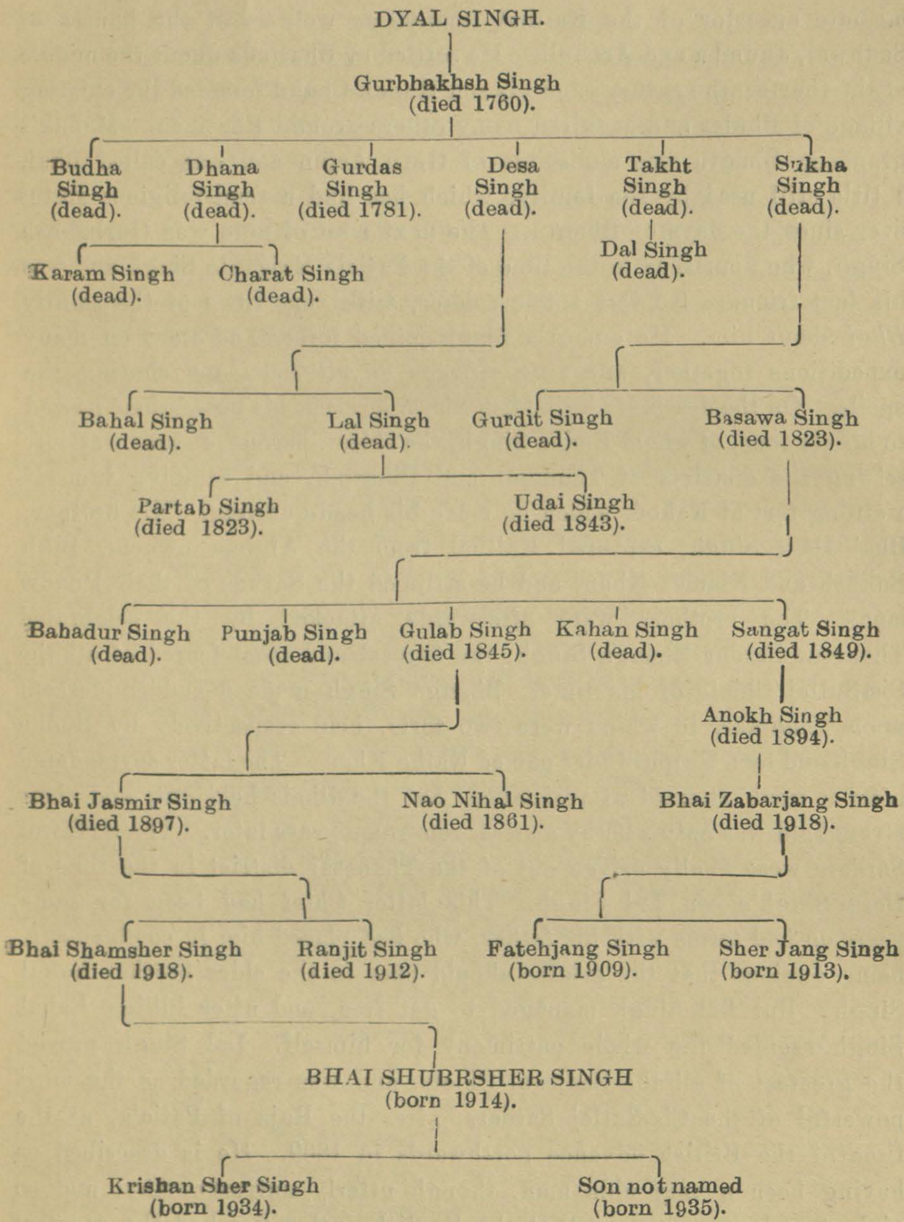
The present income of the State is as follows:

Rs. 35,000 on account of 39 *jagirs*.

Rs. 3,210 on account of customs duties.

Rs. 80,000 on account of 53 proprietary villages.

BHAI SHUBHSHER SINGH OF ARNAULI.



The Bhais of Kaithal are an important family, whose past history is much interwoven with that of Patiala and the net-work of minor chiefships which was spread out between the Jumna and the Sutlej when Lord Lake first established himself at Delhi. They are of the same

original stock as the Phulkians, going back to the celebrated Rajput Jaisal, whose appearance is a matter almost of obligation in the pedigree-table of a respectable Malwai Jat. Dhar, son of Sidhu, was the immediate ancestor of the Kaithal family, as well as of the houses of Sadhwal, Jhumba and Arnauli. He settled at Bhatinda about the middle of the fourteenth century; and his son Manak Chand founded the existing village of Bhuler and acquired many others around Bhatinda. Manak's grandson Bhagtu was a disciple of Guru Arjun and was called Bhai, a title still used by the family, which has had a semi-religious status ever since the days of Bhagtu. The next man of note was Gurbakhsh Singh, who flourished in the time of the Patiala Raja Ala Singh and was his fast friend. He was a fine soldier, with very little of the saintly *Bhai* about him. He and Ala Singh joined forces and went on many expeditions together, annexing villages on all sides and sharing the spoils. On the death of Gurbakhsh Singh in 1760, his possessions passed to his six sons, of whom Budha Singh, the eldest, became a great warrior, seizing the districts of Thanesar and Pihowah, and building himself a strong fort at Kahod, which he made his head-quarters. His brother, Bhai Desa Singh, captured Kaithal from the Afghan owners, Bikh Bakhsh and Niamat Khan, and he stripped the Sayads of their Pundri lands The brothers were afterwards attacked by the celebrated Thanesar Sardar Bhanga Singh, the fiercest and most feared of all the Cis-Sutlej Chiefs of his time. Bhanga Singh made a sudden descent upon Thanesar, in which were two forts, held respectively by Budha Singh and by a Rajput Chief named Natha Khan. The latter surrendered after a weak attempt at resistance; but the Bhais held out, and their stronghold was only won by a stratagem some years later. The Sadhwal Sardars were finally driven out of the Thanesar district in the time of Desa Singh's son Lal Singh. This latter Chief had been for some years on bad terms with his father, who had placed him in confinement, being anxious that the estates should pass to the elder brother Bahal Singh. But Lal Singh managed to get free, and after killing Bahal Singh secured the whole patrimony for himself. Lal Singh proved the greatest of all the Sadhwal Chiefs, and was regarded as the most powerful of the Cis-Sutlej Sardars, after the Raja of Patiala, at the time of the British advance northwards in 1809. He is described as having been a very able man, though utterly untrustworthy, and so violent and unscrupulous that the English authorities had the greatest difficulty in persuading him to preserve order in his territories. He acquired immense tracts of country by plundering his neighbours on all sides, and he succeeded in regaining possession of much coveted Thanesar after he had been kept out of possession for many years by his old enemy

Bhanga Singh. He waited upon General Ochterlony and, having offered his assistance in the Gurkha War, was liberally treated, and was allowed to retain the *ilakas* of Chausatha and Gohana, under condition of furnishing 500 *sowars*, for whose support eight additional villages were set apart. He joined the British in the pursuit of Jaswant Rao Holkar up to the Sutlej border, and received a *sanad* acknowledging his services in connection with the treaty made on that occasion with Maharaja Ranjit Singh. In 1819 he was allowed to succeed to the share of the family estate held by a childless widow of his cousin Karam Singh, which under the rules was justly an escheat to the Government. He had been a firm ally all his life of Raja Bhag Singh of Jind, and on more than one occasion had come to his assistance in repelling the attacks of George Thomas, the celebrated Hansi adventurer.

Bhai Lal Singh's son, Udai Singh, was of very diffierent calibre. He was a weak-minded youth, without ambition and without the energy to keep what his father had acquired. During his chiefship the disorder and affrays on the Kaithal frontier became so serious, stopping all trade and disturbing the peace of the whole country, that a strong remonstrance was addressed to him and the neighbouring Sardars, who were in a measure jointly responsible for the good government of the district. Things were in this state when Bhai Udai Singh died childless in 1843. The chiefship, with territory yielding one lakh of rupees, representing the acquisitions of Gurbakhsh Singh, the original founder of the family, was conferred upon Bhais Gulab Singh and Sangat Singh of Arnauli, collaterals of Udai Singh in the third generation. The remainder of the estate, including Kaithal, which had been acquired by Lal Singh and other members of the family following Bhai Gurbakhsh Singh, valued at four lakhs per annum, fell as an escheat to the British Government. This lapse was highly distasteful to the Phulkian Chiefs, who, as relatives of the deceased, were naturally desirous of retaining the possessions in the family. They were also fearful that the precedent might at some future day be used against themselves; for at that time their dominions had not been guaranteed to them by *sanads* in the event of failure of heirs. The Rajas of Patiala, Jind and Nabha accordingly sent special agents to Kaithal for the purpose of protesting before Mr. Greathed, specially deputed to carry out the Government orders, against the alleged act of spoliation. They were, however, ultimately recalled, and nothing was left to the Kaithal Council but to submit to the Paramount Power. But knowing that they had with them the sympathies of the Sikh Chiefs, and instigated probably by secret intrigue, the people of Kaithal broke out into insurrection while the matter of taking possession was still

pending, and the town and fort had to be captured at the point of the bayonet.

Bhai Jasmir Singh, son of Gulab Singh, and Bhai Anokh Singh, son of Sangat Sigh, behaved loyally in the two Sikh Wars and again in the Mutiny of 1857. Bhai Anokh Singh in this latter crisis placed himself at the head of a body of horse and foot of his own raising, and helped to patrol the road between Ambala and Delhi. Jasmir Singh's services were also valuable. They were rewarded with the remission of one year's commutation charge, Rs. 3,577, on their estates; and the demand was reduced by one-half during the lifetime of the Bhais.

Bhai Jasmir Singh lived at Arnauli till his death in 1897, and Bhai Anokh Singh at Sadhowal till he died in 1894. Each exercised civil and criminal powers within the limits of their estates. The former was a Provincial and the latter a Divisional Darbari. Bhai Jasmir Singh was succeeded by his eldest son Shamsher Singh and Bhai Anokh Singh by his son Zabarjang Singh. Shamsher Singh after being educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore, managed his own estate. He was a Provincial Darbari and attended the Delhi Darbar in 1911. In 1917 he became an Honorary Magistrate, and was exempted from certain provisions of the Arms Act. He died in 1918. He was succeeded by his only son Bhai Shubhsher Singh who, after receiving his preliminary education at the Queen Mary's College, Lahore, joined the Aitchison College. He won there the Viceroy's Willingdon Challenge Cup for being the best cricketer in 1933. In 1932 he was married to the daughter of Sardar Bahadur Sardar Fateh Singh, Home Secretary, Faridkot State. He also is exempted from certain provisions of the Arms Act. In 1910 Bhai Shamsher Singh's income from *jagir* and other property was about Rs. 50,000 and that of Zabarjang Singh about Rs. 42,000 a year. The latter was likewise, educated at the Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore, where he made mark for himself as an athlete. During the Great War Bhai Zabarjang Singh volunteered his services, which could not be accepted owing to his ill-health. He also contributed recruits and gave away a year's produce of his squares situated in the Lyallpur and Sheikhupura districts. He died in 1918, and his son Fateh Jang Singh received the award of a badge and a Sword of Honour granted to his father posthumously. Bhai Fateh Jang Singh raised the handsome sum of Rs. 3,000 for Silver Jubilee Celebrations of his Late Imperial Majesty. He was awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal.

RUKAN-UD-DAULA SHAMSHER JANG, NAWAB MUHAMMAD SAJJAD ALI KHAN, MANDAL.

GHULAM MUHAMMAD KHAN.

Jalal-ud-Din Khan. | Mohi-ud-Din Khan. | Yar Muhammad Khan. | Muhammad Atar Khan.

Ghairat Ali Khan. | Didar Khan (dead).

Basharat Ali Khan. | Nawab Ghulam Sharaf Khan.

Four generations. | Four generations.

Sher-ud-Din Khan (died 1789). | Muhammadi Khan (dead). | Rahim Bakhsh Khan, (dead).

Muhammad Ishaq Khan (dead).

Amir Ali Khan (dead). | Sultan Din Khan (dead). | Nasir Ali Khan (dead). | Wazir Ali Khan (dead). | Gamdin Khan (died 1866).

Five generations. | Three generations. | Four generations.

Nawab Ahmad Ali Khan (died 1867).

Rahmat Ali Khan (died 1856). | Mahfuz Ali Khan (dead). | Nawab Azmat Ali Khan (died 1908). | Nawab Bahadur Nawab Rustam Ali Khan (died 1918). | Khan Bahadur Nawab Umar Draz Ali Khan, (born 1865).

Two generations.

NAWAB SAJJAD ALI KHAN (born 1892). | Liaqat Ali Khan (born 1895). | Khurshaid Ali Khan (died 1921). | Jamshed Ali Khan (died 1908). | Sadaqat Ali Khan (born 1914). | Shaukat Ali Khan (dead).

Naushad Ali Khan (born 1923). | Wilayat Ali Khan *alias* Ashraf Aii Khan (born 1919).

Nawab Sajjad Ali Khan, the titular Nawab of Karnal, is the head of that section of the Mandals which was founded by Lord Lake, in 1804, established on the eastern bank of the Jumna in certain tracts included in the modern districts of Meerut and Muzaffarnagar.

The Mandals of the Jumna Doab are described in the early British records as Pathans, and are usually so classed in official documents to the present day; but Sir Denzil Ibbetson, a high authority, considered that they are of Jat origin. They came, it is said, from the ancient town of Samana in Patiala, where several branches of the clan are still living; and the leading members still hold considerable grants from the Patiala Chiefs, under whom they have freely taken service. Samana was a place of importance in the fifteenth century, and its rulers appear for a time to have asserted their independence of the Lodi Kings, and even to have held the southern country up to the walls of Panipat.

The traditions of the Kaithal border suggest that in the confusion which marked the close of the seventeenth century the Mandals, pressed by the Sikhs under Banda, their Bairagi leader, moved from Samana to the neighbourhood of Pihowah, on the Saraswati stream. The remains of one of their forts are still to be seen at Murtazapur, between Pihowah and Thanesar. From the Thanesar tract they appear to have been dislodged by the Sikh *misals*, and in 1805 we find them settled in the Saharanpur district, having for their neighbour Raja Bhanga Singh of Thanesar. In 1804 the confederacy headed by the Rajas of Ladwa and Thanesar, which had continued to oppose the British forces in the field, was finally broken; and in March 1805 a conditional amnesty was proclaimed for all but the Ladwa Chief, followed by steps for transplanting to the right or western bank of the Jumna those troublesome bands whose presence in the Delhi Province was deemed undesirable on political grounds. The Mandals were included in the list for deportation on the recommendation of Lord Lake, who, in April 1806, reported that they had agreed to give up their *jaidad* lands in the Jumna Doab in exchange for the *pargana* of Karnal, which would be held by the present heads of the family in *jagir*, and by their descendants on *istamarari* tenure. The *jaidad* or military fief referred to was claimed under a grant which Sher-ud-din Khan Mandal obtained, in 1779, from Farkhunda Bakht of Delhi, when that Prince vainly attempted to arouse the patriotism of the Muhammadan chiefs of the Jumna Province in opposing the advancing Mahratta hordes. The *sanad* under which they hold is said to bear the seal of the Imperial Minister, Nawab Majid-ud-daula Abdul Ahad; but the title was regarded at the time as of doubtful value, and from Sir David

Ochterlony's correspondence there appears to have been a desire to ignore it and hand over the Karnal *pargána*, on the expulsion of the Ladwa force, to Raja Bhag Singh of Jind. The Mandals were, however, finally recognised as owners of the *pargana* of Muzaffarnagar, Shoran and Chitrawal, which on the death in 1789 of Sher-ud-din, the original grantee, were given to his brother Muhammadi Khan by Daulat Rao Scindia on condition of maintaining a body of 200 horsemen for military service. When the transfer was arranged by Lord Lake, the Mandals in possession were Muhammadi Khan, his nephew Muhammad Ishaq Khan, and his cousin Ghairat Ali Khan. The villages thus assigned to them in the Karnal *pargana* were estimated to yield Rs. 48,000 per annum, and in order to induce them to accept the exchange the more readily, they were allowed to hold such portions of the *pargana* as had not already been given to other settlers. Muhammadi Khan was further allowed to retain a small *jagir* in Muzaffarnagar which had been assigned to him personally for services rendered. It was on the express application of the Mandals that Government accorded the additional privilege, by order dated 9th April, 1806, of allowing the heirs of the three Chiefs to continue to hold on an *istamarari* tenure, subject " to payment of an annual rent of Rs. 15,000 of the current coin ".

Violent quarrels broke out amongst the three assignees shortly after they had been put in possession of the grant; and this led in 1807 to a partition of the villages, under a deed attested by the Resident of Delhi according to the following estimated annual value:—

	Rs.
Muhammadi Khan	15,000
Ghairat Ali	13,000
Ishaq Khan	12,000

The city of Karnal and one or two other estates were still held jointly.

The Karnal fort was taken from the Mandals in 1809 under Lord Lake's order; a compensation payment of Rs. 4,000 having been made for disturbance of possession. It was used for military purposes until the cantonment was abandoned, and it then passed under the civil control, and was assigned to the Department of Education for the accommodation of a school. In 1886 it again changed hands and later came to be occupied as a Tahsil.

In 1844 the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces marched through what was then known as the Mandal *pargana*, and was so impressed with the state of disorder arising out of the perpetual

struggles between the owners and cultivators, that he deputed Mr. Gubbins to effect a settlement, which was completed in 1847, and sanctioned for a period of five years. At the end of this term heavy arrears had accumulated and Mr. J. G. Ross was appointed to revise the assessments. His final proposals were ready in 1856, but the events of the following years prevented the passing of orders and soon afterwards the *pargana* became a portion of the Punjab. Mr. Ross's assessment was thus not sanctioned until 1860. The Government of the Punjab in accepting his settlement took occasion to record that the Mandals were nearly assignees of the revenue; and their rights did not extend to the management of the land, except in those estates, 24 in number, in which they had acquired entire ownership.

The following note by the late Sir Denzil Ibbetson, formerly Settlement Officer, shows how the fortunes of the Mandals declined since their removal to Karnal in furtherance of the policy of Lord Cornwallis, which had for its object the delegation of Company's rights beyond the Jumna to a number of petty chiefs who were to be entrusted with the keeping of the North-West border. However advantageous such a policy may have proved to the Paramount Power, it evidently did not better the position of Sher-ud-din's successors. "The constant and bitter disputes which have been rife among the Mandals ever since their first settlement in Karnal have had the effect which might have been expected upon their position as a family. Other causes, too, have contributed to their decay. As each generation increased the number of the family, the sons, all sharing in the inheritance of their father, not only were relieved from the necessity of earning their livelihood, but also felt it incumbent upon them to keep as far as possible the style which was traditional in the family on a reduced income which was quite insufficient for the purpose. Being almost without exception uneducated, they fell wholly into the hands of an unscrupulous band of rapacious stewards, who found their interest in introducing them to money-lenders as unscrupulous as themselves." The decadence of the family began early. In 1817 Sir Charles Metcalfe wrote: "They have suffered much since they were established in Karnal; and the period of their transfer from the Doab was the commencement of the decline of their prosperity. Their respectability, in all external appearances, has been dwindling away before my eyes in the course of the last ten years. It may be said with justice that their decline is in some measure owing to their own mismanagement as they received an extensive district capable of great improvement. It must, however, be admitted that something unfavourable in the change must also have operated; otherwise why did not their mismanagement ruin them in the Doab, where I remember meeting

them in 1805, equipped in a style of considerable pomp and splendour? Their present appearance is very different; and their tone to me, since 1806, has invariably been that of complaint."

Of course the position of a *jagirdar* was, as pointed out by Mr. Fraser, very different under native and British rule; and this difference would have been felt even if the Mandals had remained in the Doab. In point of mere income they benefited considerably, the revenue of the *pargana* in 1890 being Rs. 65,265, as against Rs. 25,000 (after deducting *nazarana*), when the estates were made over to the family in 1806.

Nawab Ahmad Ali Khan, the then head of the Mandal house, rendered loyal services in 1857, and these were duly acknowledged in a letter from Lord Canning to the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab in the following terms: "His Lordship is of opinion that the liberality of Government in the acknowledgment of the Nawab's services should be as unstinted as his support and assistance have been unhesitating. The Nawab's services have been most valuable, as testified by all officers, both civil and military, who have had an opportunity of forming a judgment on the subject. From the first the Nawab openly and fearlessly espoused the cause of the British Government, and his acts have been throughout in accordance with his professions. He neither spared personal exertions nor withheld material aid, but freely placed all his establishments and all his resources at our disposal. Conduct such as this calls for marked recognition. The Governor-General, therefore, is pleased to direct that quit-rent of Rs. 5,000 now paid by him be remitted to the Nawab and male heirs of his body lawfully begotten in perpetuity, and that a *khilat* of Rs. 10,000 be conferred upon him in as public and honourable a manner as possible. His Lordship also requests that you will deliver to the Nawab the accompanying *sanad*, acknowledging the conspicuous loyalty of his conduct and the value of the services performed by him in placing his resources at the disposal of the British Government." In 1860 Nawab Ahmad Ali Khan was appointed an Honorary Assistant Commissioner in the Karnal district, and exercised revenue and magisterial powers up to the time of his death in 1867. He was succeeded by his son Nawab Azmat Ali Khan, besides whom there were two sons, Rustam Ali Khan and Umar Daraz Ali Khan, by a lady known as Lali Begam, who, in 1872, claimed a share for her children and herself in the property and emoluments of Nawab Ahmad Ali Khan. It was then held by the Chief Court that there existed a custom excluding widows from inheritance, but that there was none excluding younger sons, or reducing their share below that of their elder brothers. It was further held that sons of concubines legitimatised by

acknowledgment, although the marriage of their mothers might not be proved, were entitled to inherit under the grants of 1806 and 1858. Under orders of the Chief Court a manager was appointed for receiving the share decreed to the half brothers in the person of the late Kazi Ahmad Shah.

The *jagir* and private property of the Nawab in the Karnal district was divided by a quasi-official proceeding in 1884. The same partition dealt with the property held by him in perpetuity right in the districts of Muzaffarnagar and Meerut, as well as sundry rights in lands and houses in Delhi. The income of the three brothers stood in 1909 as follows:—

	Rs.
Nawab Azmat Ali Khan—	
Jagir in Karnal	6,207 p. a.
Jagir in the N. W. Provinces	9,884 ,,
Proprietary rights in land	52,535 ,,
Rent from houses	9,504 ,,
Rustam Ali Khan and Umar Daraz Ali Khan—	
	Rs.
Jagir in Karnal	12,379 p. a.
Jagir in the N. W. Provinces	3,000 ,,
Proprietary rights in land	1,54,994 ,,
Rent from houses	2,658 ,,

In 1891 Nawab Azmat Ali Khan was granted the title of Nawab Bahadur. All the three brothers were Provincial Darbaris. Nawab 'Azmat Ali Khan, who died issueless in 1908, had, shortly before his death, made a *wakf* of his property in the Muzaffarnagar district, yielding an annual income of about Rs. 40,000 for educational and religious purposes. The rest of his property in Karnal and Delhi was divided between his brothers, Rustam Ali Khan and Umardraz Ali Khan. The whole of his *jagir* and the title, however, went to Rustam Ali Khan as his successor. Nawab Rustam Ali Khan was given the title of Nawab Bahadur in 1910 and was, six years later, exempted from personal appearance in civil courts. He died in 1918 and was awarded two posthumous *sanads* for services rendered during the Great War.

Nawab Bahadur Rustam Ali Khan was succeeded by his eldest son, Sajjad Ali Khan, who inherited the *jagir* and the title. For helping to raise the War loans and in connection with Ambulance work Nawab Sajjad Ali Khan was awarded a war badge and three *sanads*. He was also useful during the disturbances of 1919. Nawab Sajjad Ali Khan was Vice-President of the District Board, Karnal, from 1918 to 1920 and was

made an Honorary Magistrate in the latter year. His Excellency the Viceroy allowed the use of the titles of ***Rukn-ud-Daula*** and ***Shamsher Jang*** to Nawab Sajjad Ali Khan and his successors in 1927. Another *sanad* for valuable services to the administration was granted to him in 1931. He is a Provincial Darbari in the Punjab and a leading Darbari of the Delhi Province and the Meerut Division. He is a nominated member of the District Board and Notified Area Committee, Karnal. Nawab Sajjad Ali Khan was the recipient of two Silver Jubilee Medals from the Punjab and the United Provinces and was invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class in 1936.

His younger brother, Liaqat Ali Khan, is a graduate of the Aligarh and Oxford Universities and is a Barrister-at-Law. From 1926 he has been a member of the Legislative Council in the United Provinces of which he was elected Deputy President in 1930. He is a Darbari of the Meerut Division and represented the interests of the land-holders of Agra at the Second Round Table Conference.

The prominent representative of the family of Muhammad Ishaq Khan was Shamsher Ali Khan who had considerable *jagir* and who was the owner of two entire villages and of portions of eight others. He was elected Chairman of the Local Board of Karnal in 1885, and was also a nominated President of the Municipal Committee. He worked for several years as an Honorary Magistrate. He received official acknowledgment of services rendered in matters of local improvements, such as vaccination and education, and he was invested with a *khilat* at a Darbar held at Delhi in 1888. In 1892 he was granted the title of Khan Bahadur. He was a Divisional Darbari. He died in 1908. Fateh Muhammad Khan, son of Mehr Ali Khan, was a Provincial Darbari. On his death, without issue, his *jagir* devolved on his uncle, Karam Ilahi Khan, who was a Provincial Darbari. Another member of the same branch was Azam Ali Khan, who enjoyed a *jagir* spread over 17 villages. His father Ghulam Rasul Khan had left heavy encumbrances on his estate, the bulk of which were notoriously based on very inadequate considerations. Azam Ali Khan contested his liability for these debts, and after litigation, which lasted for several years, the Chief Court decided in his favour. He died in 1903 and his son Zafar Hussain Khan, who was a Divisional Darbari, died in 1909.

The Chief Court's decision in the case brought by Azam Ali Khan to contest his liability for his father's debts is one of the deepest importance for the whole Mandal family; and it was then definitely settled—

(1) That the Mandal grant is essentially a *jagir*, and that the terms *istamrari* refers only to certain special incidents, notably the continuing character of the assignment and the

condition of a fixed amount, by way of fee or quit-rent, payable to the State by the assignee;

(2) that each descendant of the original grantees on succeeding to a share takes a fresh estate through, but not from, the preceding holder; in other words, that each fresh sharer takes from the Crown and not from his immediate predecessor in the *jagir*;

(3) that the power of sharers to deal with their holdings beyond the terms of their proper lives depends strictly on the terms of the *sanads* of 1806, and not on those of any regulations which may have been in force in the Karnal *pargana* in the year in question;

(4) that a sharer in the *jagir* is not competent to create a valid charge thereon so as to encumber the income beyond the period of his individual lifetime.

In 1909, Faiz Ali Khan, a descendant of Ghairat Ali Khan, who was a Divisional Darbari, was at the head of the third or youngest branch of the family. His *jagir* income was Rs. 5,275 per annum. He held seven entire villages and shares in three others, all in the Karnal Tahsil, subject to a commutation payment of Rs. 1,250 per annum. He also owned portions of the villages of Goli and Waisri in Panipat, but resided at Delhi. He died in 1917.

Faiz Ali Khan's branch of the family also held a feudal grant from the Patiala State, in the original Samana tract, valued at Rs. 6,000 per annum.

During 1857 Kutab-ud-din Khan, grandfather of Faiz Ali Khan, was prompt in complying with the requisitions of the Civil authorities at Karnal and Panipat for supplies and carriage, and he furnished *sowars* for patrolling duty on the Trunk Road near Larsauli, and in other ways proved actively loyal. Ten of his *sowars* were employed under Government until April 1858.

Of the remaining grandsons of Ghairat Ali Khan, Najabat Ali Khan and Akbar Khan died long ago. Najabat Ali's *jagir* worth Rs. 4,875 was equally divided amongst his four sons, and that of Akbar Khan was inherited by his brother Kamar-ud-din Khan, Ghairat Ali Khan's only surviving grandson, whose *jagir* income amounted, in 1909, to over Rs. 7,000. Kamar-ud-din Khan was a Divisional Darbari and he and his nephews remained heavily in debt. He died in 1908.

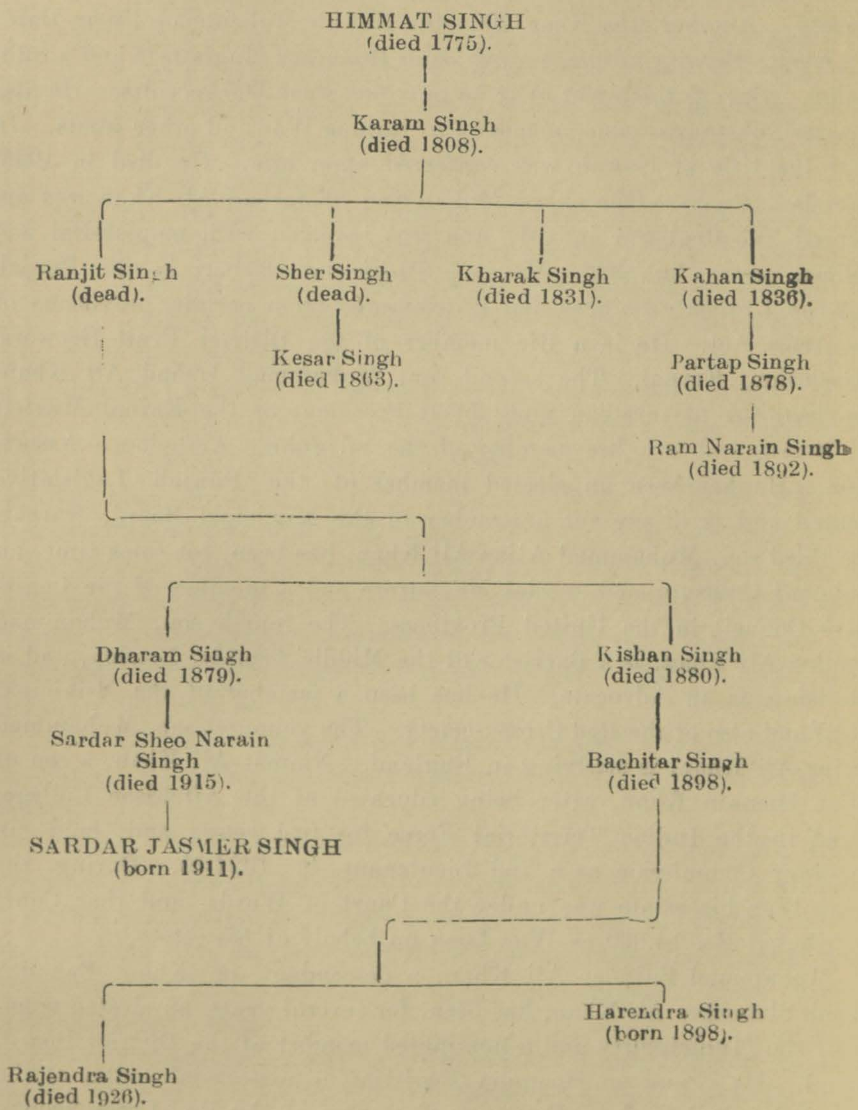
The various branches of the Mandals have been represented in recent years by several other persons. Some of them have died and others are yet alive. One is Muhammad Mumtaz Ali Khan, son of Faiz Ali Khan, and a descendant of Kutb-ud-Din Khan. During the War he rendered ser-

vice to Government by assisting in recruitment and contributing Rs. 8,000 to the War Loan. He is a life member of the Red Cross Society. Another was Khan Bahadur Nawab Muhammad Umar Daraz Ali Khan, who, for a time, served as an Honorary Magistrate and a Sub-Judge. During the Great War he provided some 600 recruits. He also donated substantial sums of money to various War and other funds. In 1921 the title of Nawab was conferred upon him. He died in 1935, leaving five sons. The eldest Muhammad Shamshad Ali Khan was appointed Sub-Registrar in 1917 and was invested with magisterial and judicial powers in 1923. He is a Provincial Darbari in the Punjab and the United Provinces and is exempted from certain provisions of the Arms Act. He is a life member of the District Fruit Growers' Association, Karnal. The second son, Muhammad Irshad Ali Khan, has been the first Indian non-official President of the Karnal Municipal Board, and is a life member of the St. John's Ambulance Association. He has been an elected member of the Punjab Legislative Council and is at present a member of the Municipal Board, Karnal. The third son, Muhammad Aijaz Ali Khan, has been, for some time, an Assistant Collector and special Magistrate and a member of the Legislative Council in the United Provinces. The fourth son, Muhammad Mumtaz Ali Khan, is a Barrister of the Middle Temple, London, and is practising as an Advocate. He has been a member of the Municipal Board and also of the Red Cross Society. The youngest son, Muhammad Imtiaz Ali Khan, is studying in England. Niamat Ali Khan, a son of Zaffar Hussain Khan, after being educated at the Aitchison College, served in the Indian Territorial Force for two years, and held an Honorary Commission as a 2nd Lieutenant in 1924-25. During the Great War his estate was under the Court of Wards, and that Court contributed Rs. 14,000 as War Loan on behalf of his estate.

Muhammad Zulfiqar Ali Khan, a descendant of Khan Bahadur Nawab Shamsher Ali Khan, has been, for several years, an elected member of the Municipality and a nominated member of the District Board, Karnal. He is now an Honorary Registrar, a non-official visitor of the Karnal Sub-Jail, and an Honorary Treasurer of the Red Cross Society and of the Prisoners' Aid Society and Honorary Secretary of the Red Cross Library, Karnal, besides being a Vice-President of the Karnal Jacob Club. He is exempted from certain provisions of the Arms Act.

Ashiq Ali Khan, a descendant of Nawab Ghairat Ali Khan, rendered good service to Government during the Great War. In 1927 he was made a District Darbari. One of his brothers, Mahtab Ali Khan, rose to be an Honorary Second Lieutenant in the Indian Army, and is now an Assistant Sub-Inspector of Police in the Punjab.

SARDAR JASMER SINGH OF SHAHABAD.



The Shahabad Sardars are a branch of the Nishanwala *misal*. Their ancestor was Lal Singh, a successful adventurer from the Manjha. His cousin, Himmat Singh, pushed on his conquests in 1763 so as to embrace the whole of the Shahabad district, a large portion of which he shared with his followers, Bhagwan Singh and Diwan Singh. He died in 1771, and was succeeded by his nephew, Karam Singh, whom he had adopted. He was friendly with the Mughal Governors, and received from Ahmad Shah a *jagir* in the Shikarpur *taaluka* and the title of Sardar for services

rendered. Most of his lands were, however, wrested from his sons shortly after his death.

In 1864 the joint holdings of the cousins, Partab Singh, Kishan Singh and Dharam Singh in the Karnal District were assessed at Rs. 5,800 per annum, subject to a service commutation charge of Rs. 613. The family behaved well both in the Sutlej campaigns and in the rebellion of 1857. In 1910 Sardar Sheo Narayan Singh was representative of the family and he was a Viceregal Darbari. He also attended the Coronation Darbar. He remained for some time the Vice-President of Shahabad Municipality. His *jagir* was then worth about Rs. 3,000 and he held private property bringing in about another Rs. 4,000. He died in 1915.

Sardar Sheo Narain Singh's son, Sardar Jasmer Singh, was educated in Delhi. He is a Provincial Darbari and an elected member of the District Board. He enjoys exemption from certain provisions of the Arms Act. The Government has recognised his title as Sardar which will be treated as hereditary in the family. His annual income is about Rs. 12,000, which includes Rs. 5,000 from his *jagir*.

SARDAR ATAR SINGH OF DHANAURA.

HAZURI SINGH.

Two generations.

Sardar Natha Singh (died 1869). | Lakha Singh (died 1850). | Rai Singh (died 1839).

Sardar Amar Singh (died 1887).

Four generations.

Sardar Deva Singh (died 1878). | Chabil Singh (died 1901). | Ranjit Singh (died 1893).

Sardar Ujjal Singh (died 1924). | Mit Singh (died 1935) | Gurdit Singh (died 1920). | Charan Singh (died 1913).

SARDAR ATAR SINGH (born 1877). | Three generations. | Hari Singh (born 1912). | Two sons.

Kirpal Singh (died 1913). | Hardayal Singh (born 1922). | Har Bhagat Singh (born 1863). | Bhagwan Singh (died 1920). | Jwala Singh (born 1869).

Balwant Singh (died 1902). | Pritam Singh (born 1921).

Harnam Singh (born 189-). | Jasmer Singh (born 1904).

Partab Singh (born 1889). | Shamsher Singh (born 1899). | Gurbakhsh Singh (died 1906). | Arjan Singh (born 1910).

Three sons. | Permeshwar Singh.

Hazuri Singh, an Upal Khatri of the Karora Singhia *misal*, lived at Panjgarh in Amritsar, and was one of the first Manjha people to adopt Sikhism. His son, Sada Singh, came south and took military service under Raja Amar Singh of Patiala in 1770, receiving as his reward a quarter share in 48 villages in the neighbourhood of Dhanaura. He afterwards conquered 7 villages on his own account, and established his headquarters at Dhanaura. He was succeeded by his nephew, Sahib Singh. On the latter's death in 1842 there was a dispute amongst his surviving sons and his grandson regarding the succession; and the estate was divided equally under Government orders passed in 1848. The family behaved loyally in the Sikh Wars and again in the Mutiny. Sardars Natha Singh and Amar Singh placed themselves, in 1857, under

the orders of the Deputy Commissioner with a body of horse of their own raising, and in reward one-half of their commutation charge was omitted altogether.

Shortly after Sardar Deva Singh's death in 1878, his brothers, Chabil Singh and Ranjit Singh, applied for a partition of the estate. This was opposed by Sardar Ujjal Singh, who claimed the whole for himself, based upon an alleged custom in the family under which younger brothers were only entitled to maintenance. The matter was fought out in all the courts, and a decision was ultimately pronounced in favour of the younger brothers. Ujjal Singh held the title of Sardar in hereditary right as a conquest *jagirdar*. His name was on the Divisional Darbar list, and he had the privilege of being exempted from personal attendance in civil courts. He was granted eight squares of land in the Montgomery district as a landed gentry grant. In 1910 the family was in very straitened circumstances. Sardar Ujjal Singh's only son, Sardar Atar Singh is a Divisional Darbari, and is exempted from certain provisions of the Arms Act. He is helpful to the district administration and in recognition of his work has been granted various letters and certificates. His only son, Sardar Hardial Singh, is at present receiving his education.

Sardar Ujjal Singh had two more real brothers, Sardar Mit Singh and Sardar Gurdit Singh. Sardar Mit Singh was a member of the Sikh Sudhar Committee. He died in 1935, leaving behind four sons, Sardars Dhaja Singh, Gajendra Singh, Mahendra Singh and Dayal Singh. The first is a Head Constable, the second a contractor on the canals, the third a teacher in Government High School, Karnal, and the fourth is pursuing agriculture.

Sardar Ujjal Singh's cousin, the late Sardar Amar Singh, Chief of the Labkari family, died in 1887, leaving his affairs in an embarrassed condition. His eldest son, Sundar Singh, died in the year following, leaving an infant son, Man Singh, whose estate was taken under the management of the Court of Wards, and who, on attaining his majority, succeeded to his father's *jagir* and also to his seat in Divisional Darbars. Sardar Gurdial Singh, son of Sher Singh, maintained the good reputation of the family for loyalty and was granted as a reward for his services a *jagir* of Rs. 250 per annum in January 1932. Sardar Man Singh and his two uncles, Sher Singh and Khazan Singh, were exempted from certain provisions of the Arms Act Sardar Man Singh died in 1935 and his eldest son, Sardar Shiv Narain Singh, has succeeded to the headship of the Labkari branch of the family. Sardar Khazan Singh worked as District Assistant Recruiting Officer during the Great War. Sardar Sher Singh died in 1911, leaving two sons, Gurdyal Singh and Jasmer

Singh. The former is practising as an advocate at Karnal and the latter is practising in medicine there. Sardar Man Singh died in 1935 leaving behind four sons of whom the eldest, Sheo Narayan Singh, is now the representative of the family. This branch of the family has been pulling its weight in recent years on the side of Law and Order in their district.

SARDAR HARNAM SINGH OF TANGAUR.

- GURBAKHSH SINGH (dead).
  - Daya Singh (dead).
    - Chuhar Singh (died 1823).
      - Two sons both dead.
    - Lal Singh (dead).
      - Harnam Singh (died 1844).
      - Kehar Singh (born 1870).
        - Naonihal Singh (dead).
        - Bhupindar Singh.
      - Shamsher Singh (born 1872).
        - Tejpal Singh (born 1902).
    - Jawahir Singh (died 1855).
      - Sardar Bishan Singh (died 1866).
      - Sardar Kishen Singh (died 1934).
        - SARDAR HARNAM SINGH (born 1888).
          - Sardar Rajindar Singh (born 1907).
            - Shubsher Jang Singh (born 1935).
          - Sardar Ranjit Singh (born 1919).
        - Sardar Harbans Singh (born 1904).
          - Jaswant Singh (born 1932).
      - Sardar Jasmer Singh (died 1920).
        - Three generations.

The Shahid Sikhs were so called by reason of the crushing defeat their fathers suffered at the hands of the Governor of Jullundur, Adina Beg, in 1743, when led by their chief Dip Singh, whom they believed to be invincible. Dip Singh was the *mahant* in charge of the *Damdama Sahib* or temple near Talwandi in the Sirsa district, where, in the time of the Emperor Aurangzeb, Guru Gobind Singh once took refuge from the fury of the Muhammadans, with whom he was constantly at feud. Dip Singh is said to have had his head severed from his body early in the fight; but he nevertheless remained on his horse, and for several hours after rushed madly over the battle-field, cutting and hacking at the foe, and dealing out death at every stroke. Yet, in spite of this supernatural help, his followers were slain almost to a man; and the few who survived to tell the tale, as well as the children of those who fell, have ever since been known as *Shahids* or martyrs.

The Tangaur branch is included among the leading houses of the Cis-Sutlej districts. Gurbakhsh Singh, an ancestor of this branch, came from Gaggobua, a village in the Tarn Taran Tehsil of Amritsar, where several members of the family still reside. He was a worshipper at the *Damdama* Temple, and became a recognised leader of the Shahid Confederacy with Dharam Singh and Karam Singh, ancestors of the Shahzadpuria Sardar. They started on a career of conquest south of the Sutlej, and of the spoils Gurbakhsh Singh received many rich villages in the *bet* tracts of the Markanda river. On the death of Daya Singh, son of Gurbakhsh Singh, the estate was divided among his two sons and one grandson Chatar Singh. Lal Singh, one of the sons, was dispossessed in 1839 for the murder of his brother's wife. Two of his villages were made over to his nephew, Chatar Singh, the remainder were allowed to pass to his son, Harnam Singh, on whose death in 1844, Lal Singh was reinstated. The two villages which Chatar Singh had received as blood-money were resumed by Government on his death in 1847, and his other possessions fell to his uncle, Jawahir Singh. These were later held, together with their father's own share by Sardars Kishan Singh and Jasmer Singh. In 1911 their own *jagir* was valued at Rs. 7,700 after deducting the usual commutation charge of two annas per rupee of the assessed revenue. Both Kishan Singh and Jasmer Singh were Provincial Darbaris. The former gave some recruits during the Great War. He died in 1934, leaving two sons, Sardars Harnam Singh and Harbans Singh. Both are at present managing their own property. Sardar Jasmer Singh died in 1920, leaving three sons, Sardars Ram Narain Singh, Shiv Narain Singh and Har Narain Singh. Sardar Ram Narain Singh did some recruiting work in the Great War and died in 1925. Sardar Shiv Narain Singh was a Sub-Inspector of Police and died in 1930. Sardar Har Narain Singh was for some time an Aide-de-Camp to the late Maharaja of Patiala and is now leading a retired life at home.

On Lal Singh's death, his sons, Kehar Singh and Shamsher Singh, were allowed to succeed to their father's *jagir*. The family behaved well in the Sikh Wars; and during the rebellion of 1857 they were forward in the supply of carriage and provisions for the troops at Delhi. Their *sowars* were posted in charge of the police stations of Raja Noha and Asnada Salvan within the limits of their estates.

The family has continued to be loyal to Government during the last thirty years although it has failed to produce any person of outstanding position or status during this period.

SARDAR BHUPENDRA SINGH OF JHARAULI

- SARDAR CHUHAR SINGH.
  - Karam Singh (died 1808).
  - Sardar Mohar Singh (died 1845).
    - Jawahir Singh (died 1857).
      - Santokh Singh (dead).
        - Kishan Singh. (died 1916).
          - Two sons both dead.
    - Sardar Jit Singh (died 1852).
      - Sardar Bahadur Jwala Singh (died 1918).
        - Davendra Singh (died 1905).
          - Rajendra Singh (died 1925).
            - SARDAR BHUPENDRA SINGH (born 1917).
            - Harendra Singh (born 1926).
        - Mahendra Singh (died 1904).
          - Harbans Singh (born 1899).
            - Balbir Singh (born 1922).
      - Bishan Singh (died 1869).
    - Uggar Singh (died 1881).
      - Har Bhagat Singh (died 1881).
        - Gajendra Singh (born 1874).
          - Richpal Singh (born 1890).
            - Three sons.
          - Gurdayal Singh (born 1894).
            - Shamsher Singh (born 1923).

The last known ancestor of this family was Chuhar Singh of Chang near Kasur. He was a near relative of Sardar Rai Singh Bhangi, the conqueror of Jagadhri and Dayalgarh and a prominent member of the Shahid *misal*. He received the Jharauli *ilaka* as a share in 1763. He retained ten villages for himself, giving the others to his lieutenants, and returned to Amritsar, where he held charge of the Shahid Bunga for many years. He acquired much land on either side of the Ravi, and was considered one of the most powerful Sardars of his day. He placed his younger son, Mohar Singh, in charge of the Jharauli villages, while Karam Singh, the elder, subsequently succeeded to the family estates north of the Sutlej. These were appropriated by Maharaja Ranjit Singh on Karam Singh's death, sonless, in 1808. In the meanwhile Mohar Singh was faring almost as badly at Jharauli; for Sardar Bhanga Singh of Thanesar took advantage of his being a minor to wrest most of his patrimony from him, leaving him only with Jharauli, Fatehgarh, Atari and Ajrana, yielding about Rs. 10,000 revenue. Mohar Singh gladly acquiesced in the arrangements which brought his property under the protection of the British Government in 1809. Just before his death in 1845, he made a will, giving three out of ten shares

of his estate to each of his three sons, and one-tenth in addition to the second, Jit Singh, whom he desired to appoint as his successor in the chiefship. Jit Singh died in 1852, and was succeeded by his son, Jwala Singh. The latter's brother, Bishan Singh, died without issue in 1869. Sardar Jwala Singh held the village of Fatehgarh Atari in his sole possession. The title of Sardar which is hereditary in the family descended to him and he held a seat in Provincial Darbars. In 1892 he was granted the title of Sardar Bahadur in recognition of his services as an Honorary Magistrate. His *jagir* income was about Rs. 1,200 and he derived about Rs. 4,800 per annum from his private landed property. He died in 1918. His grandsons, Rajendra Singh and Harbans Singh, were educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore. Sardar Bahadur Jwala Singh having accepted the rule of primogeniture in his branch of the family, his estate descended to Rajendra Singh, and Harbans Singh received a maintenance. The remaining villages of Jharauli and Ajrana were shared equally by the three branches of Mohar Singh's family. The other two branches were represented in 1910 by Sardars Kishan Singh and Gajendra Singh whose separate *jagir* income was Rs. 1,600 and they also made Rs. 800 from their landed property. Gajendra Singh was educated at the Ambala Government School, and married a daughter of Sardar Narayan Singh, *jagirdar* of Khamanun.

Sardar Rajendra Singh died in 1925 and his estate went under the management of the Court of Wards, where it still continues to remain.

SARDAR GURBAKHSH SINGH OF SHAMGARH.

- KIRPAL SINGH (died 1730).
  - Dewa Singh (died 1869).
    - Kahan Singh (died 1866).
      - Kirpa Singh (died 1869).
    - Sardar Ram Singh (died 1902).
      - Bhag Singh (died 1869).
      - Gurbux Singh, (died 1869).
      - Sardar Bahadur Sardar Gurdit Singh (born 1857).
        - SARDAR GURBAKHSH SINGH (born 1877).
          - Harander Singh.
          - Gurdial Singh.
        - Ude Singh (born 1912).
  - Jai Singh.
  - Fateh Singh (died 1869)
    - Sham Singh (died 1884).
      - Sampuran Singh (born 1885).
        - Gurmukh Singh (born 1906).
        - Gur Charan Singh (born 1914).

The ancestor of the family, Sardar Kirpal Singh, came from the neighbourhood of Batinda in 1770, and received the village of Shamgarh from Sahib Singh, Sardar of Ladwa, who had married his sister. He joined Sahib Singh in most of his expeditions, and received a share of whatever plunder was taken. His daughter, Bhag Bhari, married Kunwar Partab Singh of Jind, who gave her the villages of Asand and Salwan in dowry. Kirpal Singh was on the occasion presented with five villages in the Jind District of Safidon; but these were afterwards resumed by Raja Sarup Singh. He died in 1830, leaving three sons, Deva Singh, Jai Singh and Fateh Singh.

Fateh Singh's daughter married Shahzada Sheo Dev Singh, son of the late Maharaja Sher Singh of Lahore, who resided in Bareilly. Sheo Dev Singh received with his wife the villages of Saga, Kurak and Jatpura; and his descendant Sampuran Singh is the present *jagirdar* of Saga. On the death in 1869 of Kirpal Singh, son of Kahan Singh, the whole of the rest of the Shamgarh estate passed to Sardar Ram Singh, the only surviving son of Deva Singh. His estates consisted of

six entire villages and two-fifths of Mauza Taraori, yielding an income of Rs. 3,450, subject to a commutation charge of Rs. 426 in lieu of service. He and his brother Kahan Singh had done good service in the Mutiny, and were allowed a remission of the commutation for one year. Sardar Gurdit Singh, son of Sardar Ram Singh, continued to be the head of the Shamgarh family until his death in 1930. On his father's death in 1902 he succeeded to the hereditary title of Sardar and to the family seat in Provincial Darbars. Besides he was an Honorary Magistrate. He enjoyed two-thirds of the family property, which he inherited from his father and had, in addition, an annual income of about Rs. 12,000 from other landed property. He was connected by marriage with the Sardar of Lodhran, the *jagirdars* of Mustafabad, and other families of note. The village of Bhaini Khurd was held by Sardar Kahan Singh's widow, a lady of high repute in Sikh circles as an enthusiastic supporter of the traditions of the Khalsa, but on her death it went into Sardar Gurdit Singh's hands. Sardar Gurdit Singh's son, Gurbakhsh Singh, is at present in full possession of his father's estate.

Sardar Sampuran Singh, son of Sham Singh, is a Captain in the Dholpur Army and is a *kursi nashin* and an Honorary Panchayat Officer.

THE LATE NASIR AHMAD KHAN OF PANIPAT.

- ABD-UR-RAZZAQ (dead).
  - Two generations.
    - Hafizullah Khan (dead).
    - Izzat-ullah Khan. (died 1802).
      - Nasir Ali Khan. (dead).
      - Ali Raza Khan, (living at Patna).
      - Nawab Baqar Ali Khan (died 1837).
        - Latifullah Khan (dead).
          - (Three generations).
        - Shukrullah Khan (dead).
          - One son dead.
        - Ahsanullah Khan, (dead).
          - Two sons living at Patna.
        - Nawab Amanullah Khan (died 1889).
          - Nawab Fazal Ahmad Khan (died 1890).
            - NASIR AAHMAD KHAN (died 1936).
            - Faqir Ahmad Khan (died 1932).
              - Laiq Ahmad Khan, (born 1898).
                - Khaliq Ahmad Khan (died 1936).
                - Faruq Ahmad Khan.
                - Anwar Ahmad Khan.
                - Nasim Ahmad Khan (born 1924).
            - Shakir Ahmad Khan, (died 1918).
              - Two sons.
          - Nazir Ahmad Khan (died).
            - Two generations.
      - Nawab Jafar Ali Khan (died 1832).
        - Two generations, all dead.

Nasir Ahmad Khan of Panipat succeeded his father, Nawab Fazl Ahmad Khan, in 1890. His grandfather, Nawab Aman-ullah Khan, who died at the age of 81, was one of the leading Muhammadans in the Karnal district, and was widely known and respected. He had acted for many years as an Honorary Magistrate and member of the local Municipal Committee. He was forward on all occasions in offers of assistance to the district authorities, and during the Mutiny he was actively loyal, helping to the best of his ability in preserving order in his native town and in furnishing supplies for the troops before Delhi. He was the recognised head of the Panipat Ansaris, or Helpers of the Prophet, who trace their descent from Khawja Abdullah, Pir of Herat, one of whose children, Khwaja Malak Ali, in the reign of Sultan Ala-ud-din Masud, grandson of Shamas-ud-din Altamash, migrated to Delhi

and finally fixed his abode at Panipat. The family is undoubtedly of great respectability, being one of the very few in the province able to prove beyond dispute that the highest offices in the old Muhammadan Empire were held by their ancestors for several generations. Khwaja Nasir, son of Malak Ali, obtained the hand of Firdausa, only daughter of Jalal-ud-din, head of the locally celebrated family of Makhdumzadas, with whom the Ansaris still intermarry; and with her he secured a portion of the Panipat lands ever since owned by the family. Twelve generations after Khwaja Nasir we find Abd-ur-Razzaq holding a high military command under Alamgir. One of his sons, Muayan-ud-daula Dalerdil Khan, was for some years Viceroy of the Kabul Province; another son, Zakaria, was Governor of Lahore at the time of Nadir Shah's invasion; and a third, Lutf-ullah, held at different times the offices of tutor to Azim Shah, Warden of the Fort of Delhi, and Diwan to three successive Emperors. Muhammad Shah appointed him a *Shash Hazari* with the title of *Shams-ud-daula* and he became Subedar of Multan, eventually succeeding his brother as Governor in Kabul. He spent considerable sums in the embellishment of his native town of Panipat, building the Lahori Gate and several mosques which are still in existence.

Shukr-ullah, second son of Abd-ur-Razzaq, was governor of Malwa during the reign of Bahadur Shah, with the rank of *Shash Hazari* and a salary of 2½ lakhs per annum. Inayat Khan, son of Lutf-ullah, was a *Bakhshi* and *Naib Khansaman* under Muhammad Shah. He enjoyed the title of *Rasikh-ul-Itikad* and with it a salary of Rs. 84,000 per annum. His son, Izzat-ullah Khan, drew the same pay as in charge of the elephant establishments, and ultimately retired from public life in order to look after his *jagir* estates in Shahjahanabad and Benares. These were seized later on by Aliwardi Khan, who, however, afterwards released 100 villages in his favour in the Behar Province. Izzat-ullah Khan died at Patna in 1802, thirty-seven years after the authority had passed into the hands of the English Company, and was succeeded by his third son, Nawab Baqar 'Ali Khan, who returned to the parent home at Panipat and distinguished himself by loyally assisting the British when Delhi and the surrounding territory were first brought under English rule. He was followed in 1837 by Nawab Aman-ullah Khan, of whom mention has already been made.

On Aman-ullah Khan's death in 1889 he was succeeded by his son, Fazal Ahmad Khan, who was well known to the authorities for many years as he acted for his father, who, by reason of chronic illness, was personally unable to occupy the position his rank and reputation had

secured him. Nawab Fazl Ahmad Khan was President of the Panipat Municipal Committee and a member of the Local and District Boards. He actively interested himself in several local charities, including the Islamia Free School, with which he was unofficially associated. He owned a large *zamindari* property at Mor Manorat, and enjoyed, free of revenue, estates, in Mor Gobardhan and Bakhtiarpur, all in the Patna district. He also held *istamrari* rights in lands in the Panipat and Sonepat Tahsils. He died in 1890, and his son Nasir Ahmad Khan succeeded him. He was a Zaildar in Panipat, a Lambardar and a Provincial Darbari. His income from *muafi*, house and landed property was about Rs. 2,000 per annum, including about Rs. 60 as his share of the Patna estate. Most of the latter has passed to his collateral relations.

There are numerous branches of the Ansari Shaikhs settled at Panipat in the present day. Many of the family are in service, especially in the states of central and southern India. But the minute sub-division of their holdings under the Muhammadan Law of inheritance and the disputes constantly arising in connection with the rights of the *purdah* ladies have brought most of the members down to a common level of genteel poverty. The Ansaris who settled at Patna are reported to be little better off than their cousins in the Punjab, though some of them have accepted employment under the British Government. Tafazzul Hussain of Patna was for some years a Munsif in Bengal.

The family intermarry only with the Pirzadas or Makhdumzadas of Panipat and the Sayads of Barsat and Sonepat. Nasir Ahmad Khan of Panipat died in 1936 without issue. His property has devolved upon his nephews. Of these Laiq Ahmed Khan owns about 500 *bighas* of rent-free land at Panipat, about 100 *bighas* at Ganaur in the Rohtak district and some residential property at Panipat and Delhi. The others have much less property.

THE AMBALA DISTRICT.

Mr. A. Kensington, at one time Settlement Officer, prepared the note which follows, sketching the position of the leading families in Ambala.

The first essential feature to be grasped is that by its geographical position the present Ambala district was long destined to feel the effects of every important campaign in northern India. Hemmed in on one side by the hills and on the other by the great jungle tracts bordering on the Rajputana desert, Ambala was the central spot through or near which every horde of invaders was bound to pass on the way to the battle-ground of India at Panipat, with Delhi as its ultimate goal. This main fact is still reflected in the character of the village population. Placed in the direct track of successive invasions, they appear to have been ground down till they lost all power of resistance to difficulty, and the inherited attitude of submission to the inevitable has left effects which can be still traced even under the altered conditions of British rule. It is necessary to realise this to understand how the district fell, almost without a blow, into the hands of the Cis-Sutlej Sikhs in 1763.

The first direct experience of the Sikhs was in the time of Guru Tegh Bahadur, who roamed the country from Hansi to the Sutlej, and subsisted by plunder from 1664 to 1673. Under his successor, Guru Gobind Singh, a chain of forts was established at Anandpur in the Hoshiarpur district, a few miles north of the Sutlej, at Chamkor in the Rupar Tahsil, and at Nahan in the hills, commanding the whole eastern portion of Ambala. For the first half of the eighteenth century there was no recognised leader of the Sikhs, who were, however, engaged in frequent struggles with the Delhi Empire, and were rapidly forming into great confederacies or *misals*. The storm burst at last in 1763. The Sikhs of the Manjha country of Lahore, Amritsar and Ferozepore combined their forces at Sirhind, routed and killed the Afghan Governor Zain Khan and pouring across the Sutlej occupied the whole country to the Jumna without further opposition. "Tradition still describes how the Sikhs dispersed as soon as the battle was won, and how, riding day and night, each horseman would throw his belt and scabbard, his articles of dress and accoutrement, until he was almost naked, into successive villages, to mark them as his."* It is unnecessary to enter into a detail of the apportioning of the Doab among the different confederacies. It is enough to say that, with few exceptions, the leading families of

*Cunningham's *History of the Sikhs*.

today are the direct descendants of the conquerors of 1763, an aristocracy with no tradition but that of plunder, with no claims to respect as the scions of an ancient line, aliens and foreigners still, and with no sympathy for the people whose revenues are now guaranteed to them in perpetuity.

The history of the next forty years is made up of the endless petty warfare of these independent Sikh Chiefs among themselves, except when a common danger banded them to resist the encroachments of the more powerful States of Patiala and Manimajra on the north, and Ladwa, Kaithal and Thanesar on the south. Each separate family, and each group of feudatories strong enough to stand alone, built itself a strong fort as a centre from which it could harry the whole neighbourhood. Many of these are still in existence and form a marked feature of the district, recalling the extraordinary lawlessness of a period when literally every man's hand was turned against his brother. No attention was paid to the country by the British Government which had fixed the Jumna as the furthest limit for political enterprise, and it is believed that the profoundest ignorance prevailed both as to the constitution, the rights and the political strength of the supposed rulers. From 1806 to 1808 the position rapidly changed. On the one hand, the Cis-Sutlej Chiefs themselves were panic-struck at the sudden danger threatened to them by the rise of Ranjit Singh's power from beyond the Sutlej. In the three successive years 1806 to 1811 raids were made by Ranjit Singh in person to Ludhiana, to Narayangarh and to Ambala. It was openly announced by him that he intended swallowing up the whole country to the Jumna, and it was realised that one power and one only could prevent his immediate success. On the other hand, the British Government feared a new danger from the north by a combined invasion of the French, the Turks and the Persians, and it was hastily decided to give up the Jumna as the boundary and to trust to the new principle of alliance with a strong buffer sate at Lahore. At the same time it was recognised that Ranjit Singh was himself a source of danger not to be despised, and, with the Government in this mood in 1808, an impulse was easily given to the policy of active interference by the arrival at Delhi of a deputation represented by Jind, Patiala and Kaithal, to invoke assistance for the Cis-Sutlej States. Some help had been given to the British by Jind, Kaithal and Thanesar in the struggle with the Mahrattas five years before. It was apparently assumed that the whole territory to the Sutlej was parcelled out among a few leading states of the same character through whom the country could be strongly governed, and the efforts of the authorities were aimed at the two-fold object of, on the one hand, securing an effective alliance with Ranjit Singh, and on the

other extending British protection to these lesser states ranging from the Jumna to the Sutlej.

The overtures were eventually successful, and a definite treaty was made with Ranjit Singh on 25th April 1809, by which he surrendered his new acquisitions south of the Sutlej, and bound himself to abstain from further encroachments on the left bank of that river. The treaty was followed up in May 1809, by the celebrated Proclamation of Colonel Ochterlony, on behalf of the British Government, to the Cis-Sutlej Chiefs. This Proclamation, beginning with the quaint wording that it was " clearer than the sun and better proved than the existence of yesterday " that the British action was prompted by the chiefs themselves, is given in full in Cunningham's History. It may be referred to by any one interested in studying the main charter by which the leading families of Ambala still hold their rights. It includes seven short articles only, of which Nos. 1 to 5 are important; Nos. 1 to 3 limit Ranjit Singh's power and declare the Cis-Sutlej Chiefs sole owners of their possessions free of money tribute to the British; while Nos. 4 and 5 require them in return on their side to furnish supplies for the army, and to assist the British by arms against enemies from any quarter as occasion might hereafter arise. The whole document is, however, so short and so full of interest as the foundation of future difficulties that it will well repay perusal by any one wishing to understand what, read in the light of subsequent events, appears to have been almost unaccountable blindness in the agents of the Government of the day.

It is indeed impossible to read history of these transactions without seeing that the Government were in reality taking a most important step almost in the dark. Instead of finding the Ambala territory under the control of a few central states, they soon realised that they had given it over for ever to hordes of adventurers with no powers of cohesion, who aimed only at mutual aggression, and whose sole idea of government was to grind down the people of the country to the utmost limit of oppression. The first point was easily settled by a sharp reminder given in a supplementary Proclamation of 1811, that every man would have to be content with what he held in 1809, and that the British Government would tolerate no fighting among themselves. The golden opportunity for securing the welfare of the district was, however, gone, and the pledges hastily given in 1809 were soon found to be a constant source of difficulty and misrule, which have continued, with more or less gravity, almost to the present day. It was found that as a fact the so-called Cis-Sutlej Sovereign States were represented, as far as Ambala was concerned, by some thirty petty rulers with estates ranging from twenty to over one hundred villages, and by a host of small fraternities com-

prising many hundreds of the rank and file among the followers of the original conquerors, who had been quartered over the country with separate villages for their maintenance, and who were all alike now vested with authority as independent rulers by the vague terms of the Proclamation of 1809. Published works have nowhere very clearly recognised how sorely the Government repented of its mistake; but there seems no doubt as to the facts; and it is not to be wondered at that Sir David Ochterlony should have privately admitted to the Governor-General in 1818 that the Proclamation of 1809 had been based on an erroneous idea.*

From 1809 to 1847, persistent efforts were made to enforce good government through the Political Agency at Ambala among the endless semi-independent states. The records of the time bear witness to the hopeless nature of the undertaking. They teem with references to the difficult enquiries necessitated by the frequent disputes among the principalities by their preposterous attempts to evade control, and by acts of extortion and violent crime in their dealings with the villages. Year by year Government was driven in self-defence to tighten the rein and every opportunity was taken to strengthen its hold on the country by enforcing its claims to lapse by escheat on the death without lineal heirs of the possessors of 1809 or their descendants. It was thus that the British district of Ambala gradually grew up, each successive lapse being made the occasion for regular settlements of the village revenues and the introduction of direct British rule.

Up to 1843, the Government had done its best to carry out strictly the unfortunate engagements of 1809, and till then little necessity had arisen for testing the gratitude of the states and seeing how far they were prepared on their part to carry out their promises to furnish supplies for troops and military assistance when called on. In 1844 and 1845, the conditions again changed with the disastrous campaign in Afghanistan and the increasing signs of restlessness among the Sikhs of the Punjab. In the words of Sir Lepel Griffin "The Cis-Sutlej chiefs had abundant leisure to observe the signs of the time. * * * Seeing that their resources in money and supplies were required for the English armies, they began to think that they were necessary to the existence of the British power, not that it was essential to their own. All fear of the Lahore monarchy was now over; there was no longer a strong and sagacious ruler like Ranjit Singh, who made British protection sound pleasantly in the ears of neighbouring Princes; and this protection now seemed little more than a restraint, without which each chief fancied

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**Cunningham*, page 152 and note.

that he himself might play the part which, under similar circumstances, the Raja of Lahore had played with so much brilliancy and success ".* The result was that when called on to help in the First Sikh War the states were for the most part passively obstructive, even where they did not venture to show open hostility. " Their prosperity had been so great, the benefits which British protection had conferred on them were so undeniable, and ingratitude for benefits conferred is so certain, that it is no matter for surprise when at the first opportunity certain chiefs turned against the power which had befriended them, and openly or secretly joined the ranks of its enemies." The more serious offenders were visited with signal punishment. Their possessions were confiscated to Government, and in some cases they were themselves removed as prisoners from the province. One hundred and seventeen villages were in this way added to the British district in Pipli by confiscation from the Raja of Ladwa; one hundred and six in Rupar and Kharar from the Sardar of Rupar; seventy-two in the same Tahsils from the Sodhis of Anandpur; and eighty-nine in Narayangarh from the Raja of Kapurthala. As regards minor chiefs, less severe measures were considered sufficient, though the majority " had not shown their loyalty in 1845 in any more conspicuous way than in not joining the enemy. Gratitude they did not understand, and to show them any special consideration at the close of the campaign was unnecessary. Several most important measures were then adopted by the Government. The first was the abolition of all police jurisdiction in most of the States; for the existing system was so favourable to crime that, in the midst of half a hundred conflicting authorities, the capture of a criminal was well nigh impossible. The second measure was the abolition of transit and custom duties, which were as injurious to trade as the police system was fatal to justice; and the last was to accept a commutation for the personal service of the chief and his contingent."

These changes were not made before they were forced upon the Government by open disaffection or neglect on the part of the chiefs to obey orders which they were lawfully bound to fulfil. It was, however, soon found impossible to go so far without still further important steps. Hitherto the chiefs had levied revenue from their allotted villages in kind: an arrangement which left them free to rack-rent the land without any sort of restriction other than that imposed by the necessity for keeping the villagers from actually flying the country. The regular settlement of the British portions of the district began in 1847; and it was soon strongly urged by the district officials that the opportunity should be taken of, once for all, removing the grievances of the villagers by

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******Punjab Rajas*, **pages 183, 184, 189, and 190.**

extending the benefits of a fixed money demand to the village still subject to the remaining states. The proposal was vehemently resisted by the chiefs themselves, and for some years they managed to delay the decisive step; but eventually they were brought to see that their own interests were concerned as well as those of the people for the very significant reason that they found themselves unable to collect their revenue when once their police jurisdiction was gone. Partly for this reason but still more because the existing dual system of cash revenues in British villages, side by side with collections in kind under the chiefs, was rapidly proving itself intolerable. The Government at last, in 1852, consented to finally break the power of the chiefs by enforcing the revenue settlement throughout the district, and reducing the so-called chiefs to the position of *jagirdars.* "With this decision of the British Government fell, for ever, the power of the petty Cis-Sutlej chiefs, who had too long been permitted to play at independence, which for them had no nobler significance than the right to do evil without restraint, and to oppress the people who were so unfortunate as to be their subjects."*

This practically ends the history of the leading families. Their position as *jagirdars* has been defined and recorded with the greatest care. Pedigrees have been drawn out both for the leading Sardars and for the minor fraternities, whose descendants were even then counted by the thousand, tracing the descent in each case from the common ancestor of the year 1809 or subsequent year of status fixed as the basis for collateral succession under the varying conditions of different *jagirs.* The year 1809 has been recognised as the status for each of the leading Sardars, and even when the line becomes extinct, the *jagir* does not lapse in their case without a special enquiry and the orders of Government. There have been two important escheats in the last thirty years. The Sialba family of Tahsil Kharar died out in 1866, and fifty-nine villages, with a revenue of Rs. 26,000, passed to the Government: and in 1875 in the same Tahsil a like fate befell the Manimajra *jagir,* the largest in the district, covering sixty-nine villages, with a revenue of Rs. 39,100. Reference to the pedigree-tables given for the various families will show that many of the leading houses are represented by not more than one or two members, and it is not unlikely that further lapses will occur in the near future. Nor is this to be altogether regretted even with every sympathy for the representatives of former power. With the exception of the Mir of Kotaha, the Baidwan Sardars of Sohana and Manimajra, the Rajputs of Ramgarh and Raipur, and the minor Pathan family of Kotla Nihang in Rupar, the whole of the existing larger *jagirdars,* and an immense majority of the lesser shareholders known as the *pattidari jagirdars,* are still foreigners in the land

**Punab Rajas,* page 199.

as much as in the days of their ancestors, the invaders of 1763. They have not in any way identified themselves with the people of the district. They still look back on the Manjha as their real home, and if they notice the Ambala people at all, it is usually to recall the days when they had full license to oppress them, and to show too plainly what line they would take if those days should ever return. The one privilege they have hitherto retained as the symbol of their former independence is the right of collecting their revenue direct from the villages of their *jagirs*, and even this they have frequently abused so grossly that it is not certain whether it will be possible to retain the right for many years to come.

The general picture presented by this short sketch is not a pleasant one; but it is better to state the facts than to give the leading families a fictitious importance by dwelling on their large revenues, and the proud position which they are commonly said to hold. The condition of things is almost unique in the Punjab. In addition to the thirty-three leading families with *jagir* revenues alone of some Rs. 2,60,000, there are over five thousand lesser *pattidari jagirdars* dividing over three lakhs a year. It is hardly too much to say that these men have no aim beyond living on their *jagir* where it is large enough, and starving on it where increasing numbers in the family have reduced each share to a miserable pittance. As a rule, they own no land and look down on a life of agriculture. The best of them are those who have returned to their native land and taken to regular employment. Those who remain for the most part either cannot or will not enter the service of Government, and their greatest pleasure lies in stirring up useless dissensions among the *zamindars*. A few of the heads of the larger houses have been made Honorary Magistrates; but with some honourable exceptions, the powers are chiefly valued as a means of gratifying private enmities. One man, and it is believed one only among the chief Sardars, has had the enterprise to send his son into the army—this notable exception being in the case of Sardar Partab Singh of Mainpur—whose son, Shamsher Singh, holds a commission as Jamadar in the 5th Bombay Cavalry. It is difficult to imagine any more striking illustration of the useless lives led by these men as a class, notwithstanding that Government has done all that can be done to strengthen them in the position they are meant to hold as the heads of the people. Service in the army is, above all others, the profession for which they should be qualified, alike by their traditions in the past and their ample revenues in the present and yet it is only possible to indicate one solitary instance in which advantage has been taken of this ready opening for the families of leading men. For the rest perhaps the less said the better. The really influential men can be counted almost on the fingers of one hand, and family after family is chiefly

noticeable for the frequency with which drink and debauchery have brought their victims to an early grave. In not a few cases it is an open secret that vicious lives have led to a failure of lawfully begotten heirs, and that extinction of the house, with the consequent lapse of the *jagir* to Government, have only been avoided through the extreme difficulty attending any investigation into the private affairs of the family—a difficulty which makes it almost impossible to ascertain the truth even where the facts obtain an open notoriety. It is, however, not altogether fair to trace the degeneration of character among these Cis-Sutlej Sikhs to defects in the men themselves. The position secured to them, almost without effort on their part, has left them in the possession of abundant means without the necessity for exertion to sustain their place as rulers in the land, and they have naturally sunk under the strong temptations of a life of idleness and comparative luxury. The lesson to be learnt from their history appears to be that no good result can follow from the creation of an artificial aristocracy, and the state of things in the Ambala district makes it easy to understand the bitterness of the discussion when a similar question affecting the true Punjab came for decision before the Board of Administration in the early days of annexation. It may perhaps be added that, viewed in the experience of Ambala, there is much cause for congratulation that the sterner policy of John Lawrence caused that question to be finally decided in the Punjab on lines which effectually prevented the repetition of Ambala difficulties elsewhere.

It only remains to add that the question of commutation for military service has remained settled on the lines of the orders of 1846. The general rule is that two annas are paid to Government for each rupee of *jagir* revenue. This was the rule governing all the leading families and the great majority of the *pattidari jagirdars*, including all those who were recognised as entitled to the superior status of 1809. A comparatively small number of the *pattidars*, chiefly in the Rupar and Narayangarh Tahsils, were given an inferior status on special grounds, and in their case the commutation paid is usually four annas in the rupee for the first and eight annas for succeeding generations. During the Mutiny many of the leading Sardars did good service by providing small forces as guards to the Tahsil buildings and to important posts on the lines of communication, and these services were gratefully acknowledged by a permanent reduction in their rate of commutation to one anna in the rupee. Subject to these small payments almost the whole of the *jagirs* of the district are now held in perpetuity on the sole condition of continuance of heirs in the direct line from the common ancestor of the recognised year of status.

THE LATE SARDAR BAHADUR SARDAR LACHHMAN SINGH OF BURIA.

NANU SINGH
(died 1764).

Sardar Bhag Singh
(died 1829).

Sardar Sher Singh
(died 1804).

Jaimal Singh (died 1816). — Sardar Gulab Singh (died 1843).

Sardar Jiwan Singh, C. I. E.
(died 1893).

Gajindra Singh
(died 1890).

SARDAR BAHADUR SARDAR LACHHMAN SINGH
(died 1921).

Ratan Amol Singh (born 1919). — Lal Amol Singh (born 1920).

The founders of the Buria chiefship were Nanu Singh, a Jat of Jhawal Madan, near Amritsar, and the brothers, Bhag Singh and Rai Singh, all Bhangi Sikhs, who, in 1764, seized the fort of Buria from some Narwaria Sikhs who had entered into possession a year previously. Nanu Singh was shortly afterwards treacherously murdered by the Afghans of Aurangabad, who enticed him inside their fort under the pretence of showing him hospitality. His death was revenged by Rai Singh, the adopted son of Nanu Singh, who, with Bhag Singh, defeated the Aurangabadis, levelling their fort, and possessing himself of about 200 villages in the neighbourhood. These were divided between the brothers, Rai Singh receiving 84 villages in the districts of Jagadhri and Dayalgarh, while Bhag Singh became sole owner of the Buria estates, consisting of 120 villages. On the death of Bhag Singh in 1829, his son Sher Singh held the chiefship. He was killed in an engagement with the English at Saharanpur in 1804. Then arose a long dispute between his widows and sons affecting the succession, which ended in the estate being held in equal shares by Jaimal Singh and Gulab Singh, the widows taking certain villages in life-tenure by way of maintenance. Gulab Singh ultimately succeeded to the whole estate on the death, without sons, of his brother Jaimal in 1816. He himself died in 1843, leaving an only son, Jiwan Singh, not then a

year old. Buria was reduced to the level of an ordinary *jagir* holding with the other minor Cis-Sutlej chiefships in June, 1849, when, immediately after the Second Sikh War, their criminal, civil and fiscal jurisdiction was annulled, and their lands came under the operation of the law as administered in the Punjab generally. During both the Sutlej campaigns Sardar Jiwan Singh's relatives behaved with conspicuous loyalty. In the war of 1849 they furnished levies and advanced Rs. 50,000 on loan to the military treasury. During the Mutiny the young Sardar himself commanded a body of 20 horsemen and 86 footmen locally raised and maintained at his own charge, and held the town of Jagadhri for some weeks. He, on this occasion, also lent a considerable sum of money to assist the authorities in meeting the current expenses of the war. His services were rewarded by a remission for one year of his commutation payment of Rs. 4,138, and by a permanent reduction of the demand to one-half.

Sardar Jiwan Singh was an Honorary Magistrate, Honorary Civil Judge and Sub-Registrar within the limits of his estates. He was one of the most enlightened of the Sikh *jagirdars* of the Ambala district. He was a Provincial Darbari and was honoured in 1887 by being made the recipient of the Order of the Indian Empire in recognition of his public services. His *jagirs* and *muafis* yielded an income of Rs. 47,700, and his rents from proprietary holdings amounted to Rs. 8,300 per annum. The Sardar was connected by marriage with the ruling family of Patiala, his sister having married Maharaja Narendra Singh.

Sardār Jiwan Singh died in 1893 and was succeeded by his grandson, Lachhman Singh, a minor, whose estates remained under the care of the Court of Wards until he attained majority in 1912 when he was given over their control. He was educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore. He was appointed an Honorary Magistrate and a Civil Judge at Buria.

During the Great War, Sardar Lachhman Singh provided 199 recruits and contributed Rs. 25,000 to the War Loan, another Rs. 6,000 to various funds connected with that campaign, and a motor car. In 1916, he was granted the title of Sardar Bahadur and given 13 squares of land in the Montgomery Colony.

The Sardar Bahadur died in 1921, leaving behind two minor sons from his second wife, named Ratan Amol Singh and Lal Amol Singh. His estates, therefore, went again under the Court of Wards and the two brothers are still receiving their education at the Aitchison College, Lahore.

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SARDAR RAM SINGH SHAHID OF SHAHZADPUR.

KARAM SINGH (died 1784).
- Gulab Singh (died 1845).
  - Thakur Singh (dead).
  - Sheo Kirpal Singh (died 1870).
    - Sardar Jiwan Singh, C.S.I. (dead).
      - LT.-COL. SARDAR RAM SINGH (Patiala State Service) (born 1893).
        - Sardar Bahadur Ranjit Singh (born 1914).
        - Ajit Singh (born 1915).
      - Kartar Singh (born 1899).
        - Jagjit Singh (born 1921).
- Mahtab Singh (died 1820).

The Shahzadpur family first rose to importance in the time of Guru Gobind Singh, by whom Dip Singh, grandfather of Karam Singh, was installed as first *Mahant* of a newly-established Gurdwara, known as *Damadama Sahib*, a place of some celebrity in the Patiala State. His successors engaged in a series of struggles with the Muhammadan governors of the eastern Punjab, and acquired the title of *Shahid* (martyr), by which the family is still known in honour of the legendary exploits of its head. Under Karam Singh a strong footing was obtained in the neighbourhood of Sirsa, and advantage was taken of the general *mêlee* of 1763 to join the invasion of the Cis-Sutlej country by Sikhs from the Manjha. Karam Singh forced his way up from the south through the present Ambala Tahsil, where he acquired several villages, and finally settled down at Shahzadpur in the present Naraingarh Tahsil. The estates were then divided for a time, Karam Singh retaining possession of the Kasri tract in Ambala, and making over the Shahzadpur villages to his brother, Dharam Singh. The latter died childless, and Karam Singh thereon became sole possessor of the numerous scattered blocks of villages still held by his descendants in *jagir*. These were administered by the family as independent territory until 1847, when general orders were passed resuming the sovereign

powers of all the separate petty states included in the Ambala district. The status of the family has ever since been that of *jagirdar* only; but, as such, it ranks second among the *jagirs* of the district.

Sardar Jiwan Singh, C.S.I., was educated at the Government Wards' School, Ambala. He worked for several years as an Honorary Magistrate, and Honorary Civil Judge, a member of the District Board and of the committee of management of the Aitchison College, Lahore. A man of high character, he commanded universal respect. Being a great sportsman he kept a fine racing stable at Shahzadpur. As head of the family he was the second Provincial Darbari of the district and in 1891 was made a C.S.I. He was entitled to be addressed as *Sardar Sahib Mihrban-i-Dostan*, though was more commonly known by the native title of *Shahid*, which ensured him respect from the Sikhs throughout the Punjab. He was married in 1884 to a sister of the then Maharaja of Patiala, an alliance which increased the dignity and prominence of the house. The Sardar inherited a *jagir* of Rs. 26,000 from his father and owned, in addition, large landed property in various districts of the Punjab and United Provinces. During the Great War he rendered noticeable service to Government in many ways, particularly by subscribing sums amounting to Rs. 20,000 to the War Loan and various other War funds. For these services he was awarded a *sanad* and a sword of honour. He died in 1927.

Sardar Jiwan Singh, C.S.I., had two sons, Sardar Ram Singh and Sardar Kartar Singh, from the princess of Patiala, and had also three daughters. According to the law of primogeniture, which prevails in the family, Sardar Ram Singh inherited the estate and his younger brother received maintenance. Sardar Ram Singh was educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore, and in 1918 was appointed as Military Secretary to his cousin, His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala, who bestowed on him a *jagir* worth Rs. 2,500 annually and the title of Lieutenant-Colonel. Sardar Ram Singh contributed Rs. 20,000 towards the Great War.

Of Lt.-Colonel Ram Singh's two sons, the elder, Tikka Ranjit Singh, was educated at the Aitchison College and the Government College, Lahore, and later appointed an Honorary Magistrate and an Honorary Sub-Judge. He is also a Provincial Darbari and a Lieutenant in the I.A.R.O. In 1935 the title of Sardar Bahadur was conferred upon him for his generous subscription to the Silver Jubilee Fund. His younger brother, Kanwar Ajit Singh, is receiving education.

SARDAR UMRAO SINGH OF MANAULI.

- NAWAB KAPUR SINGH.
  - Khushal Singh (died 1795).
    - Sudh Singh (died 1794).
    - Budh Singh, (died 1816).
      - Amar Singh (dead).
        - Kirpa Singh (died 1842).
      - Bhupal Singh (died 1850).
        - Sher Singh (died 1851).
        - Ramendra Singh (died 1857).
        - Uttam Singh (died 1897).
          - Sardar Deo Inder Singh (born 1865).
            - Sheo Deo Singh (died 1933).
              - Two sons.
            - Bakhshish Singh (born 1892).
              - Three sons.
            - Mahindra Singh (born 1902).
              - Two sons.
          - Raghbir Singh (died 1913).
          - Narindra Singh (died 1918).
            - Two generations.
          - Sheo Narayan Singh (born 1887).
            - Ram Narayan Singh (born 1924).
          - Balwant Singh (died 1892).
        - Partap Singh (died 1903).
          - Sheo Kirpal Singh (died 1918).
            - Jodh Bir Singh (born 1886).
              - Two generations.
            - Surat Singh (born 1895).
              - Man Singh (born 1917).
                - Three sons.
          - Sheo Saran Singh (died 1908).
            - Raghbir Singh (died 1902).
      - Lal Singh (died 1853).
        - Lehna Singh (died 1867).
        - Santokh Singh (died 1888).
          - Bachittar Singh (died 1867).
          - Lachhman Singh (died 1891).
        - Ram Narain Singh.
          - Kaka Singh (dead).
      - Gurdial Singh (died 1843).
      - Dayal Singh (died 1863).
        - Bishan Singh (died 1879).
          - Harbans Singh (died 1902).
            - Bhagwan Singh (born 1902).
              - Atma Inder Singh (born 1923).
        - Kishan Singh (died 1885).
          - Two generations.
        - Kehr Singh (died 1885).
          - Three generations.
      - Gopal Singh (died 1854).
        - Jai Singh (died 1877).
          - Autar Singh (died 1896).
            - Raghbir Singh (died 1904).
            - UMRAO SINGH (born 1896).
              - Sita Inder Singh (born 1922).
      - Hardayal Singh (died 1840).
        - Jaswant Singh (died 1857).

The above pedigree includes the leading branches of the great Singhpuria family. The Sardar of Manauli used to be regarded as the titular head of the clan, which holds large *jagirs* in the Kharar and Rupar Tahsils. The remaining branches hold separate estates known as Bhareli, Bunga, Ghanauli, Bharatgarh and Kandaula; but as, with the exception of the Bhareli Sardar, all are descendants of Budh Singh, the possessor of 1809, they have common rights of succession in favour of the survivors on failure of heirs to any separate Sardar. From 1809 to 1847 the family ranked as independent protected chiefs, losing their status in the latter year and being reduced to the position of ordinary perpetuity *jagirdars*, under the general proclamation issued on the close of the First Sikh War. During the last half of the nineteenth century the family was unfortunately more distinguished for its vices than its virtues.

None of its representatives have been men of mark, and again and again various excesses have brought their victims to an early grave. The Bunga line became extinct in 1890, one-half of the *jagir* going to the Ghanauli Sardars, one-third to Kandaula, and one-sixth to the Bharatgarh branch.

Sardar Autar Singh of Manauli died in 1896, and his son, Raghbir Singh, succeeded him, in 1904. Sardar Autar Singh's widow brought forward a boy, named Umrao Singh, alleging him to be a posthumous son of the Sardar, but Government refused to recognise him and orders were given for the Manauli *jagir* to be parcelled out amongst the Sardars of Ghanauli, Bharatgarh and Kandaula. The Sardarni instituted a civil suit which was decided against her by the District Judge of Ambala early in 1908, but her father appealed to the Chief Court against the decision of the District Judge which was accepted and Umrao Singh thus became legal heir of the estates of Sardar Autar Singh. Being a minor, his estates remained under the management of the Court of Wards until released in 1921. In the Great War, Rs. 78,000 were contributed towards the War Loan from these estates, which also bore the expenses of a lecturer for carrying on propaganda work for recruitment in the Rupar Tahsil and in Kharar. The Chief of Manauli holds *jagirs* amounting to Rs. 51,051 per annum. He also holds large landed and other properties in Ambala, Lahore and Amritsar districts, and has 9 squares in the Lyallpur district and 10 in the Montgomery district. The total income from the Manauli properties, even in these days of economic depression, amounts to Rs. 90,000 a year. As Sardar Umrao Singh indulged in reckless extravagance, his estate was again brought under the Court of Wards in 1928 and is still

being so managed, the Sardar himself being one of the managers. His son, Sita Indar Singh, is being educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore.

Of the Sardars of Manauli the most prominent at the present time is Sardar Bhagwant Singh, the son of Sardar Tara Singh and the grandson of Sardar Jaswant Singh. He is a very well connected Sardar, his mother being the daughter of the late Raja Badan Singh, C.I.E., of Malaudh and his wife the daughter of the late Sardar Jiwan Singh, C.S.I., of Shahzadpur. On the death of this wife, he was married a second time to the daughter of Sardar Balwant Singh of Atari. The Sardar's eldest daughter was married in 1933 to His Highness the Raja of Faridkot. Having been educated at the Aitchison College, the Sardar was invested with powers of an Honorary Magistrate and a Civil Judge which he is still exercising. In 1911 the title of Sardar Bahadur was conferred upon him. During the Great War he rendered good service to Government.

Sardar Harbans Singh of Kandaula died in 1902, and the estate of his son, Bhagwan Singh, was released from the Court of Wards in 1923. He was also educated at the Aitchison College, and managed his estate. He died in 1936 and his minor son, Atma Indar Singh, is being educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore. Sardar Bhola Singh of Kandaula died childless in 1919, and his estate went to the Sardars of Bharatgarh and Kandaula in equal shares.

Randhir Singh died in 1920, having worked for several years as an Honorary Magistrate and an Honorary Sub-Judge, and enjoyed the rank of a Provincial Darbari. He did noteworthy work in connection with the Great War and was awarded 8 squares of land. He was succeeded by Sardars Jogindar Singh and Surat Singh. The former died childless in 1926, and the latter became possessed of the whole of his father's property. Surat Singh is a man of considerable influence in his *ilaqa* and has invariably stood by the administration whenever any subversive movement has threatened to disturb the peace of the district. He is a Vice-Chairman of the Rupar Aman Sabha, a member of the District Board, Director of the Central Co-operative Bank and a very active worker of the Prisoners' Aid Society. He was awarded a medal in connection with the Silver Jubilee Celebrations. Of the Sardars of Ghanauli, Sardar Davendra Singh, son of Sardar Uttam Singh, is a Provincial Darbari. He possesses several *sanads* and certificates which testify to his having always been helpful to the administration. His son, Shiv Deo Singh, who was a Naib-Nazim in Nabha, died in 1933.

Of Sardar Partap Singh's sons, Sheo Kirpal Singh was a Provincial Darbari. He assisted in recruitment during the War, also contributing Rs. 500 towards it. Of his two sons, Yudhbir Singh and Surat Singh, the former is a Sub-Registrar at Kharar and the latter a Zaildar at Ghanauli. Yudhbir Singh's eldest son, Rupendera Singh, rose to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner, but died in 1935. His third son, Rajinder Singh, has recently joined the Police Department as an Assistant Sub-Inspector.

The total value of all the *jagirs* of the various Singhpuria branches, except that of the Manauli branch, was about Rs. 70,000, in 1909. This came from 24 villages in the Kharar Tahsil and 57 in Rupar. The resources of the Manauli branch, computed on the present day basis, has already been mentioned above.

SARDAR BAHADUR SARDAR SIR JAWAHIR SINGH, C.I.E., M.L.A., OF MUSTAFABAD.

- DANA (died 1762).
  - Desu Singh (died 1775).
  - Makki (died 1771).
    - Mahtab Singh (died 1796).
      - Jodh Singh (died 1796).
      - Ratan Singh (died 1843).
        - Dewa Singh (died 1862).
          - Sardar Tilok Singh (died 1905).
            - SARDAR BAHADUR SARDAR SIR JAWAHIR SINGH, C.I.E., M.L.A. (born 1878).
          - Sundar Singh (died 1880).
            - Narayan Singh (died 1893).
          - Kahan Singh (died 1871).
        - Gursaran Singh (died 1878).

When the Sikh invasion took place in 1763, Desu Singh Dalawala, Jat of Lalpur near Tarn Taran, took possession of Mustafabad and some neighbouring villages now in the Jagadhri Tahsil and of Dera and Tandwala in Ambala. He was killed at the battle of Chandausi in 1775, and was succeeded by his nephew, Mahtab Singh, who obtained possession of the whole estate. His eldest son, Jodh Singh, who followed him, was slain in 1796 at Biana, fighting against the Mahrattas. One of Mahtab Singh's widows, Mussammat Gauran, then managed to secure possession. After a time her claim was disputed by Jodh Singh's younger brother, Ratan Singh, who wrested Dera and Tandwala from her. He appears to have surrendered these villages as the price of protection to Sardar Bhanga Singh, the powerful chief of Thanesar, who gave him Talheri in exchange. On the death of Mussammat Gauran in 1833 the whole estate was made over to Ratan Singh. Later on the estate was divided between Ratan Singh's grandson, Tilok Singh, and his great-grandson, Naina Singh. The latter died without issue in 1893 and on Tilok Singh's death in 1905, his only son Jawahir Singh, the present Sardar, was recognised as the sole possessor of the *jagir*. The Sardar then executed a written deed whereby primogeniture has become the rule of succession in his family.

The *jagir* consists of eight villages, of which seven are in the Jagadhri Tahsil and one in Ambala, the revenue being Rs. 5,336, on which the *jagirdar* pays a service commutation charge of two annas in the rupee. During the Mutiny the Sardars of Mustafabad maintained a small number of horse and footmen for police service at Jagadhri. One year's commutation money was remitted as a reward for their services.

Sardar Sir Jawahir Singh, the present head of the family, was first appointed a Provincial Darbari in 1906, and later made an Honorary Magistrate and a Civil Judge. He was awarded the Coronation Medal in 1911. In 1910 he was granted the right of adoption by means of a *sanad* and four years afterwards was awarded the title of Sardar Bahadur. In 1917 he received a grant of 10 squares of land in the Landed Gentry Block.

During the Great War the Sardar Bahadur provided, at his own expense, one hundred recruits for the Indian army, and received in return a sword of honour from Government. During the Akali Movement he rendered valuable help to the administration, and, as a counter-blast against that movement, started an association called the Zamindar Association, which developed into an influential body of Zamindars and had its branches in every district. Similarly he was one of the originators of the Sikh Sudhar Movement. In 1924 the Sardar Bahadur was nominated as a member of the Punjab Legislative Council, and a year later was awarded the title of C.I.E. In 1927 he was nominated as a member of the Indian Legislative Assembly and invested with 1st Class powers as a Magistrate. In 1929 he received a further grant of 5 squares of land from Government, and in 1934 he earned the high distinction of being made a Knight Bachelor. For good services rendered in 1935 he was awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal. He still continues to be a member of the Indian Legislature.

RAJA BALDEV SINGH OF GOLER.

- GOWARDHAN CHANDAR (died 1773).
  - Raja Prakash Chand (died 1820).
    - Raja Bhup Singh (died 1826).
      - Raja Shamsher Singh (died 1877).
      - Raja Jai Singh (died 1884).
        - Raja Raghunath Singh (died 1920).
          - **RAJA BALDEV SINGH** (born 1883).
            - Tikka Nardeo Chandra (born 1922).
        - Hardit Singh (died 1900).
          - Bhagwant Singh (born 1893).
          - Ajit Singh (born 1894).
            - Nagendra Singh (born 1922).
            - Rajendra Singh (born 1925).
  - Prakaram Chand (dead).

From time immemorial the Kangra Hills have been inhabited by Hindu races living under the government of their own chiefs. Among these petty states, the oldest and most extensive was Kangra. According to local legend the Katoch family, as the house of Kangra is designated, is not of human origin. The first Raja, Bhum Chand, sprang to life fully grown, having been created from perspiration off the brow of a goddess enshrined at Kangra; and became the progenitor of a line of five hundred Kings. The ancient name of his dominions

was Trigart, an evident attempt to identify the dynasty with the princes of Trigarta, mentioned in the *Mahabharata.*

Boastful and illusory as the local traditions are, there is no reason to question the antiquity of the Katoch Chiefs. The "Mountain Kings north of the Punjab" are referred to by the Greek historians of Alexander more than three hundred years before Christ; and Farishta alludes to the Raja of Kot Kangra in narrating the exploits of a former ruler of Kanauj who overran the hills from Kumaon to Kashmir, subduing five hundred petty chiefs. The time when this conqueror flourished is within the limits of authenticated history, about the twentieth *Sambat* of Vikramajit, or over nineteen hundred years ago. The ancient origin of the family is still further corroborated by the number of its branches and the extent of the country over which it has spread. Throughout the lower hills, from the Sutlej to the Ravi, there is scarcely a clan of any mark that does not lay claim to Katoch blood. Four independent principalities—Jaswan, Haripur, Siba and Datarpur—have been founded from the parent house. The fraternity of Sadu Rajputs with their seven Raos or chiefs, who occupy the Jaswan Valley between Una and Rupar, claim descent from the same stock; and the colony of Indauria Rajputs, at the other extremity of the district, boast that their ancestor was an emigrant Katoch. The earliest records refer to the Katoch monarchy as a power which had already attained the vigour of maturity. But the traditional story of the circumstances under which Haripur was separated from Kangra may be accepted as trustworthy, inasmuch as it is implicitly believed by the general body of Rajputs whom it most concerns. Hari Chand, Raja of Kangra, was out hunting in the neighbourhood of Harsar, a village of Goler, still famous for its extensive woods stocked with various kinds of game. By some mishap he fell into a dry well unobserved by his companions, who, after a long and fruitless search, returned to Kangra fully impressed with the belief that he had become the victim of a beast of prey. His loss was mourned as the loss of one who was dead, and his brother Karam Chand ascended the throne. But Hari Chand was still alive. After the lapse of several days he was discovered and extricated by some shepherds, from whom he learned the story of his brother's accession. His position was embarrassing; his name had been effaced from the rolls of the living, and another ruled in his stead. A return to Kangra would cause obvious confusion; so he generously resolved not to attempt the recovery of his birth-right. Selecting a spot on the banks of the Ban Ganga opposite Goler, he built the town and fortress of Haripur, called after himself, and made

it the headquarters of a separate principality. Thus, the elder brother reigned at Haripur on a small scale, while the younger sat, without real right, on the throne of the Katoches.

Since the days of Hari Chand twenty-six generations have passed away; but the ancient limits of his principality are preserved almost intact in the present Dera Tahsil. Datarpur is alone excluded, as it now belongs to the district of Hoshiarpur; and the only addition is Tapa Ghagot, formerly a portion of Jaswan. With these exceptions the Dera Tahsil, as it stands in the map of Kangra, represents pretty accurately the Haripur of Hari Chand's time.

Dealing with comparatively modern history, we find Raja Rup Chand of Goler allied with Shahjahan in the subjugation of the Jamwal and Mankotia Rajas, who had rebelled against the imperial authority in alliance with the Katoches. For this assistance the Emperor conferred upon him the title of Bahadur, a dress of honour, and two weapons which are still preserved in the family as things to be prized.

Raja Man Singh, who flourished in the first half of the seventeenth century, paid court to the Mughals, who sent him on an expedition to Kandahar, which failed. He was subsequently employed with better success in punishing Raja Jagat Chand of Nurpur, who had been neglectful in some matter of etiquette to Aurangzeb. The Emperor Shahjahan conferred upon Man Singh the title *Sher Afgan*, the Lion-killer, and appointed him head of the Kangra Chiefs. Raja Bikram Singh took service under Aurangzeb, and was sent with an expedition beyond Kabul, where he died. He was famous for his physical prowess, and the Goler historians relate that he could break a cocoanut into pieces by pressing it in his fingers.

Raja Bhup Singh, in whose time the Sikhs began to appear on the scene, distinguished himself by fighting the Katoches and gaining a victory over them. Maharaja Ranjit Singh at first treated him with respect, and called him Bawa; but later on, in 1812, he seized his territory, worth about Rs. 90,000 per annum, and ejected the Raja, allotting him a *jagir* of less than one-fourth of the revenues. This operation was not effected without exercise of some questionable diplomacy on the part of the Maharaja. Having lessened the chances of local resistance by borrowing a strong contingent of Rajput soldiers from Bhup Singh, he took advantage of the Prince's presence in Lahore, to impress upon him the desirability of complete submission to the paramount power, emphasising his arguments by threatening to detain him until consent had been given. The Raja perforce agreed; but only

in order to regain his liberty. Once free, he protested against the confiscation, and refused to touch the Rs. 20,000 which had been fixed for his maintenance. The allowance eventually went to the support of the ladies of his family. When the country was taken over by the British, this *jagir* of Rs. 20,000 was confirmed to his son, Shamsher Singh, who had succeeded Bhup Singh as the titular chief in 1820. The grant was spread over twenty villages; and together with two detached *muafi* plots and three gardens in *taaluqas* Nandpur and Haripur, was estimated to yield Rs. 20,711. The right of raising revenue on drugs and spirituous liquors was also continued to the Raja.

Shamsher Singh was the last of the old Rajput chiefs of Kangra. He was a rough, uneducated soldier, celebrated for his honesty and straightforwardness. In the First Sikh War he gathered his retainers together and turned the Sikhs out of Haripur, the old stronghold of his State. He shared the disappointed feeling of the Rajput chiefs generally when they learned that the supremacy of the English was to bring them no relief from the degradation which Maharaja Ranjit Singh's ambitious policy had caused them. Yet Shamsher Singh remained outwardly loyal and refused to give countenance to the rebellious movement set on foot by some of his kinsmen immediately after annexation. He died in 1877, leaving neither widow nor son; and his *jagir* consequently lapsed, as no provision for collateral heirs had been made under the *sanad* given him in 1853. But as an act of grace the estate was continued to his brother, Jai Singh, and his legitimate heirs male. The conditions accompanying the new grant were mainly, that he should hold as a simple *jagirdar*, that the levy of excise duties and other rates should cease, and that no police or magisterial powers should be claimed by the Raja as of right.

Mian Jai Singh was gazetted, in 1878, to the title of Raja, conferred upon him as a hereditary distinction. As the estate had been heavily encumbered, Government stepped in shortly before the Raja's death and saved him from hopeless insolvency by granting a loan of Rs. 86,000, recoverable in half-yearly instalments of Rs. 6,000, and bearing interest at 6 per cent. This sum was recovered in full.

On Jai Singh's death in 1884, he was succeeded by his son, Raghunath Singh, a man of fair educational attainments. The value of the *jagir* was Rs. 24,000 according to the regular settlement of 1892; of this Rs. 20,000 was land revenue and Rs. 4,000 *talukdari* allowance at 20 per cent. The Raja was the leading Provincial Darbari of the Kangra district. His sister was married to the late Raja of Mandi.

Raja Raghunath Singh died in 1920, and was succeeded by his son, Tikka Baldev Singh, to the headship of his family. He is married to the daughter of the Raja of Tehri Garhwal. The Goler estate, being encumbered with numerous debts, was brought under the management of the Court of Wards in 1899 and a loan of 2 lakhs, free of interest, was granted by His Highness the Raja of Tehri to clear off most of the debts. The estate was released from the Court of Wards after all the debts were paid. Raja Baldev Singh worked for some time as a probationary Extra Assistant Commissioner. In the Great War he did good recruiting work by exhorting many Rajputs of his district to enlist in the army. Raja Baldev Singh exercises the powers of an Honorary Magistrate of the first class in his *ilaqa*. The Raja's cousins, Kanwars Bhagwant Singh and Ajit Singh, who are at present in the service of the Patiala State, joined the army and served for some time during the period of the War. Raja Baldev Singh has one son, Tikka Nardev Chandar, who was born in December 1922. His *jagir* is exempt from attachment by process of civil courts. Besides the Raja's house, there are three other representative houses of Katoch in the Kangra district, of Lambagraon, of Siba and of Nadaun.

RAJA DHARUBDEO CHAND OF LAMBAGRAON.

RAJA TEGH CHAND.

- Raja Sansar Chand (died 1824).
  - Raja Anrodh Chand (dead).
    - Raja Ranbir Chand (died 1847).
    - Raja Parmodh Chand (died 1851).
- Raja Fateh Chand (dead).
  - Mian Ludar Chand (dead).
    - Raja Partap Chand (died 1864).
      - Maharaja Sir Jai Chand, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. (died 1935).
        - RAJA DHARUBDEO CHAND (born 1922).
        - Kanwar Dewan Chand (died 1928).
        - Kanwar Baldev Chand (born 1930).
    - Mian Kirat Chand (dead).
      - Two generations.
    - Mian Udai Chand (dead).
      - Two generations.
- Mian Man Chand (dead).

Raja Dharub Deo Chand is the representative of the younger branch of the ancient Kangra dynasty, whose origin, antiquity and former greatness have already been touched upon in the history of the Goler branch, which seceded from the present house in the thirteenth century. He is said to be four hundred and eighty-sixth Raja of Kangra in lineal descent.

In times comprised in modern history, Raja Sansar Chand, an ancestor of the present Chief, was the most renowned of the Kangra Princes. He flourished early in the last century, and was a contemporary of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. With the assistance of the Sikhs he regained possession of Fort Kangra from Nawab Jiwan Khan, son of Saif Ali; the Emperor Jahangir having some generations previously captured the place from Raja Chandra Bhan. Sansar Chand soon became powerful in the Kangra district, and annexed several *parganas* in the Jullundur Doab, including Hoshiarpur and Bajwara, and portions of

Mandi, Kutlehr, Chamba, Jaswan and Kahlur. The yield of the whole was not less than nine or ten lakhs of rupees. For twenty years he reigned supreme throughout these hills and secured a name never attained by any of his ancestors. Had he remained content with his possessions he might have bequeathed a princely portion to his children; but his aggressive nature brought him into collision with a power mightier than his own, involving him in irretrievable ruin. In 1805, Sansar Chand fell upon the State of Kahlur and seized the *taaluqa* of Bati, adjoining his own district of Mahal Mori. The Kahlur Raja, not being in a position to retaliate alone, solicited the aid of the Gurkhas, who had already overrun the hills between the Gogra and the Sutlej three hundred miles beyond their proper border. They gladly responded and crossed the Sutlej. The first action was fought at Mahal Mori in 1806, when the Katoches were signally defeated and fled in confusion to Tira, a fortified position within their own territory. Then followed a period of anarchy. Certain portions of the country were subdued and held by the Gurkhas; while Fort Kangra and the principal strongholds remained in the hands of the Katoches. Each party plundered the districts held by the other, so as to weaken his adversary's resources. The people, harassed and bewildered, fled for refuge to the neighbouring states; some to Chamba, some to the plains of Jullundur. The other chieftains, incited by Sansar Chand's former oppressions made inroads on his holdings and aggravated the general disorder. At last the Katoch Chief in despair invoked the succour of Ranjit Singh. This was readily granted. The Sikhs entered Kangra and gave battle to the Gurkhas in August 1809. The Gurkha army had suffered severely from sickness; yet the field was long and obstinately contested. But fortune finally declared in favour of the Sikhs, who followed up the victory by pressing close upon the enemy, obliging them to abandon all their conquests on the right bank of the Sutlej.

Ranjit Singh was not the man to confer so large a favour for nothing. In remuneration for his services he took Fort Kangra and the sixty-six villages in the valley allotted by ancient usage for its maintenance; guaranteeing to Sansar Chand all his other dominions, unfettered by conditions of service.* This was in 1810. But in the same year Ranjit Singh withdrew from his engagement and began to encroach more and more on the Katoch Chief's possessions, until nothing was left but the bare title, and a small *jagir* to save him from

* At the end of this history is given a copy of the treaty granted to Sansar Chand by the Maharaja. It was executed in the holy temple of Jawalamukhi and was stamped by Ranjit Singh with his own hand coloured with saffron.

begging his bread. Raja Sansar Chand died in 1824, having sunk into the position of an obsequious tributary of Lahore. Twenty years earlier he was lord paramount of the Hill States, and almost a rival to the great Maharaja himself. He was succeeded by his son, Anrodh Chand, from whom the Sikhs exacted a lakh of rupees as succession money. In 1827 Ranjit Singh took advantage of Anrodh Chand's presence at Lahore to demand his sister's hand on behalf of Hira Singh, son of his Minister, Dhian Singh. Surrounded by Sikhs, and fearing the consequence of abrupt refusal, the timid chief acquiesced and returned homewards. He had no intention, however, of being bound by such a promise, and was prepared to lose his kingdom and live in exile rather than compromise the honour of his ancient house. Knowing the folly of resistance, he quietly left his home, and crossing the Sutlej with all his household, sought refuge within British territory. Ranjit Singh was naturally enraged at this passive defiance of his authority; but the person and honour of the Raja were safe. His country was of course annexed in the name of the Khalsa.

Shortly after reaching Hardwar, his chosen retreat, Raja Anrodh Chand gave the girl who had been the innocent cause of his misfortunes to Sudarshan Shah, Raja of Gharwal. He died of paralysis while still in exile. His son, Ranbir Chand, obtained an asylum near Simla from the Rana of Baghal with whom he continued to reside for some years.

Ultimately, Lord William Bentick, Governor-General, interested himself in the case and advised the Raja to go to Lahore and make terms with Ranjit Singh, promising him his sympathy and support. This the Raja did, accepting a *jagir* of the *pargana* of Mahal Mori in his own country, yielding annually Rs. 50,000. When the war with Lahore was declared, Ranbir Chand assisted to his utmost in expelling the Sikhs from his native valley. He and his brother, Parmodh Chand, collected a large following of Rajputs and in 1846 attacked and captured the forts of Tira and Riah, which had once belonged to the family. Subsequently the Katoches possessed themselves of Pathiar and Karot in Palam, and the forts of Sola Singhi and Chaumukhi in Nadaun. Chauki was seized and occupied by the Kutlehr Raja.

Ranbir Chand was confirmed by our Government in possession of his *jagir* of Mahal Mori, and he was reimbursed for the charges he had incurred in the war. He died in 1847, when the chiefship passed to his brother, Parmodh Chand.

The fate of the Kangra Princes is a remarkable contrast to the fortunes of the Hill Chiefs across the Sutlej. There, the British Power delivered the country from the yoke of the Gurkhas and restored the native rulers without exception to independence. The knowledge of this generosity made the dethroned chieftains look forward with anxious hope to the coming of the new power, and converted them into desperate and discontented subjects, when they found that the English intended these conquests for themselves. So strong was this feeling that three of the Kangra Princes actually rose in insurrection during the Sikh War of 1848-49. Emissaries had been sent into the hills inciting them to rebel, and promising them restoration to their hereditary kingdoms if the movement proved successful. Parmodh Chand was among those who received the Sikh overtures with favour and returned promises of assistance. Towards the end of 1848 his intentions became clearly defined. He had advanced from Mahal Mori and taken possession of the neighbouring forts of Riah and Abhemanpur. A salute was fired, and the people were informed that their hereditary chief had again assumed kingship in his dominions. The district officer used every exertion to bring the foolish youth to his senses, offering still to procure him pardon if he would disband his forces and return peaceably to his home. But these good offices were rejected; and on the 3rd December intelligence was brought that an army of eight hundred Katoches had crossed the river with the intention of attacking the British encampment which was halted at about ten miles from Tira. Soon afterwards the insurgents were descried on the opposite bank of a broad ravine. They were met by a well-directed volley; their leader was wounded, and after a short engagement they had to turn, and were chased back to the walls of Tira. Parmodh Chand was taken prisoner and deported to Almora, where he died three years later, leaving no sons. He was thus the last of the lineal descendant of the great Sansar Chand.

Ludar Chand was the representative of the younger branch when the country was taken over by the British. He was confirmed in possession of his *jagir* of Rs. 35,598, which was to remain in the family and descend according to the Hindu law of inheritance. His conduct during the rebellion of 1848-49 was unimpeachable. He not only refused to join his misguided relative, Parmodh Chand, but actually went to Jullundur to inform the Commissioner, John Lawrence, of the excitement prevailing in the hills, and to warn him of the coming insurrection.

Ludar Chand died in 1850 and was succeeded by his son, Partab Chand. In the following year, on the demise of the exiled Chief, Parmodh Chand, he was constituted a Raja, and acknowledged as head of the Katoch Rajputs. The opportunity was taken of lifting the *jagir* grants out of the operation of the ordinary law of succession, and making them heritable by a single son. This was a measure of great importance, securing as it did a continuance of the principle of chiefship; and it was shortly afterwards accepted by the whole of the Kangra Rajas and made to include their rights of every description in land. They were not slow to perceive that on this principle alone could they continue to maintain even a semblance of the authority and dignity enjoyed by their fathers. Partab Chand's younger brothers, Kirat Chand and Udai Chand, by private arrangement, received annual allowances of Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 2,000, respectively, in lieu of a *jagir* share.

Raja Partab Chand was extravagant in his tastes and careless in money matters, and when he died in 1864 his affairs were found to be considerably involved.

Jai Chand was only two years of age when he succeeded his father. His property was taken over by the Court of Wards and the old debts were cleared off. He was educated at the Chiefs' College, Ajmere. He spoke and wrote English fluently, and was fond of sport and manly exercises. The Raja resided at Lambagraon, a picturesque locality on the right bank of the Beas, within a few miles of the old home of his ancestors. In 1888 he was granted the honorary rank of Major in the 37th Dogras. Later he became a first class Magistrate and Munsif within the limits of his *jagir* and also a member of the District Board. He was the second Provincial Darbari in Kangra. He served in the Hazara and Chitral expeditions and received medals on both occasions. In 1903 he was appointed a member of the Punjab Legislative Council and received the honour of the entree at the levees of His Excellency the Viceroy and was allowed powers of adoption. As the then head of the family he was granted the title of Raja as a hereditary distinction in 1908. Raja Jai Chand was married nine times, once to the daughter of the Raja of Bilaspur, twice in the Mankotia family at Silangri, four times in the family of the Ranas of Manaswal, and once each in the Jamwal and Suket families. His sister was married to Raja Ram Singh, brother of the late Maharaja Partap Singh. His mother was a sister of the late Raja of Sirmur.

A Summary Settlement of the Lambagraon estate was made while the property was under the management of the Court of Wards. The Raja was declared *taalukdar* or superior proprietor of the lands included

in his *jagir.* In 1892 there was a regular Settlement and revenue payable to the *jagirdar* was assessed at Rs. 34,628, together with an additional *taalukdari* allowance of Rs. 4,986, in all Rs. 39,614. The *jagir* figures included the allowance of Rs. 5,000 which was assigned in the Raja's father's time for the maintenance of his younger brothers, Kirat Chand and Udai Chand. Their sons enjoyed the allowances originally granted to their fathers.

Raja Jai Chand translated into Urdu the biography of Lord Roberts. As an Honorary Fellow of the Punjab University he took keen interest in education. He maintained several schools and *pathshalas* at his own expense and was otherwise also a man of very charitable disposition. He also instituted several hospitals, both Allopathic and Ayurvedic, in his State. He was a Vice-President of the Punjab Chiefs' Association. He was granted Darbar Medals at the Darbars of 1903 and 1911.

During the Great War, besides offering his personal services, he supplied 1,000 recruits at his own cost and contributed large sums of money to the War Loan and other War funds. He also raised two companies of Kolis. It was mainly due to his efforts through the Lambagraon War League, which he himself organised, that Kangra achieved the distinction of winning the fifth place among 230 districts in British India, in the matter of recruitment. He also started a Hindi newspaper called " Samrat Vajaya ", to remove all misunderstandings between the people and the Government. To commemorate the allied victory he took a leading part in holding a Victory Fair. In 1918 the Government conferred upon him the K.C.I.E., and four years later the title of Maharaja. After 1920 he retired to the foot of a huge forest at a distance of five miles from Lambagraon and lived in a temple called Ashapuri. Later he named his residence as Maharajnagar. There was born in 1922, his son, the present minor Raja Dhrub Deo Chand. Maharaja Sir Jai Chand, K.C.I.E., died on 16th April, 1935.

The minor Raja's *jagir* is at present under the Court of Wards, and its yield amounts to Rs. 50,000 per annum.

Maharaja Jai Chand's cousins, Mians Jagrup Chand and Daljit Chand, were also Provincial Darbaris. The latter was of weak intellect and squandered his inheritance and contracted debts to a large amount.

Translation of a Treaty concluded by Maharaja Ranjit Singh of Lahore, with Raja Sansar Chand of Kangra, dated 5th Sawan, 1866 Sambat, corresponding with A. D. 1809.

(Seal of Ranjit Singh.) (Original signatures in Gurmukhi.)

A treaty and solemn compact is hereby concluded with Raja Sansar Chand, who agrees to transfer the Fort of Kangra and district of Sandhta to the Government of Lahore subject to the following conditions. Accordingly, after being duly signed and sealed, this instrument is delivered to the Raja.

Clause I.—By the favour of Sat Guru Dayalji, the whole of the Gurkhas shall be driven across the Sutlej and the Jumna.

II.—Whatever countries have been alienated from the Raja since the arrival of the Gurkhas shall be, as hereinafter set forth, restored to his possession according to the best of my ability, viz., Bhorat, Muhara (the Khalsaji will not retain these), Chauki, Kotwal Bah, Siba with Chanaur Ghoasan, Charatgarh and Talhati, Chadhiar and Chando, Baira, &c., in Mandi.

III.—The entire revenues of whatever countries were in possession of the Raja previously to the Gurkha advent, shall be left to the free and exclusive use of the Raja; and until the before-mentioned arrangements are effected for the Rajaji, the Thana of Bhai Sahib Bhai Fateh Singh (Ahluwalia), shall remain in the fort. But if one or two only of the before-mentioned places shall not be transferred, the garrison of the Khalsa shall nevertheless be introduced into the fort, and the remaining places shall subsequently be conquered.

IV.—Except Kila Kangra with the *taaluqa* of Sandhta, the Government of Lahore has no claim whatever on the Raja, whether for life, property, dignity, service or revenue; and in exchange for Sandhta, some other places in the hills will be conferred on the Raja.

V.—The foregoing clauses in this Treaty shall remain in full force, and not be disturbed by any of the descendants of the concluding parties.

I hereby swear by Akalpurakji, Sri Jawalamukhiji, Sri Baba Nanakji, Sri Guru Harji, Sri Amritsarji, Sri Guru Arjanji, Sri Guru Gobind Singhji, Sri Baba Gurditaji, Sri Anandpurji, that I will faithfully maintain the whole of the provisions of this treaty to the best of my ability.

This solemn compact is written that it may form an absolute and complete instrument.

Written at Sri Jawalamukhiji on Tuesday, 5th Sawan, 1866 *Sambat.*

RAJA HARMAHENDRA SINGH OF SIBA.

RAJA BHAO SINGH.

- Mian Khushal Singh.
  - Mian Devi Singh,
    - Raja Bije Singh (died 1879).
      - Raja Jai Singh (died 1920).
        - Raja Gajendra Singh (died 1925).
        - Trilochan Singh (died 1901).
          - Raja Sham Singh (died 1932).
            - RAJA HARMAHENDRA SINGH (born 1922).
            - Kanwar Rajbindra Singh (born 1927).
        - Upendra Singh (dead).
          - Two generation
    - Mian Gulab Singh (died 1896).
      - Sohan Singh (died 1879).
    - Mian Zalam Singh (died 1886).
      - Mian Karam Singh (died 1898).
        - Three generations.
      - Mian Ratan Singh (died 1873).
- Raja Madho Singh.
  - Rai Sher Singh.
    - Raja Gobind Singh (died 1845).
      - Raja Ram Singh (died 1874).

Raja Harmahendra Singh is the representative of another branch of the ancient Kangra Kings. As Goler seceded from Kangra, so Siba separated from Goler. In the fourth generation after Hari Chand, about six hundred years ago, a younger brother of the reigning chiefs, by name Sibaran Chand, managed to make himself independent in some *taaluqas* south of the Beas, calling them Siba after his own name of Sibaran. The domains of Siba proper are maintained in their limits, under the title of *taaluqa* Siba. In 1808, Raja Bhup Singh of Goler seized this country from Raja Gobind Singh and his cousin Devi Singh. Ranjit Singh took it from the Goler Chiefs ten years later, and in 1830 restored it to Gobind Singh. Siba alone of all the petty states in Kangra escaped untouched in the game of grab that went on all through the palmy days of the Sikhs. Ranjit Singh at one time had doomed it to destruction; but his Minister, Raja Dhian Singh, had married two ladies of the family, and through his interest the Raja escaped with a yearly tribute of Rs. 1,500 and the surrender of his principal fort. The estate was, however, divided between the cousins. The Tappa Kotla, worth Rs. 5,000, was made over to Mian

Devi Singh, and on his death, it was continued in favour of his eldest son, Bije Singh, an ancestor of the present Raja. The remainder of the estate equivalent to about Rs. 15,000 was made over to Gobind Singh, who was required to maintain a service contingent costing two-thirds of the grant. Raja Gobind Singh died in 1845, and was succeeded by his son, Ram Singh. During the Sikh War, Ram Singh, under the terms of his feudal tenure, was obliged to join the Sikh army with one hundred men, and was present at the battle of Ferozeshah. But he had no stomach for the fight, and was glad to escape back to Kangra in the confusion that followed. He drove the Sikhs out of his fort of Siba with the aid of his own people, and then proceeded to oust his cousin, Bije Singh, out of his Siba possessions, in which he had been confirmed by the Maharaja. These he took; but he was obliged to restore them shortly afterwards under orders passed by the British Government.

The cousins were subsequently confirmed in their respective *jagirs*. Ram Singh's portions consisted of villages of the aggregate annual value of Rs. 14,200, and was granted to him and his male issue, for ever, subject to a tribute deduction of Rs. 1,500 per annum. Bije Singh was given six villages, yielding Rs. 4,800 per annum, which after his death were to descend according to the Hindu law of inheritance. He, however, forfeited his rights by taking part in the Katoch insurrection of 1848, and his share was resumed. It was restored to him nine years later in consequence of the loyal behaviour of his younger brother, Gulab Singh, who commanded one of the regiments of the Jammu contingent, which marched to Delhi and did excellent service in the Mutiny. The restitution was made at the personal intercession of the Maharaja of Jammu with whom Bije Singh was connected by marriage. Raja Ram Singh's own loyalty in the crisis of 1857 was undoubted. He had no children, and his request to be allowed to adopt an heir was refused. But when he died in 1874 the *jagir* was re-granted to Bije Singh of Tappa Kotla, his nearest male relative, and confirmed to Bije Singh's male heirs, in perpetuity, subject to an annual tribute payment of Rs. 1,500. The *jagirdar* was at the same time made responsible for the maintenance of his brother, Gulab Singh, and his nephew, Karam Singh, at a cost not exceeding Rs. 3,000 per annum. The title of Raja was conferred upon him as a personal distinction in 1878. He died in the following year. The *jagir* was continued on the same terms to his son, Jai Singh, who also received the title of Raja. In 1908 this title was granted as an hereditary distinction, to be used by the head of the family on formal recognition of his succession.

On the death of Raja Ram Singh the Siba *jagir* was brought under summary Settlement, and in 1892 it was brought under regular Settlement. The revenue for Dada Siba proper was assessed at the regular Settlement at Rs. 13,345 with an additional *taaluqdari* allowance at 20 per cent. of Rs. 2,649, and the revenue for Tappa Kotla (the grant originally held by Bije Singh) at Rs. 3,692, giving a grand total of Rs. 19,586.

Raja Jai Singh exercised the powers of a second class Magistrate and Munsif within the limits of his *jagir,* which was spread over forty-two villages in the Siba and Kotla *taaluqas*. His connection with the house of Jammu has been noticed above. His sister married the late Maharaja Ranbir Singh, and was the mother of the late Maharaja Partap Singh and of Rajas Ram Singh and Amar Singh. His own wife belonged to the Bilaspur family; which was again connected by marriage with Raja Moti Singh of Punch. The sons of Mian Karam Singh received an allowance each of Rs. 720 per annum from the Jammu State. Raja Jai Singh ranked third amongst the Provincial Darbaris of Kangra and his *jagir* was exempt from attachment by process of the civil courts.

He died in 1920 and was succeeded by Tikka Gajinder Singh. The new Raja exercised magisterial and civil powers within the limits of the *jagir*. He survived his father by barely five years, and as he left no issue the title of Raja was conferred on Sham Singh, the son of his brother Trilochan Singh. Raja Sham Singh exercised the powers of a third class Honorary Magistrate. He died in 1932, leaving two minor sons. The estate was consequently taken under the Court of Wards. The two sons of Raja Sham Singh, Raja Harmahendra Singh and Kanwar Rajbinder Singh are receiving education in the Aitchison College and Queen Mary's College, Lahore, respectively.

Narotam Singh is employed in the Kashmir forces and Raghunath Singh is a Havildar in the Territorial Force. Govardhan Singh is a Sub-Inspector in the Co-operative Societies, Punjab.

RAJA RAJINDERA CHAND OF NADAUN.

- TEGH CHAND.
  - Raja Sansar Chand (died 1824).
    - Raja Sir Jodhbir Chand, K.C.S.I. (died 1873).
      - Raja Amar Chand (died 1890).
        - Raja Narendra Chand, C.S.I. (died 1934).
          - Raja Mahendra Chand (died 1935).
            - JA RAJINDERA CHAND (born 1908).
            - Kanwar Jogendra Chand (born 1920).
            - Kanwar Opendra Chand (born 1922).
          - Kanwar Devi Chand (born 1892).
          - Kanwar Nawal Kishor Chand (dead).
          - Kanwar Khargendra Chand (born 1913).
      - Mian Pirthi Singh (died 1907).
        - Two generations.
      - Mian Hari Singh (died 1903).
      - Mian Sher Singh (died 1900).
        - Two generations.
      - Mian Suchet Singh (died 1895).
        - Mian Khushal Chand (died 1908).
        - Mian Besant Chand (died 1897).
        - Mian Thakur Chand (died 1908).
      - Mian Chet Singh (died 1869).
      - Mian Ishri Singh (died 1900).
        - Hon. Lt. Mian Barham Chand (born 1888).
          - Four sons.

Raja Rajindera Chand, the grandson and successor of Raja Narendra Chand, C.S.I., is a direct descendant of the celebrated Sansar Chand, mentioned in the family history of his collateral descent, Raja Jai Chand of Lambagraon. Jodhbir Chand, who was the son of a Gaddi wife, laid the foundation of his fortune by giving his two sisters in marriage to Maharaja Ranjit Singh, who created him a Raja, and conferred on him the *taaluqa* of Nadaun, yielding about a lakh of rupees. This was the northern portion of the possessions of the Katoch Chief, Anrodh Chand, who had fled rather than give his sister to the son of Raja Dhian Singh, as already mentioned. Jodhbir Chand at first acquired great influence at Lahore, being a personal favourite of Ranjit Singh; but by degrees the friendship lessened, and he was gradually stripped of the *jagir* lands he had acquired when his sisters were in high favour. His allowances had thus dwindled down to

Rs. 30,000 when the Sikh War broke out, and he had to choose on which side to fight. He had received orders from Lahore to enlist a number of men and advance into Kahlur to occupy the ferries on the Sutlej, opposite Bilaspur, in support of the Sikh detachment, thus threatening the British districts on the left bank of the river. Jodhbir accordingly advanced from Nadaun with a few hundred men and took up a position on the boundary of the Katoch and Kahlur countries. The movement caused some excitement, as he was known to be a good soldier. It was, however, pointed out by Mr. Erskine, once Superintendent of the Hill States, that his interests were on the side of the British and that he would do well to preserve a neutrality if he were not prepared to throw in his lot with them altogether. Jodhbir followed the good advice, and carefully refrained from assuming the offensive, though there was strong temptation to cut in on our unprotected flank and give trouble where we were least prepared for it. As a reward for his consistent behaviour in this crisis he was confirmed in his *jagir* of Rs. 26,270, which was to be treated as perpetual, and he received recognition as head of his branch of the family. In 1852 the grant was, at his own request, made tenable by a single heir, the others being entitled only to maintenance at the hands of the chief for the time being.

Raja Jodhbir Chand subsequently gave proof of his loyalty on more than one occasion. During the Katoch insurrection he assisted in holding the Nadaun Tahsil, capturing several of the rebels. His services were acknowledged by Mr. Barnes, then Deputy Commissioner, in a letter to the Commissioner. His son, Prithi Singh, fought during the Mutiny in Central India, winning the Order of Merit and receiving a *khilat* of Rs. 500. For his good services generally, the Raja was made a Knight Commander of the Star of India in 1868, and was granted a salute of seven guns as a personal distinction. Other concessions were made him in the form of rights to *muafi* escheats within his *jagir*. He thus, by his own merits, became one of the foremost of the Hill Rajputs, standing high in the esteem of the district officers. On his death in 1873, the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Henry Davies, expressed regret at losing a friend "whose upright and honourable character had secured the respect and esteem of all, while he had discharged the duties of his position to the entire satisfaction of Government." The succession of Amar Chand to his father's *jagir* was duly recognised, provision for the other sons being regulated in accordance with the rules already laid down. Raja Amar Chand was at the same time invested with the powers of a Magistrate and of a Civil Judge as exercised by his father, within the limits of his *jagir*.

In 1878 he obtained from Government a loan of Rs. 50,000 on the security of his estates, to enable him to discharge the heavy liabilities incurred by his father. This advance was duly repaid. Of his brothers, Mian Hari Singh was an Extra Assistant Commissioner, and Sher Singh an Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Raja Amar Chand, who was married to a niece of the Raja of Jasrot, died in 1890 and was succeeded by Raja Narendra Chand, who stood fourth on the district list of Provincial Darbaris, and was allied by marriage with the Jubal (Simla) and Mankotia families. Raja Narendra Chand exercised the powers of a Magistrate and Munsif of the 1st Class. He was made a Companion of the Star of India in 1907, and in 1908 the title of Raja was conferred on him as a hereditary distinction, to be assumed by his successors in the headship of the family. The *jagir* was brought under regular Settlement in 1892, and the revenue then assessed was Rs. 34,984, together with an additional Rs. 4,421, *taaluqdari* allowance, or a total of Rs. 39,405. Raja Narendra Chand died in 1934 and was succeeded by his eldest son, Tikka Mohendra Chand. This chief, however, survived his father only by 16 months and died in 1935. He was married twice, at first to the two daughters of the Raja of Nala Garh, and later to the two daughters of Rana Durga Singh of Bhajji. From the younger Rani of the first marriage was born the present Raja Rajindera Chand, while from the younger Rani of the second marriage were born the two Kanwars, Gajindera Chand and Opendera Chand. Raja Rajindera Chand was installed as Chief in February 1936. He was married in a distinguished family of the Muradabad district. The total income of the Raja from all sources amounts approximately to Rs. 50,000 a year.

RAJA BRIJ MOHAN PAL OF KUTLEHR.

- RAJA DHARAM PAL.
  - Two generations.
    - Raja Narayan Pal (died 1864).
      - Raja Ram Pal, C.S.I. (died 1928).
        - Raja Rajendra Pal (died 1928).
          - RAJA BRIJ MOHAN PAL (born 1890).
            - Tikka Mohendra Pal (born 1934).
          - Kanwar Hari Pal (born 1893).
            - Krishan Pal.
          - Kanwar Sheo Pal (born 1901).
      - Gopal Pal (died 1909).
        - Kalian Pal (born 1874).
    - Mian Bhagwan Pal (died 1857).
      - Mian Ludar Pal (died 1876).
        - Mian Lal Singh (died 1860).
          - Three generations.
        - Mian Ran Bahadur Singh (died 1918).
          - Two generations.
        - Mian Suba Singh (died 1925).
          - Two generations.
        - Mian Bhikam Singh (died 1918).
          - Two generations.

Kutlehr is the smallest of all the Kangra kingdoms. The territory has been formed by a break in the continuity of the second or Jaswan chain of the hills. As this ridge approaches the Sutlej, it suddenly divides into two parallel branches; and the valley between them, with a portion of the enclosing hills, is the petty state of Kutlehr. The dynasty is one of considerable antiquity, numbering according to local accounts forty generations. The first Raja was a native of Sambhal near Moradabad, and was originally a Brahmin; but after acquiring temporal power he and his descendants were considered Rajputs or members of the military class.

The above account of the origin of his family is that given by Mr. Barnes. It differs from the local account, which traces its descent from Raja Gobind Pal of Poona, from whom the present Raja claims to be the three hundred and seventy-ninth in lineal descent. At the close of the *Dvapar Jug*, or third age of the world, there flourished in

Poona the Raja Gobind Pal, who traced his descent from the moon. He had two sons, Ajain Pal and Dharam Pal. While Ajain Pal was away on a pilgrimage, his father died and his birth-right was usurped by Dharam Pal. Finding himself expelled from his home he wandered to the Punjab with his son Sukh Pal, and settled at Babhaur on the Sutlej, in the Hoshiarpur district. His son moved on into the Kangra Hills, and was fortunate in securing the friendship of Sansar Chand, a Katoch Raja of that period, who gave him his daughter in marriage, and appointed him to rule over the country now known as Nadaun. The twentieth Raja after Sukh Pal, by name Jas Pal, is said to have been a powerful monarch, who made himself master of "the whole country west of the Sutlej"; an evident exaggeration. This much may be said for Jas Pal, that he was the progenitor of one hundred and three Rajas, counting down to his representative now living at Kutlehr, and excluding younger sons who became chiefs on their own account out of the regular line. One of these, Gajendra Pal, second son of Raja Jas Pal, emigrated to the Simla Hills and founded the houses of Bhaji and Koti, still in existence as independent states.

Coming to modern facts, we find the Kutlehr Rajas holding Chauki Kutlehr, Man Khandi in Nadaun, and Talhati in Hoshiarpur, about the time of the first Mughal invasion. The Emperors granted *Sanads* to the Rajas of Kutlehr addressing them as Rai, and recognising their rights in the above-named tracts on payment of a tribute of Rs. 1,600, and subject to their furnishing a contingent of forty horsemen and five hundred foot.

In later times the aggressions of the Katoch, Jaswal and Kahlur Rajas limited the Kutlehr possessions to their present small dimensions. This was immediately before the coming of the great Maharaja, who swallowed up all the Kangra kinglets with the utmost impartiality. Kutlehr had for years past maintained a precarious existence. In the time of the Katoch Chief, Ghammand Chand, grandfather of Sansar Chand, one-half the principality had been annexed to Kangra, and during the zenith of Sansar Chand's power, the Kutlehr Raja became entirely dispossessed. But when Sansar Chand was pressed by the Gurkhas, Narayan Pal took the opportunity of recovering the Fort of Kotwal Bah, a hereditary stronghold on the second range of hills overhanging the Sutlej. Then came the Sikhs. In 1825 they laid siege to this fort for two months without making much progress, though they had more than one severe brush with the garrison, commanded by Raja Ghammand Chand in person. Finally, Jamadar Khushhal Singh compounded by promising the Raja a *jagir* of Rs. 10,000, should he

surrender without further fighting. These terms were accepted, and the Raja duly entered into the enjoyment of his allowances. This *jagir* comprised the tract called Charatgarh in the Jaswan Dun, Hoshiarpur. During the First Sikh War, Raja Narayan Pal, at the instance of the Superintendent of Hill States, expelled the Sikh garrisons and seized Kotwal Bah. Later on, when the valley came to the British, he demanded the restoration of his Chauki Kutlehr property. This was refused; but in consideration of hopes which the Raja alleged had been held out to him by English officers when his alliance was a matter of consequence to them, he was awarded a life-grant of Rs. 10,000 in addition to the *jagir* of like value he had received from Maharaja Ranjit Singh, which was confirmed to the Raja and his heirs lawfully begotten for ever. An exchange of villages was subsequently effected with the object of giving the Raja a compact *jagir* in the Kangra district. The new villages were Tapas, Tira, Heru, Thara and Dhiungli in Hamirpur; and as their value exceeded that of the old villages by Rs. 1,188, this sum was made payable by the Raja to Government as *nazrana*. The Raja was also allowed three-fourths of the income of the forests within his *jagir*, subject to a small annual deduction. Raja Narayan Pal died in 1864. His property had become involved from various causes, and two years before his death it was taken over by the Court of Wards, and retained during the minority of his son and successor, Raja Ram Pal, which ceased in 1869. Ram Pal received good education. He was always forward in loyal efforts of assistance to the Government. He exercised criminal and civil judicial powers within the limits of his *jagir*. His income from miscellaneous sources was Rs. 1,200 including Rs. 200 paid to him in lieu of forest fines, which were later wholly credited to Government. The Raja stood fifth on the local list of Provincial Darbaris. He was granted *sanads* in the Darbars of 1877 and of 1903, and was made a C.S.I. in 1904. The title of Raja was conferred on the head of the family as an hereditary distinction in 1908. The Raja's son, Rajendra Pal, was an Extra Assistant Commissioner and could boast of valuable service which he rendered during the Great War. He, however, died in 1928, only a few months after the death of Raja Ram Pal.

The present head of the family is Raja Brij Mohan Pal, the son of the late Rajendra Pal. He enjoys civil powers in the *ilaqa* of Kutlehr and criminal powers of an Honorary Magistrate of the 1st Class over a still wider area. At the time of the Jubilee of His late Majesty he contributed a substantial sum of money and received the thanks of His Excellency the Governor of the Punjab. He takes

interest in works of public welfare and has constructed two buildings for the District Board and a Vernacular Middle School, at his own cost. He has also constructed a road, six miles in length, for the use of motor traffic. He is married to the daughter of Raja Bhuri Singh of Chamba, and ranks fifth among the Provincial Darbaris of his district. At the time of the Great War he was already employed in the army and he did good services and earned the General Service Medal, the Balochistan Medal and two Victory Medals. Similarly his father and grandfather had also done good work by way of recruitment and collection of War Funds. His mother's services in the same connection were appreciated by Government by the grant to her of the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal. Raja Brij Mohan Pal has one minor son. Of his two brothers, Kanwar Hari Pal is employed in the Punjab Police and is at present on deputation to Jaipur, and Kanwar Sheo Pal, who was educated in England, is in the Indian Forest Service.

The *jagir* is exempt from process of attachment in the civil courts.

RAJA GAGAN SINGH PATHANIA OF NURPUR.

RAJA MANDHATA.

- Raja Daya Datta.
  - Raja Pirthi Singh (died 1819).
    - Fateh Singh (died 1789).
      - Raja Bir Singh (died 1846).
        - Raja Jaswant Singh (died 1898).
          - RAJA GAGAN SINGH (born 1882).
            - Tikka Davendra Singh (born 1901).
          - Mian Udham Singh (died 1918).
            - Kanwar Ranjit Singh (born 1917).
  - Indar Singh (died 1824) *vide* family of Rai Sahib Mian Raghu Nath Singh of Reh.
  - Mian Bhoo Singh (dead).
  - Mian Mohan Mangal (dead).

Raja Gagan Singh is the representative of the old Rajas of Nurpur, a small state to the west of Goler. The original founder was a Tawar Rajput, Jeth Pal, an emigrant from Delhi. About seven hundred years ago he established himself at Pathankot near Gurdaspur, whence his descendants are called Pathanias. Subsequently the family removed to the hills, probably for seclusion and safety, as the plains were open to incessant attacks. Nurpur became the capital in the reign of Raja Basu, over two hundred and fifty years ago. Between Jeth Pal, also known as Rana Bhet, and the present representative, thirty-one generations have elapsed. The boundaries of the old principality are retained almost entire in the British *pargana* of Nurpur. During the period of Muhammadan ascendency, several members of this family were appointed to places of high trust, and deputed on hazardous expeditions in the service of the Empire. In the reign of Shahjahan, Raja Jagat Chand of Nurpur, at the head of a large body of Rajputs, raised in his own country, conducted a difficult enterprise against the Uzbegs of Balkh and Badakhshan; and in the early part of the reign of Aurangzeb, Raja Mandhata, grandson of Jagat Chand, was deputed to the charge of Bamian and Ghorband, on the western frontier of the Empire. After a lapse of twenty years he was a second time appointed to this honourable post, and created a *mansabdar* of two thousand horse.

In later time Raja Bir Singh of Nurpur fell a victim to Ranjit Singh's aggressions. At the commencement of the cold season of 1815 the Maharaja had appointed a grand rendezvous of all his forces, personal and tributary, at Sialkot. But Bir Singh failed to obey the summons, and as a penalty was fined a sum designedly fixed beyond his ability to pay. After vainly endeavouring to meet the demand, even, it is said, by the sale of his sacrificial vessels, Bir Singh found himself forced to quit his home. He crossed the border into Chamba, whither he was followed by many of his subjects and retainers, who voluntarily shared the bad fortunes of their old chief. Urged by some of the bolder spirits, he presently made a descent upon Nurpur, determined to strike one desperate blow for the recovery of his patrimony. But the tactics and resources of the simple hill chief were of no avail when opposed to the disciplined skill of veteran battalions. He was beaten, and forced to fly in disguise through unfrequented mountain paths to the British posts across the Sutlej.

In 1816 Bir Singh was at Ludhiana, plotting with Shah Shuja against the Government of Ranjit Singh, who considered their machinations of sufficient importance to make them a matter of remonstrance with the British Agent. Bir Singh was requested to leave Ludhiana, as his presence there was objectionable to the Lahore Darbar with which the English were on terms of amity. He retired to Arki in the Simla Hills, where he lived for ten years in constant correspondence with his Wazirs, never abandoning the hope of ultimate success. In 1826, encouraged probably by the dangerous illness of Ranjit Singh, he determined on another struggle for his rights. Starting in the garb of a *fakir* he reached Fatehpur, a village of Nurpur, bordering on Haripur. The headman recognised the Raja in spite of his disguise, and basely betrayed his presence to the Sikh *Kardar*. News was sent by express to Lahore that the hills were in rebellion; for when the arrival of their old chief was known the people rose to a man and joined his standard. Nurpur was invested; but within a week Sardar Desa Singh had arrived at the head of an overwhelming force, and Bir Singh was a second time obliged to seek refuge with the Chamba Raja, who handed the unfortunate man over to his enemies. He was sent to Gobindgarh, and there kept for seven years.

Bir Singh's wife was sister to Raja Charat Singh of Chamba and resided with her brother. At her solicitation, and in remorse for his own conduct, Charat Singh ultimately ransomed the ex-Raja, paying Rs. 85,000 for his release. Ranjit Singh offered him the *jagir* of Kathlot, a fertile district on the Ravi, just outside the hills, yielding

Rs. 12,000; but Bir Singh refused to be pacified with anything less than his old dominions, and these the Maharaja had no intention of giving. He, however, fixed a maintenance allowance for Bir Singh's infant son Jaswant Singh, of Rs. 6,000 per annum, which his mother had the good sense to accept.

The last days of this Prince were worthy of his character and career. In 1846, when the British and Sikh forces were engaged on the banks of the Sutlej, Bir Singh again raised the banner of his race. He had been thirty years asserting his rights, and the present opportunity was not to be foregone. But the excitement proved too much for a frame broken by age and the vicissitudes of fortune; and he died before the walls of his fort at Nurpur, consoled by the assurance that his enemies were overthrown and his wrongs at last avenged. The gallant and obstinate resistance shown by Raja Bir Singh no doubt influenced, and perhaps may be held to palliate, the conduct of his successors towards the British Government. Yet the Raja's infant son could scarcely be regarded as responsible, although from the demeanour then assumed by his officials proceeded the misfortunes which subsequently fell upon him. All the other Kangra Rajas had stipends assigned them by Ranjit Singh, and their claims were easily disposed of by the British authorities. But the Raja of Nurpur never acquiesced in the seizure of his birth-right by the acceptance of a *jagir*. His case was therefore exceptional, and had to be treated on special grounds. The opposition which he had always made, and his repeated attempts to recover his territory, had given him and his advisers a bad name with the Sikhs, who regarded them as turbulent and dissatisfied; and no doubt this character was true, though justified in part by the treatment they had received. Acting upon these impressions Sir Henry Lawrence, Agent to the Governor-General, proposed a *jagir* of Rs. 20,000 for the young chief, on condition that he should not reside at Nurpur, which the officials, misled by false hopes, most foolishly and insolently refused. For a year the Raja remained without any provision, and in the interval John Lawrence, Commissioner, had lowered the offer by three-fourths; and this the Raja was ultimately obliged to accept.

On the outbreak of the Rebellion of 1848, Ram Singh, son of the Wazir of the ex-Raja, collected a band of adventurers from the neighbouring Jammu Hills, suddenly crossed the Ravi and threw himself into the unoccupied fort of Shahpur. That night he received a congratulatory deputation from the neighbourhood, and proclaimed by beat of drum that the English rule had ceased; that Dalip Singh was the paramount power; Jaswant Singh, Raja of Nurpur, and he,

Ram Singh, his ministers. When the news reached Hoshiarpur a small force was hurried off to the spot and the fort invested. This promptitude frightened the rebels, who fled during the night and took up another position on a wooded range close to Nurpur. Shortly afterwards John Lawrence, Commissioner, and Barnes, the District Officer, came up with reinforcements and stormed the position. Ram Singh was routed and obliged to seek shelter in the camp of the Sikhs at Rasul. During his occupation of the hills he had been joined by about four hundred men from the surrounding villages, some of them Rajputs of his own family, but principally idle, worthless characters who had nothing to lose.

In January 1849, Ram Singh persuaded Raja Sher Singh to give him two Sikh regiments, each five hundred strong, and with them made a second irruption into the hills, taking up a position on the Dula heights. A force of all arms under General Wheeler marched to the attack, and the rebels were driven from their fastness with considerable slaughter, though not without loss to the British troops. Ram Singh was taken prisoner and transported to Singapore. But Raja Jaswant Singh was at that time a boy of ten years, and of course in no way responsible for what had happened. In 1861 when the matter of the family allowances was reconsidered on the death of his step-mother, the Raja's pension of Rs. 5,000 per annum was doubled, apparently upon representations made on his behalf in 1854 by the Deputy Commissioner. These were based upon the antecedents of the family, and must have gained strength by the Raja's loyal behaviour during the Mutiny.

In 1867, a part of the Raja's pension was converted into a small *jagir*, consisting of the village of Baranda Ghandwal, yielding Rs. 2,138, in the Nurpur Tahsil, the balance, Rs. 7,862, being paid to him as a cash pension. He possessed nearly five hundred acres, revenue-free, of forest and cultivated lands in the Chatroli, Khani, Chach and Ghin Logar villages of Nurpur. The Kach lands, with a garden called Machi Bhawan, were assigned to him in consideration of his loyal behaviour during the rebellion of 1857. He also held in proprietary right about four hundred and fifty acres in village Bhadwar, Tahsil Nurpur.

Mian Raghunath Singh, Zaildar of Kharian, and Mian Jagat Singh were also members of the family and held small *jagirs*. Raghunath Singh was a descendant of Indar Singh, second son of Raja Daya Dutta, who separated from his brother Prithi Singh upwards of a hundred years ago. The *jagir* held by Jagat Singh was granted to his

grandfather, Wazir Suchet Singh, for services rendered during the Mutiny. It consisted of 2,692 acres, yielding about Rs. 1,050, in the villages of Malak, Pundar and Bhadwar, Tahsil Nurpur. Hira Singh, father of Jagat Singh, was a Divisional Darbari.

When Raja Jaswant Singh died in 1898, the present Raja, Gagan Singh, was a minor and the estate was taken over by the Court of Wards for three years. The Raja who was educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore, was vested with the powers of a Magistrate and a Munsif of the II Class. He is the sixth Provincial Darbari of the Kangra district. As head of one of the old Rajput families, he was granted the title of Raja as an hereditary distinction in 1908. His brother, Mian Udham Singh, who was a Subedar in the Army, died in 1918, leaving a son, Ranjit Singh, who is receiving education at the Aitchison College, Lahore.

RAI BHAGWANT SINGH OF KULU.

- RAJA THEDI SINGH.
  - Pritam Singh.
    - Bikram Singh (died 1816).
      - Raja Jit Singh (died 1841).
    - Kishan Singh (died 1817).
    - Khushal Singh.
      - Bhawani Singh (died 1897).
      - Hira Singh
        - Dharam Singh (born 1882).
    - Jhagar Singh (died 1876).
      - Ranbir Singh (died 1842).
      - Hira Singh. (died 1927).
        - Three sons.
      - Sansar Singh
        - Four sons.
  - Charan Singh.
    - Four generations.
  - Prem Singh.
    - Raja Thakar Singh (died 1852).
      - Rai Gian Singh (died 1870).
        - Rai Dalip Singh (died 1892).
          - Rai Bahadur Rai Megh Singh (died 1921).
            - RAI BHAGWANT SINGH (born 1907).
              - Tikka Mohindar Singh.
              - Kanwar Kuber Singh.
            - Dhanwant Singh (born 1915).
            - Durga Singh (born 1917).
            - Mian Nadhi Singh (born 1918).

Rai Bhagwant Singh, *jagirdar* of Waziri Rupi, is the representative of the old Rajas of Kulu. Tradition describes Sudh Singh, founder of the house, as a young Rajput, the banished son of a Raja of Miapuri in Hindustan, wandering in search of adventure, and fortunate in having secured the good graces of a goddess of local fame, with whose assistance he succeeded in overthrowing some unpopular Thakurs and making himself king in their stead. This is the story of their origin put forward by the present chiefs. The other theory is that Sudh Singh was a peasant of greater intelligence and energy than his fellows, and pushed himself into the front rank on some occasion which necessitated the selection of a leader for the common weal.

But all are agreed that there was a man named Sudh Singh who raised Kulu to the status of a kingdom, and whose children have since ruled under the designation of the Koli Rajas. Sudh Singh's connection with the Waziri Rupi and Parol country dates back about four hundred years. There was at first a struggle for existence. Then succeeded a period of prosperity, when the Kulu Rajas took the lead in hill politics, and made their power felt along the Sutlej in the far Bashahr country and in Lahaul, as well as lower down the Beas and in the upper Kangra Valley. Finally came the fall before Sikh supremacy, and amalgamation with Lahore, forced upon all the Rajput states north and west of the Sutlej.

The Mughals who established themselves as the supreme power in Akbar's reign interfered little with the hill states so long as the gross tribute levied on the chiefs was paid with tolerable punctuality. But the absence of fighting or disturbance of boundaries of the principalities in Kulu, which distinguishes the reigns of Raja Bahadur Singh's four successors, has probably something to do with the general subjection of the Rajputs to the Delhi Emperors. Rai Bhagwant Singh, the present Chief, possesses copies of orders sent by the Emperors to his ancestors, in which they are addressed as "Zamindars of Kulu". This is fair evidence of the estimation in which these kinglets were held by the Muhammadan rulers of Hindustan.

A second period in Kulu history begins with the conquest of Lag by Raja Jagat Singh in concert with the Raja of Mandi, early in the seventeenth century. The Lagwalti Raja possessed Kohar and Sawar in Chhota Bangahal as well as all the slopes to the Ul River from the outer Himalaya, now included in the Mandi State, and the country known as Mandi Sahraj. This latter territory fell to the Mandi Raja's share, while what remained was kept by the Raja of Kulu, who shortly afterwards annexed Srigarh and Narayangarh on Suket side. Lahaul was added by Bidhi Singh, son of Raja Jagat Singh, and he also wrested Dhol and Kandi from the Raja of Bashahr. He was succeeded by his son Raja Man Singh, in whose time the fortunes of the Kulu Raj reached their highest pitch. He continued to Plunder Bashahr, and eventually annexed Sangri, and took tribute from other petty states, such as Kumharsen and Kotguru, now in the Simla district. Man Singh made himself for ever infamous by condoning the Mandi Raja's assassination of his own son-in-law, Pirthi Pal, last Raja of Bangahal, whose sister he (Man Singh) had married, and by accepting as the price of his forbearance, a considerable slice of the kingdom which his murderer had seized. Then he quarrelled with Mandi and

took possession of the salt mines at Goma and Dirang, enjoying the revenue for some years. He finally met his death at the hands of the Kumharsen Raja, with whom he had always been on bad terms.

The period of decline begins with a revolt organized against Raja Man Singh's grandson, Jai Singh, by one of the Dayal Wazirs, who had been banished from the country. The family always figured very prominently in Kulu history, and has influence to this day. The result was that Jai Singh was expelled, and his brother Thedi Singh put on the throne. Mandi took advantage of the confusion to seize the greater part of the Choar country; and everything portended a speedy break up of the Kulu Raj, when Thedi Singh resolved upon a desperate measure for recovering the power, which, under the Wazirs, had oozed out of his hands. He invited the leading Dayals and their adherents to a royal banquet, and having made them well drunk with drugged liquor, slew them one and all to the number of three hundred and over. This proceeding had the effect of clearing the political atmosphere for some time, and Thedi passed the rest of his days in the undisputed enjoyment of his patrimony. He was followed by his son, Pritam Singh, in whose time the power of the Mughals melted away, and anarchy began to show signs of spreading over the land. The Gurkhas in those days issued from their hills and spread along the Himalayan slopes to the edge of the Sutlej; while beyond, to the Ravi, all the Rajputs had become tributary to Sansar Chand Katoch of Kangra. The Kulu Rajas paid tribute to the Gurkhas for Sangri, and to Sansar Chand for Kulu proper; but their geographical position was in itself a protection from the levy of exactions which would have been difficult to realise, and they passed, on the whole, a tolerably independent existence. Their troubles, however, were all before them. They were about to encounter the Sikhs, a nation in those days united and powerful, which no combination of hill chiefs could withstand.

Kangra was invaded by the Gurkhas in 1806, and three years after Sansar Chand, in desperation, sought the assistance of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. In doing so he was unwittingly signing the death-warrant of his own and every Rajput State in Kangra. The Gurkhas were indeed driven back; but Ranjit Singh retained his hold on the hills. Kulu suffered in common with its neighbours. An official of the Khalsa was sent to ask for tribute, and he returned to Lahore with Rs. 40,000. Three years later, when a second demand was evaded, Diwan Mohkam Chand promptly arrived with a following strong enough to enforce it. Rs. 50,000 was the sum named. The Raja urged it was beyond his means, but the Sikhs insisted and took possession of his dwelling at

Sultanpur forcing him to fly for safety to the mountains. Eventually the unfortunate prince raised the money and induced his visitors to retire. About this time (1814-15) the Gurkhas were driven back into Nepal by the English, and the Governor-General granted a *sanad* for Sangri to the Raja who, like the other Cis-Sutlej hill chiefs, had taken side against the Gurkhas. In 1816 the chiefship was assumed by Ajit Singh, an illegitimate son of the last Raja Bikram Singh. The succession was disputed by his uncle, Kishan Singh, who, with the aid of Raja Sansar Chand, collected a large force in the Katoch country wherewith to invade Kulu. But he was repulsed twice with heavy loss, and was made prisoner on the second occasion with most of his followers, owing to the defection of the Raja of Mandi, who basely went over to the other side at a critical moment in the fight. The Katoch men were stripped naked and sent back over the mountains to their homes, while Kishan Singh died shortly afterwards with mysterious suddenness.

In 1839 a Sikh force was sent under General Ventura against the neighbouring State of Mandi. It met with only slight resistance, and the Raja was made prisoner and sent to Amritsar. Having penetrated so far into the hills, the opportunity of exploring farther was too good to be lost; so on the pretext that Kulu had shown a disposition to help Mandi, a force under the Sindhanwalia Sardar was sent up the Beas. No resistance was made, and the Raja beguiled by fair promises, and wishing to save Sultanpur and his palace from another sack, allowed himself to be made a prisoner; whereupon the Sikhs set about making themselves comfortable in the country they had practically annexed. As the quickest means of reducing the hill forts of Sahraj, the prisoner Raja was made to march with the army, and personally order the surrender of such as desired to hold out in his name. He was not treated with even common courtesy; and his guards went to the length of dragging him about by the beard and offering other indignities to his person whenever it was deemed expedient to hasten the movements of the villagers, who almost worshipped their King, in the supply of food and money. This brutal treatment met with a severe punishment. The hillmen, who could have borne much on their own account, boiled over with fury at the thought of a suffering Raja. A plot to rescue the unhappy chief was devised by Kapuru, Wazir of Sahraj, head of the branch of the Dayals. A sort of fiery cross was sent round, and men were secretly mustered from all parts of the country. The Sikh force was probably about one thousand strong. It had done its work, and had returned from outer 'Sahraj by the Basleo Pass. A little way

below the fort of Tang, the road, a mere foot-path, ran along the bank of a wooded ravine; and here the Sahrajis lay in ambush and awaited the Sikhs, who came marching along in single file, undisturbed by any feeling of insecurity. When that part of the line which guarded the Raja came opposite the enemy, a sudden rush was made, a few men cut down, and the Raja caught up and carried swiftly up the mountain side. At the same time, all along the line, rocks were rolled down and shots fired from above at the Sikhs, who were seized with a panic and fell back upon the fort of Tang. Here they remained two days until they were forced to move out by the failure of provisions. They were attacked again as they marched down the valley, and made slow progress. At last they struck up the mountain side, hoping to reach uncommanded ground and secure supplies in the villages above. But they did not know the country, and only got on to a particularly barren, steep and rugged hill side, where they could barely keep their footing, and did not find even water to drink. The light and active hillmen kept above them wherever they went, knocking over some with rocks, and driving others like sheep over the precipices. After a night spent in this way the miserable remnant were forced down again into the valley, and there induced to give up their arms on the promise that their lives would be spared. It is said that four or five men of low caste, dressed as Brahmins, entered the rough entrenchment which the Sikhs had thrown up, and with their hands on a cow's tail, swore that the lives of the Sikhs should be spared. But no sooner were they disarmed than the Sahrajis set upon them and massacred them without pity. One or two camp followers, not regular soldiers, were the only survivors.

At the news of this triumph, which occurred in the spring in 1840, some of the Kulu people gathered on the hills round Sultanpur and made an attempt to rescue the two Ranis who were detained in the palace; but the Sikhs easily repulsed them. Ajit Singh, the rescued Raja, retired across the Sutlej to Sangri. Here he knew he would be safe from the revenge the Sikhs were sure to take on the Sahrajis; for the Sutlej was the boundary line between the Sikh and the English Governments, and the Raja held Sangri from the latter.

A Sikh force marched to Sahraj shortly afterwards, and found the country completely deserted; every soul had fled into inaccessible places, in the forests high up the mountain sides. After burning and plundering some villages they retired and handed over the country in farm to the Raja of Mandi at an annual rental of Rs. 32,000.

In Kulu, however, a force was retained, and a Kardar appointed to manage the revenue. In the autumn of 1841, the two Ranis escaped from their prison in the palace by a passage which they had secretly dug out under the walls, and fled to the mountains. They were on their way to join the Raja at Sangri when they heard the news of his death, which happened there in September, 1841. Instead of going on to be burnt with his remains according to the custom of the family, they returned to the palace at Sultanpur, and began intrigues with regard to the choice of a successor.

The Sikhs at this time seem to have intended to give up Kulu, and to instal as Raja some one of the family who should hold the country on a heavy tribute. Maharaja Sher Singh, who had succeeded Ranjit Singh about two years previously, had been much in these hills, and was inclined to be lenient towards the chiefs. When Ajit Singh died at Sangri, Mr. Erskine, the Superintendent of the Simla Hill States, reported in favour of Ranbir Singh, infant son of Mian Jagar Singh, who had accompanied his first cousin, Ajit Singh, to Sangri. Jagar Singh was passed over as being defective in intellect. The Ranis sent for Jagar Singh's child to Sultanpur, and the Sikh officials there admitted his claim, and wished to send him to Lahore to receive investiture. But on the way, at Mandi, he fell sick and died. Thakur Singh, a first cousin of Jagar Singh, was then made Raja and given the Waziri Rupi in *jagir.* The whole country was offered to him on a heavy tribute; but he was a dull and timid man, and refused the responsibility. Sangri ultimately remained in possession of the imbecile Jagar Singh.

Three or four years later, in 1846, at the close of the First Sikh War, the Trans-Sutlej territory, namely, the Jullundur Doab and the hill country between the Sutlej and the Ravi, was ceded to the British Government. Kulu with Lahaul and Spiti became a Tahsil of the new district of Kangra. Thakur Singh was confirmed in his title of Raja and allowed to exercise sovereign powers within his *jagir* of Rupi. Jagar Singh of Sangri claimed the estate, but was told to rest content with what he had received.

On Thakur Singh's death in 1852, there was some question whether the whole *jagir* should not be resumed, as the mother of his only son Gyan Singh was not a wife. It was decided to give Gyan Singh the title of Rai instead of Raja, and only half the *jagir*, with no political powers; but three years later, on a reconsideration of his claims, the resumed half was restored. The Government, however, gave him no judicial powers, and reserved the right to fell timber in the whole *jagir.*

Rai Gyan Singh died in 1870, and the succession to the *jagir* devolved on his son Rai Dalip Singh. He was a minor at the time of his father's death, and the estate, which was then encumbered, was managed under the Court of Wards till 1883 when it was made over to Dalip Singh, greatly improved and free of debt. The *jagir*, which comprised the villages of Kot Kandi, Chung Harkandi, Kanawar, Bahlan and Sainsar in Kulu, was brought under Settlement in 1876-77, and the assessment fixed at Rs. 10,000. The *jagirdar's* rights were declared to be those of a superior proprietor. The valuable timber forests situated within the limits of the *jagir* were reserved as the exclusive property of Government. In 1909 the *jagir* contained a great number of subordinate rent-free tenures held under the grantee, who estimated their yield at Rs. 2,000 per annum. Rai Dalip Singh was a member of the Kangra District Board, and of the Kulu Local Board, and was allied by marriage with Nadaun and Mandi Rajas. He died in 1892 and left a son Megh Singh, aged 10 years, who was educated at the Aitchison College. The estate was taken under the Court of Wards until Rai Megh Singh came of age in 1903. He was the seventh Provincial Darbari of the Kangra district, and exercised the powers of a Magistrate and Munsif of the second class. The estate was cleared of debt by the Court of Wards and left with a balance in hand of Rs. 20,000. The Rai married two daughters of Kanwar Bhagwan Chand of Nalagarh. Besides he had another woman, who was for all intents and purposes his wife. From the elder of the first two wives he had a son, Tikka Bhagwant Singh, and from the younger he had two sons, Kanwars Dhanwant Singh and Durga Singh. The third gave birth to Mian Nadhi Singh. The Rai rendered good services during the Great War by assisting in the work of recruitment. His work was appreciated by means of a *sanad* which was conferred on him by the Commander-in-Chief. He was a good sportsman, particularly proficient in cricket. He died prematurely in 1921 at the age of 39 years, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Rai Bhagwant Singh. He being a minor, his estate went under the Court of Wards, and remained under its control until 1930. Rai Bhagwant Singh was educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore. He is married to the two sisters of the Rani of Mandi, who herself came from the house of Suket. But his elder wife died within a year of his marriage, while the younger has borne him two sons, Tikka Mohinder Singh and Kanwar Kuber Singh. Rai Bhagwant Singh is exempt from attendance in civil courts and also enjoys exemption from certain provisions of the Arms Act. He is a Provincial Darbari.

RAJA WALI-ULLAH KHAN OF REHLU.

- RAJA KARAM-ULLAH KHAN.
  - Raja Aghar Khan
    - Five generations.
  - Raja Rahim-ullah Khan (died 1847).
    - Tikka Mahmud Khan.
      - Raja Hamid-ullah Khan (died 1879).
        - Raja Niamat-ullah Khan (died 1904).
          - Raja Azim-ullah Khan (died 1905).
        - Mirza Karamat-ullah Khan (died 1900).
          - Two generations.
        - RAJA WALI-ULLAH KHAN (born 1867).
          - Mirza Bashir-ullah Khan (died 1905).
          - Mirza Nazir-ullah Khan (died 1905).
          - Mirza Munir-ullah Khan (died 1905).
          - Mirza Amir-ullah Khan (died 1905).
          - Mirza Atiq-ullah Khan (born 1911).
          - Mirza Shafiq-ullah Khan (born 1912).
          - Mirza Ashfaq-ullah Khan (born 1921).
        - Mirza Kalim-ullah Khan (died 1905).
          - Mirza Zia-ullah Khan (died 1905).
    - Dilawar Khan.
    - Khan Bahadur Faqir-ullah Khan (died 1889).
      - Sardar Bahadur Lt.-Colonel Raja Ata-ullah Khan (died 1902).
        - Khan Sahib Raja Muhammad Ikram-ullah Khan (dead).
          - Three generations.
      - Mirza Habib-ullah Khan (died 1880).
        - Two generations.
      - Mirza Abdullah Khan (died 1894).
        - Two generations.
    - Mirza Yahya Khan (died 1871).
      - Mirza Zafar-ullah Khan (died 1919).
        - Two generations.
    - Mirza Nawab Khan (died 1874).
      - Three generations.
    - Mirza Saif-ullah Khan.
      - Three generations.
  - Sadiq-ullah Khan.
    - Three generations.

Raja Azim-ullah Khan was the head of the family of the Kashmir Rajas of Rajauri, which was held by them in sovereignty up to the year 1841. The last ruling chief was Rahim-ullah Khan, who on suspicion of attempting the life of Maharaja Gulab Singh was sent as a prisoner to Gobindgarh and his lands taken over by the Sikhs. He was shortly afterwards set at liberty; but his country remained with Gulab

Singh and formed part of the territory confirmed to him under the treaty of March, 1846. Fakir-ullah Khan, son of Rahim-ullah, took an active part in conjunction with Nawab Imam-ud-din Khan, then Governor of Kashmir, in resisting surrender of possession to the Maharaja. But his efforts were fruitless. He was exiled to Rehlu in Kangra, where his descendants now live as semi-foreigners, never having been heartily received by the indigenous Rajput princes.

The family were originally Hindus. They claimed descent from Raja Jir Rao, a Jiral Rajput of the stock of the Mahabharat Pandavs. They emigrated from Kalanaur many years ago, and after long wanderings and varied fortune, settled down in Rajauri and created bit by bit the kingdom from which the Sikhs ultimately expelled them. They probably changed their faith in the early days of Muhammadan conquest; and they appear to have accepted fiefship under the Mughals without murmur, and even to have assisted them in conquering and holding the country. Raja Mast Khan received lands yielding a revenue of Rs. 50,000 from Akbar for services rendered in connection with the conquest of Kashmir; and some years later Raja Taj Khan gave his daughter, Rajbai, in marriage to Aurangzeb, who made a short stay at Rajauri in the course of a pleasure-trip to Kashmir. Rajbai bore a son, Bahadur Shah, who succeeded to the throne of Delhi. The Mughal prefix of Mirza, used by the younger members of the family, is said to have originated from this connection with the royal house.

Inayat-ullah Khan, grandson of Taj Khan, was made a *panjhazari* or governor, and appointed to the charge of Ghorband on the western frontier. He was granted Punch, Bhimbar and certain other tracts. He laid out handsome gardens at Rajauri, built a palace and a *sarai* at Inayatpur, and forts at Naushahra and Manawar. His grandson, Rafi-ullah Khan, quarrelled with Raja Dharb Dev of Jammu over a boundary dispute and in the fight which ensued he worsted the Raja and beat him back to his capital. To commemorate the victory he removed some bricks from the Mandi palace at Jammu and placed them in the walls of his own house at Rajauri, whence they are said to have been removed and restored to their original position by Maharaja Gulab Singh. After Rafi-ullah the Rajauri power began to decline. His successor, Asmat-ullah, had been brought up in luxury at Delhi and was enervated and unfitted to give and take the hard knocks which were the portion of a ruler in those days. Early in the eighteenth century the Rajauri Rajas were being worsted on all sides. Manawar was seized by Jammu, the people of Bhimbar and Karial openly refused to pay revenue, and the outlying districts transferred their allegiance to chiefs better able to

guarantee them a peaceful existence. Raja Karam-ullah was a man of energy and ambition, and might have restored the family fortunes; but he was persistently crushed and kept under by Sardar Abdullah Khan, whom Timur had appointed governor of Kashmir. Abdullah had reason to be angry with Karam-ullah for the latter refused him his daughter in marriage. Then came Karam-ullah's son, Aghar Khan, who was unfortunate in having to resist the attempt of Maharaja Ranjit Singh in 1813 to seize Rajauri. He fled and was captured, and died in prison. Raja Karam-ullah Khan's second son Rahim-ullah Khan was allowed a *jagir* of Rs. 12,000. He made friends with the Maharaja and was employed in many military expeditions, including one against Kashmir which proved successful, and for which he received a *jagir* worth Rs. 50,000. This was held by him until his expatriation in 1841.

Rahim-ullah rendered service to the British Government during the First Afghan War by sending his son, Yahya Khan, under Maharaja Ranjit Singh's orders, with a force of about one thousand men to keep the road open between Peshawar and Ali Masjid. But in the Sikh Wars he sided against the English, and fought with their enemies at Ferozepore and Ferozeshah. He died shortly after settling at Rehlu, and was succeeded by his grandson, Hamid-ullah Khan. His third son, Fakir-ullah Khan, took up his residence at Wazirabad in Gujranwala and died there in 1889. His descendants are noticed below.

Zafar-ullah Khan, son of Yahya Khan, was an Extra Assistant Commissioner and a Divisional Darbari of the Gujranwala district.

Since annexation the family has always evinced a spirit of active loyalty. During the Mutiny, Hamid-ullah Khan, grandson of Raja Rahim-ullah Khan, furnished levies who were employed in Hoshiarpur, Kulu, Kangra and Dharamsala, under the orders of men of the Rajauri clan. They behaved in an exemplary way, and a relation of Hamid-ullah Khan had charge of all the posts of trust at Dharamsala. His uncle, Nawab Khan, fought on our side at Multan, and accompanied General Taylor with a body of retainers when that officer proceeded to Nurpur to disarm a wing of the 4th Native Infantry. In recognition of these services Hamid-ullah Khan received a *khilat* of Rs. 1,000 and the title of Raja Bahadur, while a *khilat* of Rs. 500 was conferred upon Nawab Khan.

The pension of Rs. 16,000, which had been assigned to the family was subsequently converted into a *jagir* of eight villages in the Kangra Tahsil. The pension had been divided as follows :—

	Rs.
Hamid-ullah Khan	5,000
Fakir-ullah Khan	3,300

				Rs.
Yahya Khan	...	...	...	2,800
Nawab Khan	...	...	...	2,500
Saif-ullah Khan	...	...	...	2,400

The *jagirs* are held by the original sharers or their heirs in the above proportions. The income is realised by the head of the family and distributed by him to the several recipients. Succession is regulated by the Muhammadan law of inheritance, as modified by the rules prescribed for the conquest tenure *jagirdars* of the Punjab, the only exception being Raja Wali-ullah Khan whose share will be governed by the law of primogeniture.

Hamid-ullah Khan took service under Government, and died as an Extra Assistant Commissioner in 1879. He was succeeded by his son, Niamat-ullah Khan, who was given the title of Raja as a personal distinction and made an Honorary Extra Assistant Commissioner. Niamat-ullah Khan was a Divisional Darbari, and his younger brother, Karamat-ullah Khan, was a Tahsildar. To be able to pay off the large debts left by his father, Niamat-ullah Khan obtained and subsequently repaid a State loan of Rs. 29,000. He died in 1904 and his son, Raja Azim-ullah Khan, who succeeded him, was killed with many of his relatives in the earthquake of 1905, when the old fort at Rehlu was practically destroyed.

There was a dispute about succession between Ahsan-ullah Khan, son of Karamat-ullah Khan, and Wali-ullah Khan, brother of Raja Niamat-ullah Khan. The latter was ultimately granted the title of Raja in 1911. Raja Wali-ullah Khan retired, after 32 years' service, as a Deputy Superintendent of Police, and is now an Honorary Magistrate of the second class at Rehlu. He is also a nominated member of the Kangra District Board for the last six years and has done much useful public work. His eldest son, Tikka Atiq-ullah Khan, is practising as a lawyer at Dharamsala.

Mirza Fakir-ullah Khan was the head of a separate branch of this family. He was an Honorary Magistrate at Wazirabad and a Provincial Darbari of Gujranwala; and for services as magistrate he received the title of Khan Bahadur in 1877. He died in 1889. His eldest son, Ata-ullah Khan, was appointed Risaldar of the Irregular Cavalry and with twenty-five men of his own clan joined Hodson's Horse at Delhi, serving with credit throughout the Mutiny. He was also in Abyssinia, and took part in the Second Afghan War, receiving the Orders of Merit and

of British India. In special acknowledgment of his services, a grant of six hundred acres in Rukhanwala, Tahsil Kasur, Lahore was made to him and his heirs in perpetuity. He was subsequently promoted to the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in his regiment, the 10th Bengal Lancers, and held the important post of British Envoy at Kabul on a salary of Rs. 13,000 per annum. For his services at Kabul he was granted the personal title of Raja. He died in 1902 and his son, Ikram-ullah Khan, succeeded him. Ikram-ullah Khan served as an Honorary Magistrate in Gujranwala and was granted his father's seat in Provincial Darbars. He was President of the Wazirabad Municipal Committee, Chairman of the Gujranwala District Board and was for some time a member of the Punjab Provincial Council and of the Indian Legislative Assembly. For his useful public work he was made Khan Sahib and, later, the title of Raja was bestowed on him as a personal distinction.

Atta-ullah Khan, younger brother of Abdullah Khan, who entered the service with him was Risaldar-Major in the same regiment. His son, Khalil-ullah Khan, retired as Risaldar. His step-son, Ghulam Ahmed Khan, was a Risaldar in the 9th Bengal Lancers. Mirza Fakir-ullah Khan owned four hundred and thirty-two acres in the Mitranwali and Nika Khel villages, Tahsil Daska, Sialkot, and about one hundred acres in Radala, Tahsil Wazirabad, Gujranwala. Mirza Zafar-ullah Khan, son of Mirza Yahya Khan, retired as an Extra Assistant Commissioner and his son, Karim-ullah Khan, is a Tahsildar. Amin-ullah Khan also retired as an Extra Assistant Commissioner and is now an Honorary Magistrate at Bahawalnagar. Ahsan-ullah Khan is an Extra Assistant Commissioner, and his brothers, Faiz-ullah Khan and Said-ullah Khan, are Deputy Superintendent of Police and Deputy Traffic Superintendent, G.I.P. Railway, respectively. Mian Asad-ullah Khan retired as a Tahsildar, and so did his son, Fateh-ullah Khan. Hafiz-ullah Khan was in the Deputy Commissioner's Office at Dharamsala and his son, Latif-ullah Khan, is a treasury clerk at Palampur. Both Fateh-ullah Khan and Latif-ullah Khan are descendants of Raja Aghar Khan.

Raja Ikram-ullah Khan died in 1933 and was succeeded by his son, Abd-ullah Khan, who was granted the King's Commission in 1918, was later promoted to the rank of Captain but was permitted to resign in 1930. He is President of the Wazirabad Municipality and of the *Anjuman-i-Islamia* and a nominated member of the Gujranwala District Board. His younger brother, Karamulla Khan, M.R.C.V.S., is Chief Veterinary Officer in Hyderabad (Deccan). Abdulla Khan and his brothers own extensive landed property in Lahore, Gujranwala and Sialkot districts.

During the Great War the family rendered commendable service by providing recruits and money. Three members of the family served overseas. The family *jagir* continues to be held by the heirs in the original proportion, except that Rs. 2,000 have been set apart from the share of Raja Wali-ullah Khan for the maintenance of the sons of Karamat-ullah Khan.

RAJA MOTI SINGH, BHADWAL, OF TILOKPUR.

RAJA AUTAR SINGH.

- Raja Umed Singh (died 1876).
  - Raja Brij Rai Singh (died 1892).
    - Kishan Singh (died 1895).
  - Bhopal Singh (died 1900).
    - Raja Atar Singh (died 1922).
      - Hira Singh (died 1915).
      - RAJA MOTI SINGH (born 1901).
        - Tikka Jaidev Singh (born 1924).
        - Kanwar Jasjit Singh (born 1925).
        - Thakur Sukhdev Singh (born 1929).
      - Ganga Singh (born 1910).
      - Ratan Singh (born 1914).
      - Suja Singh (born 1918).
    - Sardul Singh (died 1911).
      - Kirpal Singh (died 1917).
    - Kanwal Singh (died 1918).
  - Kesri Singh (died 1909).
    - Mian Sant Singh (born 1887).
    - Mehtab Singh (born 1885).
      - Gajendra Singh (born 1910).
  - Sunder Singh (died 1870).
  - Fateh Singh (died 1881).
    - Jaswant Singh (died 1898).
      - Ludhar Singh (born 1896).
    - Shiv Saran Singh (died 1935)
      - Hari Singh (died 1926).
        - Man Mohan Singh (born 1924).
      - Pritam Singh (born 1934).
- Mian Narayan Singh (died 1877).

Raja Moti Singh Bhadwalia, the 6th Provincial Darbari of the Kangra district, is the descendant of the ex-Rajas of Bhadu in Kashmir. His grand-uncle, Brij Rai Singh, elected to reside in British territory

on the cession of that country to Maharaja Gulab Singh, receiving perpetual cash pension from the Government in lieu of lands ceded for this special purpose by the Maharaja. The pension for the Bhadwal family was fixed at Rs. 5,000 per annum. Of this sum Rs. 500 were allotted to Bir Singh, the younger brother of Autar Singh, who was the first pensioner, as the former chose to remain in Kashmir. The balance was paid to Autar Singh's descendants. When a dispute arose many years ago regarding the distribution of the shares among the brothers, an authoritative partition was effected. The pension was then drawn by Raja Attar Singh and shared by him with his cousins and widows of the family. Raja Attar Singh died in 1922 and was succeeded by his eldest son, Moti Singh, who is the present Raja. Raja Moti Singh is a Provincial Darbari. He has been granted five squares of land in the Montgomery district. Besides, he possesses some land in Tilokpur and its neighbourhood and also forty acres as *muafi* in village Shahpur in the Kangra district.

RAJA NAURANG SINGH, MANKOTIA.

- RAJA APURAB SINGH (died 1849).
  - Raja Alakhdeo Singh (died 1867).
    - Raja Jagdish Singh (died 1877).
    - Raja Balbir Singh (died 1909).
      - Durga Singh (born 1896).
    - Sheodeo Singh (died 1906).
      - RAJA NAURANG SINGH (born 1903).
        - Tikka Digvijay Singh (died 1928).
        - Tikka Indravijay Singh (born 1935).
  - Upendra Singh (died 1899).
    - Sheo Singh (died 1876).
    - Devi Singh (born 1866).
      - Raghunath Singh (died 1913).
      - Gopal Singh (born 1895).
      - Dalip Singh (born 1899).
        - Omkar Deva Singh (born 1928).
        - Megh Singh (born 1935).
      - Amar Singh (died 1904).
      - Karam Singh (born 1906).
      - Hari Singh (born 1908).

Lieutenant Raja Naurang Singh, Mankotia, a Provincial Darbari of the Kangra district, is the great-grandson of Raja Apurab Singh of Mankot, who left Kashmir on its cession to Maharaja Gulab Singh, and was granted a perpetual pension of Rs. 1,500 in lieu of land annexed to British territory. His uncle, Raja Balbir Singh, was a Risaldar-Major in the 13th D. C. O. Bengal Lancers, in which he raised and maintained a Dogra squadron. His father was also Risaldar in the same regiment.

Raja Naurang Singh was educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore. He is now serving in the 11th Battalion of the 17th Dogra Regiment. In 1916 he was granted five squares of land in the Montgomery district. His cousin, Captain Rajkumar Durga Singh, is also serving in the above-mentioned battalion.

Among other members, past and present, of this family may be mentioned: Mian Shiv Dev Singh, younger brother of the late Raja Balbir Singh, who was a Risaldar; and Mian Durga Singh, who did good recruiting work as an employee of Maharaja Jai Chand of Lambagraon during the Great War. He later enlisted in the 13th Bengal Lancers

and is at present a Captain in the 11/17th Dogra Regiment. The Government have conferred one square of land on him. Mian Raghunath Singh served in the 13th Bengal Lancers from 1910 until his death in 1913. Mian Dalip Singh, B.A., was for some time tutor and guardian of His Highness Raja Anand Chand of Bilaspur at the Mayo College, Ajmere, and later became Secretary to Rao Sahib of Pattan in the Jaipur State. Mian Karam Singh is serving in the Forest Department.

MIAN AMAR SINGH KISHTWARIA OF TILOKPUR.

RAJA TEGH SINGH.

- **Jaimal Singh** (died 1871).
- **Zorawar Singh** (died 1873).
- **Dilawar Singh** (died 1890).
  - **Sardar Singh** (died 1891).
  - **MIAN AMAR SINGH** (born 1883).
    - **Akram Singh** (born 1908).
    - **Ahsan Singh** (born 1913).
    - **Arshad Singh** (born 1921).

Mian Amar Singh is the son of Mian Dilawar Singh and the grandson of Raja Tegh Singh of Kishtwar in Kashmir, who elected to leave his home when the country was made over to Maharaja Gulab Singh. As in the cases of the other Rajput exiles, an allowance was fixed for the maintenance of this family, to be paid by the British Government from the revenues of certain lands assigned by the Jammu Darbar.

A pension of Rs. 3,000 per annum was granted to the three sons of Raja Tegh Singh in the following proportion:—

	Rs.
Jaimal Singh	1,380
Zorawar Singh	1,380
Dilawar Singh	240

The whole allowance passed over to Dilawar Singh after the death of his elder brothers, both of whom had no children. Dilawar Singh resided at Tilokpur, near Kotla, in the Nurpur Tahsil, until his death in 1890. His elder son, Sardar Singh, died in 1891 and so his father's allowance came to be divided as follows:—

	Rs.	
Mian Amar Singh	750	annually.
Lal Devi (widow of Sardar Singh) ...	750	,,
Hussain Bibi (sister of Sardar Singh) ...	1,500	,,

Lal Devi died in 1934 and her share went to Mian Amar Singh, the present head of the family. The family have professed the Muslim faith for the last seven or eight generations and yet they retain their original Hindu names with the suffix of "Singh".

PIRTHI PAL OF BIR.

- RAJA PIRTHI PAL (died 1728).
  - Raja Ragunath Pal (died 1749).
    - Raja Dalip Pal.
      - Raja Man Pal.
        - Raja Uchal Pal.
          - Ram Pal (died 1845).
          - Bahadur Pal (died 1854).
          - Jit Pal (dead).
    - Mian Bhim Pal.
      - Dhan.
        - Murli.
          - Mathru Pal (died 1882).
            - Rai Sahib Bararu Pal (died 1912).
              - Nand Lal Pal (died 1901).
              - Bali Pal (died 1900).
              - Rasil Pal (born 1888).
              - PIRTHI PAL (born 1905).
                - Rajendra Pal (born 1926).
              - Sheodat Pal (born 1908).
            - Ludhar Singh (born 1860).
              - Siam Pal (born 1884).
                - Ram Pal (born 1908).
                - Rattan Pal (born 1918).
                - Harnam Pal (born 1925).
              - Prem Pal (born 1909).
              - Nihal Pal (born 1914).
            - Kharak Singh (died 1894).
        - Gahru.
          - Cheta (died 1878).
            - Three generations.

Mian Pirthi Pal, Zaildar of Bir, is a descendant of the Rajas of Bhangahal, who appear to have maintained their rights until the time of Raja Pirthi Pal in the early part of the eighteenth century. Raja Pirthi Pal fell a victim to his father-in-law, Raja Sidh Sen, who in 1728, invited him to Mandi on the pretext of seeking his assistance against the Raja of Suket. He was kindly received, but within a month of his arrival he was beguiled into the Damdama Fort, and there murdered. It is said his body was duly burnt, but his head was buried in a tank facing the Mandi Raja's palace. A pillar was erected on the spot, and a light was kept burning on it for years. Sidh Sen's object in murdering Pirthi Pal was to seize his territory, but in this he only

partially succeeded. The forts at Jagapur, Tika Thana and the *pargana* of Nir, with eighteen villages of *Ilaqa* Chuhar (all of them until then forming part of the Bhangahal kingdom) were annexed to Mandi. Subsequently, Sidh Sen attempted to seize Karanpur, which also belonged to Bhangahal; but he was repulsed by Raja Raghunath Pal, who had succeeded his father, Pirthi Pal. He penetrated, on a second occasion, as far as Kotharli Gulu, then in Bhangahal; but Raghunath Pal was able, with the assistance of Raja Thedi Singh of Kulu, not only to check his advance, but also to beat him back with considerable loss.

The Mughal Emperors always appreciated the loyalty of the Bhangahal Chiefs, and when news of the repeated aggressions of the Mandi Raja on Bhangahal reached the Emperor at Delhi, he deputed Adina Beg, Governor of Jullundur, to drive him off. But the Khan died on the road at Dinanagar in 1732. The affair ended unfortunately for Raghunath Pal, who went to meet the Governor, as Sham Sher Singh, then Raja of Mandi, took advantage of his absence to seize the much-coveted *ilaqa* of Karanpur.

Raghunath Pal died in 1749, and was succeeded by his son, Dalip Pal, whose reign was rendered memorable by a combined, though unsuccessful, attack made on Bhangahal by the Rajas of Mandi, Kulu, Kahlur, Nalagarh, Goler and Jaswan. The united forces of these chiefs encamped at Tika Changar, and made an attempt to capture the Raja and his brother, Mian Bhim Pal, but were eventually driven back with great loss. The Raja commemorated the victory by erecting several mounds composed of the heads of his slaughtered foes. One of these mounds exists in the pine forest in Bir, and another stands on the banks of the Pun river within the limits of Bhangahal.

Bir *taaluqa* was annexed in 1749 by the Raja of Kulu shortly before the death of Dalip Pal, whose son, Man Pal, succeeded only to the *taaluqas* of Lanod and Paprola. He died on his way to Delhi, whither he was proceeding with the object of enlisting the sympathies of the Mughal Emperor in an attempt he intended to make for the recovery of his patrimony. The Rajas of Kangra and Goler took advantage of Man Pal's absence to seize villages and lands; Kangra appropriating Lanod and Paprola and Goler the remaining property. Man Pal's widow and her infant son, Uchal Pal, sought refuge at Rehlu with Raja Rai Singh of Chamba, who gave her a home and allowed her a small *jagir*. In 1785, when Raja Sansar Chand of Kangra married a daughter of Man Pal, he lent Uchal Pal a small force to help him in recovering his lands from the Mandi Raja. This latter chief had recourse to stratagem. He

bought off Sansar Chand's principal officer and persuaded Raja Rai Singh of Chamba to carry war into the Katoch dominions. When Sansar Chand found that Rai Singh had advanced within a short distance of Kangra, he had to muster all his available forces, including the portion he had lent to Uchal Pal. After the battle of Nerti, in which Raja Rai Singh was defeated and killed, the Mandi and Kulu Rajas secured for themselves the possession of Bhangahal by paying Sansar Chand five lakhs of rupees. Some time after this Uchal Pal died, leaving three sons and a daughter, who lived under Sansar Chand's protection. The girl subsequently married the Raja of Siba. Ram Pal, the eldest son of Uchal Pal, died childless in 1843. The efforts of Bahadur Pal, his younger brother, to recover the family estate were always opposed by the Raja of Mandi. Mathru, father of Barar Pal, the head of the family in 1909, succeeded in obtaining from the British Government a pension of Rs. 500 per annum for his cousin, Mian Bahadur Pal, and this he enjoyed until his death in 1854. Barar Pal was given the title of Rai Sahib in 1895. He was a Divisional Darbari, Lambardar and Kotwal of his circle and a member of the Local and District Boards. His family held 80 acres as proprietors in Bir Bhangahal and Bir, yielding Rs. 2,200 per annum. He died in 1912. The present head, Mian Pirthi Pal, is a Zaildar and lives at Bir. He is well spoken of by his people.

CHAUDHRI RAGHUNATH SINGH OF INDAURA.

—·—

- GURBHAJ (died 1851).
  - Tek Chand (died 1870).
    - Sundar Singh (died 1875).
      - Rai Bahadur Chaudhri Malha Singh (died 1929).
        - RAGHUNATH SINGH (born 1882).
          - Ishwar Singh, *alias* Harbans Singh (born 1907).
          - Harnam Singh (born 1920).
          - Hari Singh (born 1928).
        - Dharam Singh (born 1885).
          - Rameshwar Singh (born 1924).
        - Dhian Singh (born 1893).
          - Ram Chand (born 1922).
        - Anant Singh (died 1914).
      - Lal Singh (born 1859).
        - Ranbir Singh (born 1894).
          - Jagat Singh (born 1923).
        - Karm Singh (born 1897).
      - Rattan Singh (born 1868).
        - Moti Singh (born 1910).
    - Bhag Singh (died 1886).
      - Three generations.
    - Partab Singh (died 1879).
      - Two generations.
  - Arjan (died 1883).
    - Punjab Singh (died 1915).
      - Three sons.
    - Bachittar Singh (died 1893).
      - Two generations.
    - Sohan Singh (died 1919).
    - Piar Singh (born 1861).

Chaudhri Raghunath Singh is the head of the Indauria clan of Rajputs, and possesses considerable local influence.

The family claim descent from Raja Indu Chand, a Katoch Prince. About two hundred years ago Malla Chand, grandson of Indu Chand, left the Trigart country and settled in the valley of the Beas to the south-east of Nurpur. He founded the villages of Indpur and Indaura, calling them after his grandfather. Chaudhri Gurbhaj, the great-great-grandfather of the present Chaudhri, was kindly received by Maharaja

Ranjit Singh, who granted him the villages of Shahpur in Gurdaspur, and Hajipur in the Hoshiarpur district. When the Raja of Nurpur was deprived of his territory, Ranjit Singh employed Gurbhaj in its management. It was in his time that the country passed into the hands of the British; and he was among those who helped the British Government at the time of annexation. The village of Chanaur in Nurpur, of the value of Rs. 1,000, was granted to him revenue-free.

His son, Tek Chand, rendered good service during the rebellion of 1848-49, and again in the Mutiny, when he assisted in the capture of rebels, and furnished a number of men for patrol duty. In acknowledgment of these services the village of Chanaur was conferred upon him and his male heirs in perpetual tenure, subject to the usual conditions of service and good conduct. Tek Chand was succeeded in the *chaudhrayat* by his son Sundar Singh, who, however, died soon afterwards, leaving his son Malha Singh, who remained Chaudhri of the family until his death in 1929. He was a Kotwal and a member of the Local and District Boards. The family then owned about 9,000 acres in ten villages of the Nurpur Tahsil, yielding about Rs. 3,000 per annum, and in addition to this Chaudhri Malha Singh was granted ten squares of land in the Chenab canal colony in 1900. He was a Sub-Registrar of Indaura and his *jagir* was exempt from attachment by process of the civil courts. He received the title at first of Rai Sahib and then of Rai Bahadur, and he was also a Provincial Darbari. He opened a High School at Indaura at his own expense. He left three sons, Raghunath Singh, Dharam Singh and Dhian Singh. Raghunath Singh is at present the head of the family. He is a Zaildar, a member of the District Board, and President of the Central Co-operative Bank, Dharamsala. He was awarded a commendation certificate by the Commander-in-Chief in recognition of his valuable services during the Great War. Chaudhri Raghunath Singh has three sons, Harbans Singh, Harnam Singh and Hari Singh. The eldest is assisting in the management of his property while the younger ones are studying in school. Chaudhri Raghunath Singh received the Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935.

MIAN DEVI CHAND OF BIJAPUR.

NARPAT CHAND
|
Parag Chand
|
Agar Chand
(died 1732).
|
Nigahi Chand
(died 1796).
|
Molak Chand
(died 1874).
|
Mordhaj Chand
(died 1887).
|
MIAN DEVI CHAND
(born 1881).

Mian Mehr Chand (born 1914).	Mian Durga Chand (born 1919).	Mian Raghbir Chand (born 1930).

Mian Devi Chand, a Divisional Darbari, is the representative of a branch of the Katoch dynasty, which is descended from Narpat Chand, a nephew of Raja Bhim Chand of Kangra. About two hundred and fifty years ago Raja Bhim Chand gave Narpat Chand a *jagir* of the value of Rs. 20,000. When Narpat Chand died the *jagir* was continued to his four sons in equal shares. On the death of one of them without issue, his portion was resumed by the Raja, but the descendants of the others enjoyed their shares until the conquest of Kangra by Maharaja Ranjit Singh, who confiscated the whole. Subsequently, Mian Molak Chand, representing the younger branch, had Rs. 2,000 of his *jagir* restored to him, and this is now enjoyed by his grandson, Devi Chand. Molak Chand originally received an assignment in Mahal Mori in lieu of that in Rajgiri, and a cash grant in lieu of that in Changar Bhaliar, but he had actual possession of the present *jagir* from the time it was granted to him. Molak Chand was one of the few Katoches of rank who took no part in the rebellion raised by Parmodh Chand. He adhered to the British under circumstances peculiarly trying, his house having been plundered and burnt down by the rebels. He was confirmed in the possession of his *jagir* situated in the *taaluqas* Changar Bhaliar and Rajgiri. The grant was in perpetuity to Molak Chand and his heirs male.

On Molak's death in 1874, the *jagir* devolved on his son, Mordhaj Chand, who was a good specimen of a high-born Rajput, simple and retiring but thoroughly loyal, and possessing much local influence. He lived by good management within his moderate means, and when he

died in 1887, he bequeathed to his successor an unencumbered property. Devi Chand was then only six years of age, and it was deemed necessary to bring his estate under the Court of Wards. Provision was made for his education, and Mian Hem Chand, a Katoch Rajput of the same stock, was appointed guardian. The estate was later released from the management of the Court of Wards. Mian Devi Chand has been for some years an Honorary Magistrate of the 1st Class, Sub-Registrar and an Honorary Civil Judge. He has three sons, Mehr Chand, Durga Chand and Raghbir Chand and has one *khawas-zada*, namely, Kalian Singh. Besides his *jagir* he enjoys a Government grant of six squares of land in the Montgomery district. At present Mian Devi Chand is living a quiet life in his hilly village and is heavily in debt.

RAI SAHIB MIAN RAGHUNATH SINGH OF REH.

- INDAR SINGH (died 1824).
  - Arjan Singh (died 1830).
    - Ishri Singh (died 1859).
      - Kishen Singh (died 1879).
    - Kesri Singh (died 1876).
      - Mian Shanker Singh (died 1900).
        - RAI SAHIB MIAN RAGHUNATH SINGH (born 1861).
          - Col. Hoshiar Singh (born 1881) Jammu State Service.
            - Sunit Singh (born 1926).
            - Mohan Singh (born 1921).
          - Balwant Singh (born 1891).
            - Devandra Singh (born 1921).
          - Bakhshish Singh (born 1916).
          - Narendha Singh (born 1922).
          - Jagdeo Singh (born 1926).
        - Rai Sahib Bhikam Singh (born 1864).
          - Sarup Singh (born 1891).
            - Gajendra Singh (born 1921).
            - Rajendra Singh (born 1924).
          - Capt. Devi Singh (born 1898) Jammu State Service.
            - Randhir Singh (born 1923).
          - Sohan Singh (born 1905).
      - Bishan Singh (died 1870).
        - Rai Bahadur Piar Singh (born 1864).
          - Gyan Singh (died 1905).
          - Bhawani Singh (born 1907).
        - Hira Singh (born 1871).
          - Dalip Singh (born 1903).
            - Nasib Singh (born 1926).
          - Punjab Singh (born 1909).
          - Mohindra Singh (born 1913).
    - Sahib Singh (died 1832).
      - Sheo Singh (died 1874).
        - Sardar Bahadur Nihal Singh (born 1853).
          - Two generations.

Rai Sahib Raghunath Singh is the representative of a branch of the Nurpur family, which seceded from the parent house upwards of a century and a half ago. His ancestor, Indar Singh, was felt to be a rival of his brother, Raja Pirthi Singh, owing to a doubt as to which was the elder, and because of Indar Singh's marriage with the daughter of Katoch Raja, who asserted a kind of suzerainty over the other hill chiefs. Indar Singh, in consequence of this ill-feeling, was obliged to reside at Kangra as a pensioner of the celebrated Sansar Chand, who granted lands to him and to his brothers Bijaor Singh and Surat Singh.

In the next generation Ishri Singh, the eldest son of Arjun, succeeded to his father's *jagir*, and secured the protection of the Lahore Government by giving his daughter to Raja Dhian Singh, the Prime Minister. Through him he obtained a *jagir* in Nurpur territory, at this time annexed by the Sikhs. On the other hand, his uncle's children remained attached to the Katoch Rajas, who were reduced by Maharaja Ranjit Singh to the position of small *jagirdars*; and they lost everything when the holdings of the chiefs were confiscated by the British Government for participation in the rebellion of 1848. Ishri Singh's *jagirs* were in a different country, and he was not of the Katoch faction, or concerned in the rebellion; so his *jagirs* remained untouched.

Ishri Singh was succeeded by his son, Kishan Singh, on whose death, sonless, in 1879, the *jagir* lapsed under the terms of the grant. In consideration, however, of the high rank and lineage of the family, the *jagir* in the village of Reh, Nurpur, yielding Rs. 1,800 per annum, was released to Shanker Singh, senior representative of the elder branch, subject to payment of one-fourth of the revenue as *nazarana* and to provision of maintenance for the widows and the junior members of the family.

Shanker Singh was a General in the Kashmir Army, and his son, Raghunath Singh, is the present head of the family. He is a Divisional Darbari, a Kotwal and Zaildar in the Nurpur Tahsil and a member of the Local Board of Nurpur and of the District Board of Kangra. The family owns 637 *ghumaons* of forest and cultivated lands in the village of Reh, and some 2,000 *ghumaons* in Riali, both in the Nurpur Tahsil. Mian Raghunath Singh also received the grant of five squares in the Chenab colony and has also been conferred upon the title of Rai Sahib. His *jagir* is exempt from attachment by process of the civil courts. He has five sons. The eldest, Mian Hoshiar Singh, is a Colonel in the Jammu and Kashmir State. The second son, Balwant Singh, was at one time a Risaldar in the 11th Bengal Lancers (now the 5th Probyn's

Horse), but has now retired from the army and become an Aide-de-Camp to His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala. A brother of Rai Sahib Raghunath Singh is Rai Sahib Bhikam Singh, who has recently retired from the post of a Divisional Forest Officer in the Kashmir State.

Mian Hira Singh rose to be a Risaldar-Major, a Sardar Bahadur and an Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Bengal. After a very long and creditable record of service he has now retired to spend his time in his native village. Mian Raghbir Singh, son of Sardar Bahadur Nihal Singh, who was a General in the Kashmir State army, was killed in the Great War in Mesopotamia; while Mian Baldev Singh has been granted a *jagir* of Rs. 600 per annum by the British Government. Mian Gandharav Singh has recently retired from the post of Inspector-General of Police in the Kashmir State. Mians Anant Singh and Harnam Singh, the younger brothers of Mian Baldev Singh, are Lieutenant and Divisional Forest Officers in the Kashmir State, respectively.

Rai Sahib Mian Raghunath Singh did excellent work during the Great War by supplying recruits to the army and subscribing to the War Loan. He was rewarded with several *sanads*, medals and a gold watch. The family is widely respected in the Kangra district.

THAKUR ABHAI CHAND OF LAHAUL.

KARAM CHAND.

Sengj.
Sarsham.
Two generations.
Bhemi Ram.

Nano Chugan.
Three generations.
Bhag Chand.

Nima Singh.
Two generations.
Rattan Chand (died 1918).

Gattu.
Devi Chand (died 1902).

Dharn Singh.

Tulsiogta or Dharm Chand
Tara Chand.

Prem Chand (born 1909).

Tara Chand (born 1915).

Thakur Hari Chand (died 1900).

Ram Chand (died 1884),
Jai Chand (died 1923).

Mehr Chand.

Amar Chand (died 1921).

Mangal Chand (born 1887).
Two sons.

Lal Chand (died 1924).

Nil Chand (born 1897).

Rup Chand (born 1907).

THAKUR ABHAI CHAND (born 1902).

Partap Chand (born 1909).

Prithi Chand (born 1911).

Lahaul and Spiti do not form a part of the country described by Mr. Barnes as " hills from time immemorial inhabited by Hindu races living under the government of their native Kings ". On the contrary, they are Tibetan countries which originally had no connection with India, and were included in the Empire of Great Tibet. On the dissolution of this Empire in the tenth century many of the outlying districts were formed into independent kingdoms; and in this way a chief of the name of Palgyi Gon formed the kingdom of Ladakh, of which Lahaul and Spiti were the southernmost provinces. The first

occasion within historic times on which Ladakh became in any degree politically connected with India was in 1687-88, when in return for aid in repelling an invasion of the Sokpas or Kalmach Tartars, a small tribute was paid to the Governor of Kashmir as representative of the Emperor of Delhi; but a similar tribute seems to have been levied at the same time by the Government of Lhasa. After the break up of the Delhi Empire, the Rajas of Ladakh continued to pay the tribute to Kashmir till their country was conquered and annexed to the Punjab in 1835 by a Dogra force under Wazir Zorawar Singh, sent by Rajas Dhian Singh and Gulab Singh, Jammuwalias. In what manner and at what time the separation from Ladakh took place it is impossible to ascertain; but the traditions of the Lahaulis go to show that the connection was severed many years ago. It is probable that in the confusion preceding the reconsolidation of the Ladhak kingdom by Chang Namgyal, Lahaul became independent and remained for a short time governed by the Thakurs or petty barons of small clusters of villages. Four or five of these families have survived up to the present day, and are still in possession of their original territories which they hold in *jagir*, subject to payment of tribute or *nazarana*. It is believed that soon after its separation from Ladakh, the whole of Lahaul became tributary to the Raja of Chamba, and that the part now forming British Lahaul was subsequently transferred from Chamba to Kulu. According to the account given by the Kulu Rajas, their ancestor, Bidhi Singh, acquired Lahaul from Chamba. Bidhi Singh was son of Raja Jagat Singh, who was a contemporary of Shahjahan and Aurangzeb; and the date of the acquisition may therefore be placed approximately at 1700. It would appear, however, that subsequently to this the Lahaulis continued to pay a small annual tribute to Ladakh, probably to avert forays and to keep the roads open for trade. Indeed the Lahaulis, without orders, continued to pay this tribute to the Governor at Leh up to 1862, when the British Government, being informed of the fact, prohibited the practice.

When Lahaul passed into the possession of the British, the *jagirs* enjoyed by the Thakurs were continued to them. Tara Chand, great-grandfather of the present representative, had governed Lahaul under the Sikhs and under the Raja of Kulu. He was appointed *Negi* or chief village headman in administrative charge of the valley. This title was subsequently changed to that of Wazir. In 1861 he was appointed an Honorary Extra Assistant Commissioner. He died in 1877, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Wazir Hari Chand. He had charge of the *Wazarat* for many years before his father's death, as his father abstained

from active interference after 1871 owing to advancing years. Hari Chand on several occasions made himself useful to the Government. In 1858 he procured information regarding the death of Mr. Schlagentweit of the Survey Department, who was murdered in Yarkand by Wali Khan of Kokan. These services were suitably rewarded. In 1863-64 he travelled through Tibet and reported on the resources of the country, the routes, and the possibilities of developing trade. He accompanied Sir Douglas Forsyth's Mission to Yarkand in 1870, and collected much valuable information concerning the countries through which their route lay. He was the fifteenth Provincial Darbari of the Kangra district, and was a member of the Local Board of Kulu. He exercised judicial powers, and was Sub-Registrar in Lahaul. In consideration of the public duties performed by him, Hari Chand received an allowance of Rs. 550, or one-fourth the revenue of Lahaul; and he appropriated as his perquisite all the fines and fees received in criminal and revenue cases that came before him. He estimated his income at about Rs. 2,000. He died in 1900 and was succeeded by his eldest son, Amar Chand, the father of the present Thakur, whose guardian during his minority was Thakur Jai Chand, British Trade Agent in Gantok. Amar Chand was invested with 3rd class magisterial powers in 1903 on attaining his majority. He accompanied Mr. Calvert, Assistant Commissioner, on his expedition to Western Tibet and was rewarded and thanked by Government for his services. He succeeded to the whole *jagir* and had in addition income as under:

		Rs.
¼ share of revenue in Khalsa Kothis	...	758
Compensation for share of fines in criminal cases originally credited to the family	...	160
¼ of grazing tax	...	400
1/10th proceeds of sale of trees	...	10
Pay as Sub-Registrar	...	350
Total	...	1,678

Thakur Amar Chand died in 1921. He was an able man and rendered valuable services during the Great War for which he was made a Rai Bahadur in 1917 and given 10 squares of land in the Lower Bari Doab in 1918. He was granted the powers of an Honorary Magistrate and Honorary Munsif of the second class in 1917. He left three minor sons,

Thakur Abhai Chand, Thakur Partap Chand and Thakur Prithi Chand. The first named succeeded his father as headman of Lahaul, but he has been assisted by a *sarbrah*, who was his uncle till the termination of his minority in 1929. At present his younger brother, Partap Chand, is his *sarbrah*. He is himself suffering through illness. Thakur Partap Chand exercises the powers of an Honorary Magistrate of the 2nd class and an Honorary Sub-Judge of the 4th class. He is, in addition, an Honorary Sub-Registrar and Forest Agent of Lahaul. He is Lieutenant in the 11/17th Dogra Territorial Regiment. The estate of the three brothers has been under the Court of Wards since 1923.

CHHEWANG TOBGYE, NONO OF SPITI.

TANZAM NAMGIAL.

Nono Darze Tashi (dead). | Korjo Ranchan. | Tashi Ranchan. | Tandop Tashi. | Lopzan Chharing

(Sons of Nono Darze Tashi:) Nono Chendop Namgial (died 1900). | Nono Darze Namgial (died 1906). | Jampa Kayamcho (died 1928). | Jamba Kemchok Hama.

Nono Jagmat Todan (died 1900). (son of Nono Chendop Namgial)

Nono Gauba Namgial (died 1915). (son of Nono Darze Namgial)

NONO CHHEWAG TOBGYE (born 1910). (son of Jampa Kayamcho)

At the time of the publication of the previous edition, the Nono, or "Great Chief", Gauba Namgial was the representative of the hereditary governors of Spiti, formerly one of the southernmost provinces of Ladakh, and now a portion of the Kulu sub-division of the Kangra district. Spiti is an outlying Tibetan valley among the external ranges of the Himalayan system; it is shut in to the north and divided from Ladakh and Chinese Tibet by the great snowy range of the western Himalayas. From its remote and inaccessible situation, Spiti was always left to govern itself, and affairs are managed in much the same way at the present day.

Nono Darze Tashi succeeded his father Tanzam Namgial in 1878, when the latter resigned office through old age. He exercised limited magisterial powers, and was responsible for the collection of the land revenue of Spiti, receiving an allowance of six-sixteenths of the revenue, equivalent to Rs. 282. He also held about fifty acres of land, revenue-free, and in proprietary right. Darze Tsetan was the sixteenth Provincial Darbari of the Kangra district. He resigned in 1890 on the plea of short sight and since then events have moved rapidly in this family. He was succeeded by his son Nono Chendop Namigial, a minor, with Tashi Ranchan as guardian and officiating Nono. Chendop Namgial attained his majority and succeeded to his office in 1898, but died in 1900. His son, Nono Jagmat Todan, a child, was recognised and his uncle, Darze Namgial, officiating for him. He died, however, in 1900 and Darze Namgial became Nono in 1901. Darze Namgial died in 1906, and was succeeded by his son, Nono Gauba Namgial, a child of five years of age. His uncle, Jampo Kayamcho carried on his duties. Jampa Kayamcho was brought up in the Tangyut monastery. He had travelled as far as Tisi Lumbo near Lhassa and visited the celebrated

Nor monastery. Nono Gauba Namgial died in 1915 without a successor and was succeeded by his uncle above mentioned. Jampa Kayamcho died in 1928 and was succeeded by his minor and only son Chhewang Tobgye. Tandop Tashi, his paternal uncle, acted as guardian and later his duty was assumed by his mother till her death in 1931. After his mother's death Chhewang Tobgye has exercised the powers of Nono personally. He tries criminal cases under Spiti Regulations but is empowered to inflict a sentence of fine only. With an increase in the Spiti land revenue from the 1911-12 Settlement, the Nono's emoluments, in lieu of collection of land revenue, have risen from Rs. 282 to Rs. 333. The Nono is both a Provincial and a Divisional Darbari.

BISHAT JADAB SINGH OF BIR.

WAZIR GOSAUN
(died 1871).
|
Wazir Karam Singh
(died 1921).
|
Bhup Singh
(died 1924).
|

BISHAT JADAB SINGH (born 1908).	Bishat Suraj Singh (born 1911).

Bishat Jadab Singh, B.A., LL.B., the present head of the family, is the great-grandson of Wazir Gosaun, the well-known Finance Minister and Regent of Mandi. At the time of annexation Wazir Gosaun was without exception the most influential man in these hills. When the garrison of Fort Kangra refused to surrender, he brought about a peaceful solution of the difficulty by his own personal exertions. During the Mutiny of 1857, as Regent of Mandi, he placed the resources of the State at the disposal of Government, adding most of the contribution from his own pocket. He supplied 125 matchlock-men to the local authorities of Hoshiarpur, and posted some fifty men with the Commissioner at Jullundur. He had also made arrangements for furnishing an additional batch of five hundred men if any call had arisen for their services. In reward, a *jagir*, consisting of lands situated in the villages of Bir Kohr and Sandal in the Palampur Tahsil, of the annual value of Rs. 2,000, was granted to him and his lineal male heirs in perpetuity, on condition of good behaviour and service.

On Gosaun's death, his only son, Karam Singh, succeeded to the *jagir* and the extensive landed and other property acquired by his father, but through carelessness and prodigality the greater part of his patrimony was either alienated or was heavily encumbered. He was a fine scholar of Sanskrit and Persian, and had made a special study of Vedant. Bishat Karam Singh was a Divisional Darbari. He died in 1921. Bishat Karam Singh was succeeded by his only son, Bhup Singh. He was a man of very simple habits and of an amiable and attractive disposition. During the minority of the present ruler of Mandi, he was appointed a member of the Advisory Council of the State. He died in 1924.

His eldest son, Bishat Jadab Singh, is now the head of the family. He is a good sportsman, particularly strong in tennis. His younger brother, Bishat Suraj Singh, is a graduate of the Government College, Lahore. Both brothers are engaged in looking after their property

BARARU RAM *ALIAS* GOPAL DAS OF NAGROTA.

- SUDARSHAN
  - Shiv Ram.
    - Ghepu
      - Two generations.
    - Phalia.
      - Five generations.
  - Hirda Ram.
    - Haria
      - Janta
        - Five generations.
      - Khushala
        - [illegible] 1909).
        - [illegible] 1911. Kidaru [illegible]
        - [illegible] 1917). Sarda [illegible]
        - (line obscured by fold)
          - Bihari Lal (died 1923)
            - Robindar Nath (born 1915).
            - Paritam Lal (born 1917).
          - Hira Lal.
          - Kesri Lal (born 1890).
            - Ragbir Chand (born 1913).
          - Amrit Lal.
        - (line obscured by fold)
          - Rai Sahib Sham Lal (born 1879).
            - Bhagwan Das (born 1899).
              - Sarindar Lal.
            - Ishar Dass (born 1902).
            - Prem Chand (born 1905).
            - Romesh Chand (born 1926).
          - Chaman Lal (born 1885).
            - Jagdish Parshad (born 1909).
            - Jagdev Parshad (born 1913).
            - Parmeshwari Parshad (born 1921).
          - Roshan Lal (born 1886).
            - Madan Lal (born 1916).
            - Mukand Lal (born 1923).
          - Chuni Lal (dead).
      - Agehru
    - Ganju.

Lal Singh, Provincial Darbari, was at one time the most prominent member of this family. He was the son Jograj, qanungo of Nagrota. Jograj, who served as Tahsil qanungo, inherited several petty *muafis* granted to the family by the Rajas of Kangra; and on his death some of these, consisting of about one hundred acres, valued at Rs. 215, were continued to his sons during the pleasure of Government and on condition of service as qanungos. Lal Singh served Government for many years, and became Naib-Tahsildar. In his time the family owned much land in proprietary right, paying a revenue of Rs. 4,600 per annum, and had some local influence.

The most prominent member at present is Rai Sahib Lala Moti Lal Kaistha, Barrister-at-Law. He is a conspicuous figure in the district and is interested in public affairs. Though over seventy years of age, he enjoys extraordinary good health, and is a Junior Vice-President of the District Board. His son, Lala Parshotam Lal, B.A., LL.B., has been accepted as Tahsildar and is receiving Settlement training at Lyallpur.

Among other members of the family the following names may be mentioned: Lala Kishan Lal held the hereditary post of qanungo for several years and had an honourable record; Lala Lachhmi Sahai is a *Kursi Nashin*, a member of the District Community Council, and one who is specially interested in the work of rural uplift; Mangat Ram served as a Wazir of Rampur Bushahr, and received the title of Rai Sahib and a reward of ten squares of land in that state in appreciation of his work; Rai Sahib Lala Mangat Ram's son, Rai Sahib Lala Sham Lal, M.A., LL.B., retired from the post of Public Prosecutor in 1934 and is now practising as a lawyer at Dharamsala. Lala Chuni Lal Kaistha is a Tahsildar at Kulu; Lala Parshotam Lal, B.A., LL.B., is practising at Kangra; Lala Chuni Lal served in Mesopotamia as Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. during the period of the War. Others are Lala Sohan Lal who retired as a Tahsildar; Lala Kesri Lal who is a Tahsildar at Una; Lala Dina Nath who served as a doctor in the Great War and was granted five squares of land; and Lala Panna Lal, B.Sc., LL.B., who is President of the Small Town Committee of Kangra.

BAKHSHI JAI CHAND OF NURPUR.

Bakhshi Maluk Das.

Four generations.

Bakhshi Nehchal Das.

- Bakhshi Mutsadi Mal.
  - Bhagwan Dass.
  - Balaku Mal (died 1869).
    - Bakhshi Bhan Mal *alias* Dev Krishan (died 1876).
      - Bakhshi Bishen Das (died 1903).
      - Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal (died 1934).
        - Partap Chand (died 1905).
        - Mehr Chand (died 1927).
          - BAKHSHI JAI CHAND (born 1914).
        - Basant Singh (died 1902).
        - Sher Singh (born 1897).
        - Amar Singh (born 1899)
          - Surrendar (born 1925)
      - Kirpa Ram (died 1872).
      - Mohan Lal (died 1872).
      - Bakhshi Jaishi Ram (died 1900).
        - Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bakhshi Tek Chand (born 1883).
        - Hari Chand (died 1892).
      - Anant Ram (died 1894).
    - Kunj Lal *alias* Sham Singh (died 1900)
      - Three generations.
    - Ram Krishan.
  - Madho Mal.
    - Gurditta Mal.
      - Sundar Lal
        - Two sons.
  - Udho Mal.
  - Tauha Mal.
  - Kanhahya.
  - Maya.
- Bakhshi Rattan Chand.
  - Five generations.

The ancestors of the Bakhshis of Nurpur belonged originally to Manpur in Jammu State. In the fifteenth century, the family migrated to Nurpur, which at that time was a part of an important hill state

under the Pathania Rajas, who held sway over an extensive territory bounded by the States of Kangra, Chamba and Jammu and extending over a part of the plains. Soon after the migration of the family, Maluk Das took up service with the local Rajas and after some time he became the *bakhshi* (paymaster) of his army. Members of the family also held the office of *qanungo* which was the designation of the principal revenue officer of the State. Both these offices became hereditary in the family and were held by its members for several generations, till the conquest of the State by the Sikhs and its subsequent merger in British India.

In the time of Akbar, Jahangir and Shah Jahan, the Rajas of Nurpur were held in high esteem and some of them accompanied the Imperial army, with their own troops, on the expeditions to the Deccan and the north-western frontiers. Later, when Shah Jahan appointed Raja Jagat Singh of Nurpur as the Commander of Peshawar, and as such he led the Imperial forces to Kabul. Kandahar and Ghazni, Bakhshi Mathra Das accompanied him and served with great distinction. In the times of the Rajas, the family was in receipt of a *jagir* and of *swai* and *qanungoi* dues collected from landholders in the State. After the conquest of Nurpur by the Sikhs, Bakhshi Bhagwan Das and Bakhshi Balaku Mal were appointed *Kardars* of the *taaluqas* of Nurpur and Kharian, and Maharaja Ranjit Singh granted them a *patta* which runs as follows:—

"Whereas from ancient times Bakhshi Bhagwan Das and Balaku, sons of Bakhshi Mutsadi Ram, have been enjoying the customary dues of *sawai*, *qanungoi* and one seer per maund in the villages of Tahsil Nurpur as well as revenue-free grants equivalent to nine *vands* and five *ghumaons* in the *ilaqas* of Nurpur and Kharian, it is ordained and enjoined that all these dues and grants, as held and enjoyed by the grantees, be continued and maintained for the future as heretofore in consideration of the loyal services and Darbar attendance of the aforesaid Bakhshis."

After the annexation of the Punjab, the British Government, on the recommendation of Sir John Lawrence, then Commissioner of the Jullundur Division, continued the *jagirs* held by the family. During the Mutiny, two members of the family served in the army: Bakhshi Kunj Lal *alias* Sham Singh in the 11th Bengal Lancers and Bakhshi Tauha Mal in the Oudh Constabulary. Bakhshi Kunj Lal was wounded in action, and was granted a pension and, subsequently, received a grant of five squares of land in the Lower Chenab canal colony. Other

members of the family helped in maintaining order in and around Nurpur, and General R. Taylor described Bakhshis Balaku Mal and Bhau Mal as " active adherents of the British Government," and " very respectable, loyal and useful during the Mutinies ".

On Bakhshi Balaku Mal's death in 1869, the *jagir* was sanctioned in the name of his son, Bakhshi Bhau Mal. On his death in 1876, it devolved on his eldest son, Bakhshi Bishen Das, who had served in the Revenue Department for a number of years, but who later resigned owing to ill health. Bakhshi Bishen Das died childless in 1903, and the *jagir* was continued in the name of his younger brother, Bakhshi Sohan Lal, who had joined the profession of law in 1880 and had practised at Dharamsala, Jullundur and Lahore. After the great earthquake, which devastated a part of the Kangra district in April 1905, Bakhshi Sohan Lal rendered meritorious services in organizing and distributing relief work. In recognition of these services, the title of Rai Bahadur was conferred on him in 1906. In 1913, he was elected a member of the Punjab Legislative Council by the Central Punjab District Boards Constituency and continued to represent it till 1920. In 1921, on the inauguration of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, he was elected a member of the Central Assembly by the Jullundur Division (Non-Muslim) Constituency. During the Great War, he rendered services of various kinds, as the Secretary of the Indian Defence Force, President of the Punjab War News Association and member of the Publicity Committee. He was a person of generous disposition and took active part in various philanthropic, social and educational movements. His eldest son, Bakhshi Mehr Chand, M.A. (Cantab.), received his education at the Punjab and Cambridge Universities. He was studying for the Bar in London, when the War broke out and for some time he served as I.V.A.C. in the London East-Cote and Nettley hospitals. After qualifying for the Bar, he returned to India but did not keep good health and died in 1927. Bakhshi Sher Singh, the second son of Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal, is a Subordinate Judge in the Punjab Provincial Service. He was in the first batch of Punjabi students who joined the Lahore University Company in 1917, and rose to the rank of platoon commander. Bakhshi Amar Singh, the third son of Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal, is doing business in Lahore. Bakhshi Sohan Lal died in January, 1934, and on his death the *jagir* was inherited by his eldest grandson, Bakhshi Jai Chand, who was studying in college at the time. He also succeeded his grandfather as the Lambardar of 4 villages in the Nurpur Tahsil. Bakhshi Jai Chand has since been accepted for service in the Revenue Department.

Bakhshi Jaishi Ram, another son of Bakhshi Bhan Mal, was an eminent lawyer of his time in Lahore. He rose to distinction at the Bar at an early age and was respected throughout the province for his independence of character and public spirit. He died in 1900 at the early age of 38, leaving a son, Bakhshi Tek Chand, who was a student in the Government College at the time. After taking his M.A. and LL.B. degrees Bakhshi Tek Chand started practice as a pleader at Lahore in 1906. In the legal profession he soon obtained a leading position, and was President of the High Court Bar Association for several years. In January, 1927, he was appointed a permanent Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Lahore, which high position he still holds. Mr. Justice Bakhshi Tek Chand has been a Fellow of the Punjab University since 1913 and a Syndic for over 18 years. He has been taking keen interest in educational, social and other public activities of the province.

Bakhshi Kunj Lal *alias* Sham Singh had two sons, Gopal Das and Beli Ram. Of these the younger, Bakhshi Beli Ram, served as a Jamadar in the Lancers for some time, and Bakhshi Gopal Das served the North-Western Railway Administration as a station master. He retired in 1913, and during the War worked as an Honorary Lecturer for a considerable time. He died childless in 1927. Bakhshi Beli Ram has two sons, Amin Chand and Faqir Chand.

The family has constructed and is maintaining a number of *serais* for the convenience of travellers in the Nurpur Tahsil and a number of wells and *baulis* in several places. The family owns several thousand acres of land in various villages in the Kangra district and valuable house property at Nurpur, Lahore, Dalhousie, Dharamsala, Doog Bakhshian, Hauri and other places.

MIAN LACHHMAN SINGH OF JASWAN.

- RAJA NARPAT SINGH (died 1782).
  - Umed Singh (died 1854).
    - Jai Singh (died 1856).
      - Pirthi Singh (died 1846).
      - Ran Singh (died 1892).
        - Narendra Singh (died 1849).
        - Raja Raghunath Singh (died 1918).
          - Sheo Raj Singh (died 1898).
          - MIAN LACHHMAN SINGH (born 1902).
            - Chain Singh (born 1925).
          - Sant Dev Singh (born 1904).
          - Hardeo Singh (born 1909).
          - Sheo Deo Singh (born 1910).

Tikka Lachhman Singh belongs to the Kasib *got* of the Chandarbansi Rajputs having a common origin with the old chiefs of the Kangra district.

Towards the middle of the thirteenth century the Jaswan branch separated and established a principality in the lower hills with Rajpura as their capital. They were, however, obliged to acknowledge the supremacy of the Mughal Emperors, and paid tribute at irregular intervals down to the time of Raja Narpat Singh, who died in 1782. His son, Umed Singh, was then an infant, and offered but a feeble resistance to the encroachments of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, who a few years later began to extend his power along the north of the Sutlej. In 1815 the Maharaja, not content with a simple acknowledgment of his suzerainty, compelled Umed Singh to yield his territory by keeping him in confinement at Lahore until he had signed a surrender of his rights. Thus

reduced to a state of vassalage, the Raja became a mere *jagirdar* of twenty-one villages in the Jaswan Dun, valued at Rs. 12,000 per annum.

Hoshiarpur, with the rest of the Jullundur Doab, was annexed at the close of the Sikh War in 1846. The Raja of Jaswan and the other Rajput princes, judging doubtless by the liberal treatment the Simla hill chiefs had received at our hands, were under the belief that with the coming of the English the powers of sovereignty formerly enjoyed by them would be restored. But no such hopes had ever really been held out, and they had done nothing to entitle them to privileges which they had not exercised for years. Yet they felt bitterly disappointed when they discovered that a change of rulers had brought with it no amelioration of their condition; and all of them no doubt sympathised with the attempt made in 1848 by Raja Umed Singh and some other petty chiefs of the lower Sawaliks to break free from the new yoke. The revolt was speedily suppressed. John Lawrence, then Commissioner of Hoshiarpur, attacked the Raja's forts at Amb and Akhrot, and took them and razed them to the ground. His possessions were confiscated, and he and his son, Jai Singh, were deported to Kumaon, in the North-Western Provinces. Ran Singh, son of Jai Singh, was, however, permitted to reside in Jammu with his son, Raghunath Singh, who was married to the daughter of Maharaja Ranbir Singh. He was afterwards allowed to return to his home at Amb, receiving a cash pension of Rs. 200 from the British Government until his death in 1892. Raja Raghunath Singh was Ran Singh's only surviving son. He usually resided at Rankot in the Jammu State. In 1877, at the Maharaja's earnest solicitation, His Excellency the Viceroy assigned to him the land revenue derived from the villages constituting the Jaswan principality at the time of its annexation to the British Government. In accordance with the terms of this grant the *jagir* originally held by Raja Umed Singh consisting of 21 villages in the Jaswan Dun, yielding a revenue of Rs. 18,442 per annum, was assigned to Raja Raghunath Singh, besides the revenue-free proprietary right in 25 acres of the family garden at Amb, Tahsil Una, Hoshiarpur, and the buildings at Rajpura closeby, which formed the old palace of the late Raja Umed Singh. Raja Raghunath Singh had a daughter who was married in the family of His Highness the Raja of Chamba. He was a Provincial Darbari, and on account of his ancient lineage and connection by marriage with the Maharaja of Kashmir he was granted the personal title of Raja in 1895. He contributed Rs. 75,000 to the War Loan. The Raja died in 1918, leaving four sons; Tikka Lachhman Singh, who is now to be considered as the head of the family; Kanwar Santdeo Singh, Hardeo Singh and Shivdeo Singh. On account of the minority of all these

sons, their property went under the Court of Waras by which it is still being administered. The family is governed by the rule of primogeniture, the " Tikka " (elder son) being entitled to the whole estate and the younger ones only to maintenance. The present Tikka is not capable of managing his affairs.

The family enjoys a *jagir* also in Kashmir State, the annual income of which amounts to Rs. 15,000. Tikka Lachhman Singh and Kanwar Hardeo Singh generally reside in the Kashmir State, and Santdeo Singh, being deaf and dumb, lives with his younger brother, Shivdeo Singh, at Amb.

The title of Raja is not hereditary in the family.

SODHI JAGTAR SINGH OF ANANDPUR.

- SHAM CHAND
  - Inder Singh (dead).
  - Nahar Singh (died 1795).
    - Surdan Singh (died 1815).
      - Tilok Singh (died 1824).
      - Didar Singh (died 1839).
      - Diwan Singh (died 1850).
        - Brijendra Singh (died 1871).
          - Har Narayan Singh (died 1889).
          - Sodhi Ram Narayan Singh (dead).
            - Autar Singh (died 1911).
            - SODHI JAGTAR SINGH (born 1903).
              - Jasjit Singh (born 1922).
              - Harjit Singh (born 1924).
            - Kartar Singh (born 1910).
        - Narendra Singh (died 1912).
          - Moti Singh (born 1871).
            - Harkishan Singh (died 1911).
            - Pritam Singh (born 1895).
              - Mahendra Singh (born 1916).
              - Trilochan Singh (born 1918).
              - Jang Bahadur Singh (born 1922).
              - Shamsher Bahadur Singh (born 1926).
            - Harbans Singh (born 1911).
        - Gajendra Singh (died 1857).
          - Gurbachan Singh (died 1912).
    - Jai Singh (dead).
      - Six generations.
  - Udai Singh.
    - Six generations.
  - Khem Singh (died 1718).
    - Six generations.
  - Prem Singh.
    - One generation (died out).
  - Ghaur Singh (died 1775).
    - Seven generations.
  - Jowahir Singh.

The Anandpur Sodhis are Andh Khatri Sikhs, and claim descent from Guru Ram Das, fourth in succession to Baba Nanak. It was he who built the famous temple known as Darbar Sahib at Amritsar, thus

securing to that city the honour of being the permanent head-quarters of Sikhism throughout the Punjab. Guru Ram Das had three sons, Pirthi Chand, Mohandeo and Arjun, of whom the youngest took the *gaddi* on his father's death. Most of the Sodhis of the Ferozepore, Jullundur and Shahpur districts and of Patiala and other Punjab States, are descended from Pirthi Chand, while those of Anandpur in Hoshiarpur and Kartarpur in Jullundur are of the children of Arjun. Mohandeo was an ascetic and did not marry. Guru Arjun devoted himself to the compiling and arranging of the Granth Sahib, or Sacred Volume, in its present form. His son, Guru Har Gobind, is said to have possessed both spiritual and temporal excellence. He acquired lands, founded villages and met his natural foes, the Muhammadans, in many pitched battles, adding all the time to the strength of his own sect by proselytising on a large scale wherever he went. Guru Tegh Bahadur, youngest son of Har Gobind, also proved a vigorous missionary, doing much to strengthen the position of the Sikhs, though he often endangered their existence by his fiery zeal and blind trust in Divine support. His head was cut off by the Emperor Aurangzeb, who perceived the necessity of suppressing the young sect and did his best to check its growth. With his father's death to avenge, Guru Gobind Singh was the bitter enemy of all Muhammadans. He was the last of the Gurus, the favourite hero in Sikh history, whose miracles rival the older records, and whose acts of bravery and charity are sung by every Sikh mother to her son. Guru Gobind Singh was, in his turn, crushed and broken by the Mughals. His four sons were slain in their father's lifetime, and for a moment the flame of fanaticism appeared to have been stamped out, for there was no one worthy to succeed the Guru and his place still remains unfilled. A spiritual successor is believed to be on his way, and the Sikhs watch constantly for his coming; but Gobind Singh is still the last of the recognised heads of the faith. He was nominally succeeded as temporal leader by his uncle, Suraj Mal, a man of no energy or character, who never had the people with him, and under whose weak sway the cause only suffered harm. It is unnecessary to follow the family history step by step. Gulab Rai, grandson of Suraj Mal, rebuilt the town of Anandpur, destroyed by the Muhammadans in the time of Guru Gobind Singh, and purchased extensive plots of land from Raja Bhim Chand of Bilaspur, thus largely helping to restore the social position of the family, upon which much of their religious influence depended. From his four nephews, Nahar Singh, Udai Singh, Khem Singh and Chaur Singh, are descended the Anandpur Sodhis in four branches known as the *bari, dusri, tisri* and *chauthi Sarkars*. The Anandpur Sodhis have always been treated with the greatest respect as representatives of the fountain

head of the Sikh faith. In the Khalsa days it was a matter of importance to secure their co-operation when an expedition on a large scale was being organised south of the Sutlej; and the four brothers mentioned above were constantly out on the war-path towards the end of the eighteenth century. They were usually present in the exercise of their spiritual functions, taking no active part in the fighting, and merely exhorting the more fiery Jats to go in and win. But their share of the plunder was always handsome, a sure proof of the high value attaching to their services. At annexation they held *jagirs* valued at a lakh and a half per annum. They were naturally dissatisfied at the coming of the English. It meant loss of dignity and comparative ruin to them; and they did all their timid natures permitted to thwart our officers and discredit our actions in the eyes of the people. But the people failed to respond; they had been too completely crushed to be in much spirit to resist a power that had recently broken to pieces a disciplined army. The Sodhis found themselves temporarily paralyzed. They were obliged to accept the new rule tardily and sulkily, and to secure the best terms they could for themselves. Weapons had been found concealed in their villages in disobedience of the order requiring the immediate surrender of all arms; treasonable letters came to light which might justly have led their writers to the scaffold; but every consideration was shown to a family that had some reason for objecting to a change of Government, and the Sodhis were dealt with in a spirit of liberality which they could hardly have expected, and which no doubt has since been gratefully acknowledged by the whole Sikh nation. Cash allowances, aggregating Rs. 55,200, were made to the different members of the Anandpur house in 1847. These, however, gradually lapsed with the lives of the holders and had thirty years later dwindled down to Rs. 9,924. But it was not the desire of the Government that the family should sink into poverty after a generation. The question was taken up and settled in 1884 by the sanctioning of a scheme regulating the scale of pension for each recipient, and securing succession to next heirs on fixed principles. Under this scheme the head of the house was declared entitled to an allowance in perpetuity of Rs. 2,400 per annum, descending integrally to the representative of the family for the time being. The heirs of all other recipients were permitted to succeed to one-half subject to the commutation of all pensions of less than fifty rupees, provisions for the widows and unmarried daughters being in all cases made from the other half of the allowances.

At the time of the publication of the previous edition, Ram Narayan Singh represented the senior branch, descended from Nahar Singh, and was known as the *bari Sarkar*. Sodhi Nahar Singh had held a large

number of *jagir* villages yielding more than a lakh of rupees, and had died in 1795. His grandson, Diwan Singh, was at the head of the family in 1846 when the Jullundur Doab was annexed. As already stated, the conduct of the Sodhis generally was unsatisfactory at that period and they suffered in the confiscation of their estates. Diwan Singh was awarded a cash allowance of Rs. 8,400 per annum till his death in 1850. His grandsons, Har Narayan and Ram Narayan, were minors and their estates were placed under the management of their uncle, Narendra Singh, who was appointed guardian by the District Judge of Hoshiarpur. Sodhi Har Narayan Singh, the elder son, died in 1889. Sodhi Narendra Singh, uncle of Ram Narayan Singh, was a gentleman of position and substance, and had much local influence. He was an Honorary Magistrate, a member of the Municipal Committee of Anandpur and of the District Board and a Divisional Darbari.

There is a *jagir* assignment in Patiala of Rs. 10,000 per annum, which was shared in proportion by Ram Narayan Singh, his uncle and his cousin. Sodhi Ram Narayan Singh also held a village in *jagir* from the Raja of Faridkot, yielding Rs. 475 per annum; and Narendra Singh and his nephew, Gurbachan Singh, enjoyed a small *jagir* in the Nalagarh State. The uncle and nephews were joint owners of Chak Guru, Tahsil Nawanshahr, Jullundur, and of small plots in the Gangawal, Kiratpur and other villages in Tahsil Una, Hoshiarpur. Ram Narayan Singh also drew the fixed cash allowance of Rs. 2,400 per annum as head of the family. He was an Honorary Magistrate and Civil Judge and also a Provincial Darbari. He was married to a daughter of the late Bawa Sir Khem Singh Bedi, K.C.I.E. of Rawalpindi.

The second branch descended from Udai Singh, called the *dusri Sarkar*, is represented by Narayan Singh and Puran Singh, neither of whom is a Darbari. They enjoy pensions from Government.

Sodhis Nihal Singh and Ishwar Singh were the most prominent representatives of the third branch descended from Khem Singh known as the *tisri Sarkar*. Nihal Singh was a Darbari. He received a pension of Rs. 600 per annum and held in *jagir mauzas* Jhabkara and Maheshpur in the Gurdaspur district yielding Rs. 2,095 per annum. He died in 1891. Kahan Singh, the eldest son of Kesar Singh and grandson of Khem Singh, died in 1846. His son, Partab Singh, inherited a *jagir* of Rs. 19,900. This was resumed on annexation with the other Sodhi *jagirs*; but as it subsequently appeared that Partab Singh's behaviour was not such as to deserve the entire resumption of his estate, he was allowed to retain a portion yielding Rs. 2,500, in 16 villages in Tahsils Gurdaspur, Batala, Shakargarh of the Gurdaspur

district and in *mauzas* Gobindpur and Chahnat of the Gujranwala district. His son, Hardit Singh, and grandsons, Ishwar Singh and Kishan Singh, succeeded to this *jagir*. Hardit Singh received a pension of Rs. 800 per annum. Ishwar Singh was a Darbari and an Extra Assistant Commissioner. He and his brother enjoyed each a family pension of Rs. 200 per annum. Hardit Singh died in 1901 and Ishwar Singh in 1899, both without issue. Kishan Singh who was an Honorary Magistrate at Anandpur, died in 1922, leaving two minor sons, Harbhan Singh and Harautar Singh. The family property, therefore, was placed under the Court of Wards. Harbhan Singh contributed Rs. 500 to the Silver Jubilee Fund, and is the President of the Co-operative Union and a member of the Notified Area Committee of Anandpur.

The fourth branch called the *chauthi Sarkar* is descended from Chaur Singh of Kurali—a village in the Ambala district. It was represented, at the time of the publication of the previous edition, by Narendra Singh, who was born in 1841. He enjoyed a large *jagir* until the annexation in 1846. A portion in the Ambala district was confiscated and in lieu thereof he received a cash allowance of Rs. 4,800 per annum. The *jagir* in the Hoshiarpur and Jullundur districts, detailed below, was held by him:—

Sansowal Naloti Ahlgraon	Tahsil Una	... District Hoshiarpur	Value Rs. 1,625.
Muhammadpur Barnala	Tahsil Garhshankar " Nawashahr	District Jullundur.	

He also had proprietary rights in two villages in the Una Tahsil aggregating 1,000 *ghumaons*. He was an Honorary Magistrate at Anandpur and a Provincial Darbari. He died in 1911.

This branch has a large number of highly educated members among the Sodhis as a whole. One of them, Sodhi Gurbachan Singh, is a well-known Advocate at Ambala and takes a keen interest in the uplift of the Sikh masses. He is the Chairman of the Gurdwara Sudhar Association of Anandpur, one of the original organisers of Aman Sabha at Rupar and Vice-President of the Prisoners' Aid Society of that place.

As mentioned above, Tikka Ram Narayan Singh, was the head of the senior branch of the family in 1928. He was a Provincial Darbari and an Honorary Magistrate besides being a Civil Judge and President of the Notified Area and Sacred Shrine Committee, Anandpur. By virtue of his religious position he was much respected by the Sikhs and even the rulers of Patiala and Faridkot had received the

pahul (ceremony of enunciation into the Sikh Religion) from him. During the Great War he contributed Rs. 31,000 to the War Loan, besides many other subscriptions which he gave to other funds connected with that campaign. He also gave large sums for religious and philanthropic purposes. He received various certificates and *sanads* from high officials of Government and one *sanad* in particular from His late Majesty King Edward VII. He died in 1928. His two sons, Tikka Jagtar Singh and Sodhi Kartar Singh were educated at the Aitchison College, and the latter took the B.A. degree of the Punjab University in 1935. The elder, Tikka Jagtar Singh, is now the head of the Sodhis of Anandpur. He is a Provincial Darbari and an Honorary Magistrate. Like his father he has also contributed substantial sums of money to various funds, *e.g.* to the Silver Jubilee Fund, the Red Cross Fund, the Anandpur Dispensary, the Khalsa High School, Lahore, the Central Sikh Orphanage, the Sikh Educational Conference and to the reconstruction of a tube-well at Dera Sahib. He enjoys a perpetual pension of Rs. 2,400 a year. Both of his sons, Tikka Jagjit Singh and Sodhi Harjit Singh, are studying at the Aitchison College, Lahore. This branch enjoys handsome *jagirs* from the Patiala, Faridkot and Bilaspur Darbars and owns another 100 squares of land in the districts of Lyallpur, Lahore, Sheikhupura and Montgomery, in addition to its ancestral holdings in Hoshiarpur, Jullundur and Ferozepore.

The offerings at Gurdwaras Damdama and Tegh Bahadur go to all Sham Chand's descendants in ancestral shares. The *pujaris* of the Anandpur Gurdwara take the receipts of the Lohgarh shrine. Sodhi Khem Singh's descendants exclusively enjoy the offerings of the Aganpur Gurdwara. Kahan Singh's surviving descendants are allowed a small share of the takings of the Darbar Sahib at Amritsar. Nahar Singh's descendants receive the offerings of the Baba Gurditta Gurdwara at Kiratpur, and share equally with the descendants of Khem Singh in the receipts of the two Parthalpuri temples in the same place.

BEDI DEV INDAR SINGH OF UNA.

- BABA KALI DHARI (died 1738).
  - Kur Singh.
  - Autar Chand.
  - Jit Singh (died 1773).
    - Sahib Singh (died 1834).
      - Bishan Singh (ancestor of the late Baba Sir Khem Singh Bedi, K.C.I.E.).
      - Tegh Singh (dead).
      - Bikram Singh (died 1863).
        - Surjan Singh (died 1864).
        - Sardar Sahib Bedi Sujan Singh (died 1920).
          - Bedi Ram Kishan Singh, (born 1874).
            - Sanwal Singh (died 1918).
            - DEV INDAR SINGH (born 1904).
              - Madsudan Singh (born 1922).
          - Manmohan Singh (died 1933).
          - Sheo Deo Singh (died 1906).
    - Mahbub Singh.
  - Dharam Chand.
  - Sagar Chand.

Bedi Kala Dhari, a descendant of Baba Nanak, crossed over from Dera Baba Nanak, Gurdaspur, early in the last century, and after wandering about the Jullundur Doab for some years, finally settled down at Una, Hoshiarpur, where he attracted a crowd of followers, who flocked to hear his eloquent disquisitions on the *Granth Sahib*, a book as difficult of understanding then as in the present day. The Jaswal Raja Ram Singh made himself popular by granting the Bedi the revenues of seventy *ghumaons* of land. Kala Dhari's sons scattered after his death in 1738. Autar Chand settled at Barian in the Garhshankar Tahsil, where his descendants still hold a *muafi*. Dharam Chand returned to Dera Baba Nanak. Sagar Chand died without issue. Jit Singh succeeded his father in spiritual matters; but there was little religious zeal in him, and had it not been for his celebrated son, Bedi Sahib Singh, the family would in all likelihood have sunk into insignificance. Sahib Singh was fortunate enough, shortly after his father's death, to be chosen as arbitrator by the parties in a land dispute between Sardar Gurdit Singh of Santokgarh and Raja Umed Singh

of Jaswan; and so pleasantly did he arrange matters that he received for his trouble the *taluqa* of Una from the Raja, while Gurdit Singh made him *jagirdar* in the rich village of Kulgaraon. Thus honoured, the Bedi soon became a man of authority on religious and social questions. He acquired immense influence all over the Jullundur Doab, and even in the Manjha country, which he frequently visited, crowds would gather to listen to his fiery eloquence. The Raja of Kahlur found it politic to present him with the village of Band Lahri, and others in a position to do so were eager to press land-grants upon him, large or small, according to their means. Even Maharaja Ranjit Singh, smitten by his sanctity, and in appreciation of his worth, added Udhowali, Gujranwala, to the Bedi's ever-increasing possessions. We find Raja Sahib Singh of Patiala referring in correspondence to the Bedi as "Baba Sahib Bedi Sahib Singhji". Later on we find the Bedi accompanying Ranjit Singh on several of his expeditions; and it may be presumed that the Maharaja benefited by the presence of such a zealous and holy man in his camp, for he rewarded him generously from time to time with portions of the spoils which fell to him as victor. But many villages thus acquired were resumed by Ranjit Singh's immediate successors.

In 1794, the Bedi proclaimed a religious war against the Maler Kotla Afghans whom he accused of killing cows, and induced Sardar Tara Singh Gheba, Bhagel Singh, Bhanga Singh Thanesar, and several other chiefs to join him. They were men who thought little of religion and a great deal of plunder, and who considered a religious cry as good as any other, so long as they could kill and pillage. The unfortunate Maler Kotla Afghans, under Ata Ullah Khan, made a stout resistance, but they were overpowered and defeated, and fled to Kotla, which the Bedi immediately invested. Ata Ullah Khan sent off messengers to Raja Sahib Singh of Patiala begging for assistance, and as a force under Bakhshi Seda and Sardar Chen Singh was encamped close by at Amargarh, it soon reached the town and obliged the Bedi to withdraw across the Sutlej.

Four years later, in 1798, the Bedi preached at Amritsar a second religious war against the Rajput Muhammadans of Rai Kot, on the same pretext as the last. The Sikhs again crossed the Sutlej, about seven thousand in number, and overran Rai Kot, which included Jagraon, Rai Kot, Ludhiana and the neighbouring country. The Chief, Rai Alyas, was only fifteen years of age; but his principal officer, Roshan Khan, made a gallant stand at the village of Jodh, and would have repulsed the Sikhs had he not been killed by a musket-shot when his

troops, disheartened, took to flight. Rai Alyas sent to his neighbours for help, and the chiefs of Patiala and Jind, with Bhai Lal Singh of Kaithal and Jodh Singh of Kalsia, collected their forces and marched towards Ludhiana, driving the Sikhs before them and recovering the villages which the Bedi had seized. Driven out of some villages, Bedi Sahib Singh seized others. To Mansur he was invited by the Zamindars, weary of the tyranny of Sher Khan, the collector of Rai Alyas, and the Naubat fort came into his possession, while he built a new one in the village of Doghari. He next took the town of Ludhiana and laid siege to the fort, which he would doubtless have captured had not Rai Alyas induced him to retire across the Sutlej by threatening to send for the celebrated George Thomas of Hissar*.

Bedi Sahib Singh died in 1834. His eldest son, Bishan Singh, had, in his father's lifetime, taken up his abode at Malsian, Jullundur, receiving an allowance of Rs. 6,000 per annum from the revenues of Chabichra and Wasilpur, assigned to Sahib Singh by the Maharaja. Bikram Singh, third son, succeeded his father in the bulk of the acquired property, and on him also descended the spiritual mantle as representative of Baba Nanak between the Sutlej and the Beas. His position was recognised at Lahore, and for some years the family continued to thrive. But things changed with the advent of the British. The Manjha *jagirs* were resumed, with others, as enquiry exposed the feeble title and short-lived possession of the Bedi. A consolidated *jagir*, valued at Rs. 31,212 per annum in lieu of all claims, was offered and indignantly refused. The Government had grounds for believing in Bikram Sings's disloyalty and was not disposed to treat him with the librality a ready acquiescence in the new state of things would have secured him. Fire-arms, which he should have surrendered, were found concealed in his garden, and other proofs were present of his readiness to rebel if any one would take lead. The first offer was accordingly modified, and Rs. 12,000 were refused by him as was the larger sum. Then came the local rebellion in 1848, during the Second Sikh War, of the hill chiefs having possessions north of Hoshiarpur. Foremost amongst them were the Rajas of Kangra, Jaswan and Datarpur. The rising was speedily put down by John Lawrence, then Commissioner of the Trans-Sutlej States, who swept down the Dun with five hundred men and four guns, securing the rebellious Rajas, who were expatriated and their possessions confiscated. Bedi Bikram Singh threw whatever weight he had into the movement, hoping that his luck was about to turn. He was marching towards Hoshiarpur to raise the

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*Vide Griffin's *Rajas of the Punjab*.

country, and had halted at Maili, eight miles off, when, hearing of the break-up of the Rajas' forces, he changed his plans and fled in all haste across the Beas to Maharaja Sher Singh. He gave himself up later on, and was permitted to reside at Amritsar, his lands being declared forfeit, on an allowance of Rs. 2,000 per annum, which he enjoyed until his death in 1863.

Bedi Bikram Singh's eldest son died in 1864. A maintenance allowance of Rs. 1,100, raised to Rs. 2,300 per annum three years later, was granted to his second son, Sujan Singh. His case was re-considered in 1883, and it was thought advisable—with the object of resuscitating the fortunes of a fallen house, which once wielded vast power and which is still held in veneration by a large section of the Sikh commutiny—to grant him, in lieu of the cash allowance, a *jagir* valued at Rs. 2,484 in the villages of Arniala, Lal Singh and Una, Tahsil Una. The Bedi's *muafi* lands and gardens yielded an additional income of about Rs. 500 per annum; and he owned six hundred and seventy *ghumaons* in Arniala, Kotla Lal Singh, Nangal Kalan and Nurpur, Tahsil Una, Hoshiarpur, besides small plots in Gujranwala and Shahpur. He was an Honorary Magistrate, President of the Una Municipal Committee, member of the District Board, and one of the leading Provincial Darbaris of the Hoshiarpur district. Sardar Sahib Bedi Sujan Singh died in 1920.

His eldest son, Tikka Ram Kishan Singh, succeeded him. He is held in veneration by a large number of the Sikh community. After having been educated at the Aitchison College, he was appointed a Sub-Registrar and later an Honorary Magistrate. But of late, being given to religious devotion, he has declined to exercise his magisterial powers. He has made over the major portion of his property to his only surviving son, Tikka Devinder Singh, who has also been educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore. Bedi Ram Kishan Singh enjoys a *jagir* of Rs. 2,400 in the villages of Una, Arnayala and Lal Singh. The younger brother of Bedi Ram Kishan Singh named Manmohan Singh was a Sub-Registrar, and died in 1933 without any male issue. Tikka Devinder Singh is an heir to his estate also. The family own large property both in the Hoshiarpur district and at Amritsar and run several *langars* and receive large annual offerings from their Sikh followers.

SARDAR NARENDRA SINGH *ALIAS* BAKHTAWAR SINGH OF KATHGARH.

JHANDA SINGH
(died 1797).

Sham Singh. | Tara Singh (died 1831). | Asa Singh. | Fateh Singh.

Harsa Singh
(died 1887).

Partab Singh (died 1828). | Khushal Singh (died 1854).

Gulab Singh (born 1846). | Jaswant Singh (born 1849).

Sardar Bahadur Rajendra Singh (died 1891). | Indar Singh (died 1854).

Dayal Singh (died 1922). | Mewa Singh (died 1916). | Narayan Singh (died 1897). | Bhagwan Singh (born 1873).

Two generations.

Ranjit Singh (born 1898). | Karam Singh (born 1909).

Mahendar Pal Singh
(born 1933).

Sarmukh Singh (died 1919). | Sadhu Singh (born 1891).

Jagdit Singh (born 1914). | Puran Singh (born 1916). | Naranjan Singh.

Balwant Singh (born 1883). | Amar Singh (born 1886). | Harbans Singh (born 1889). | Bakhshish Singh (born 1902).

Amrik Singh (born 1912). | Harbhajan Singh (born 1913).

Sukhraj Bahadur Singh
(born 1935).

SARDAR NARENDRA SINGH *ALIAS* BAKHTAWAR SINGH (born 1886). | Mahendra Singh (born 1888). | Gajendra Singh (born 1892).

Four sons. | Two sons.

Gurbakhsh Singh (born 1913). | Harbakhsh Singh (born 1917). | Anand Singh (born 1919). | Jaswant Singh (born 1928).

Jhanda Singh of Sultan Wind, Amritsar, like many other Manjha Jats of his time, took advantage of the break-up of the Mughal power to secure an estate for himself in semi-independence. Having seized certain villages in Sialkot which he made over to his younger brother,

he turned eastwards to the rich country between the Sutlej and the Beas. This was in 1759. He acquired sixteen villages in *ilaqas* Basi Kalan and Singriwala, Tahsil Hoshiarpur, forty villages in Kathgarh, and seventeen in *ilaqa* Jamiatgarh, Tahsil Garhshankar, yielding an annual revenue of about one lakh. He died in 1797, and was succeeded in his Hoshiarpur estates by his son, Tara Singh, who built five small forts, still in existence, for the protection of the patrimony. But he had to admit the supremacy of Maharaja Ranjit Singh; his acknowledgment taking the usual form of a supply of horsemen fixed according to the extent of his holdings.

He was succeeded in 1831 by his only surviving son, Khushhal Singh, who became a favourite of the Maharaja, and accompanied him on many of his expeditions. He was connected by marriage with Sardar Lehna Singh Majithia of Amritsar, and after the annexation was given a life *jagir* of eighteen villages, yielding Rs. 10,371 in Hoshiarpur, while still holding that of Sultan Wind in the Amritsar district, valued at Rs. 2,031. He died early in 1854, and one of his sons, Indar Singh, followed him to the grave within six months, leaving the late Sardar Rajendra Singh, then seven years old, as the sole surviving member of the family. The boy was placed under the charge of the Deputy Commissioner of Hoshiarpur, and received a good education at the district school. The family *jagir*, spread over four villages in Tahsil Hoshiarpur, seven in Tahsil Garhshankar and one (Sultan Wind) in Amritsar, was much reduced, yielding only Rs. 3,000 per annum; though in addition there were the proprietary rights in 1,600 *ghumaons* of land in the same Tahsils. For the greater part of his life Rajendra Singh lived at Kathgarh, Garhshankar and Hoshiarpur; and was circle Zaildar, Honorary Magistrate, Sub-Registrar and Civil Judge within the limits of the Balachaur Police Thana. He also became President of the Garhshankar Local Board and member of the Hoshiarpur District Board, being afterwards appointed a member of the Committee of the Aitchison College, Lahore. The title of Sardar Bahadur was conferred upon him in January 1888. The Sardar held a seat in Provincial Darbars and was a man of great influence in his own part of the country; he was also one of the few members of the old Sikh aristocracy who accommodated himself to the changed spirit of the times. As an instance of his progressive views it may be recorded that he took a prominent part in the movement for the reduction of marriage expenditure among the Jats. He was connected by marriage with the houses of Sardar Nahar Singh of Ahmad Kalan, Amritsar; Sardar Sheo Dev Singh of Lidhran, Ludhiana; and Sardar Lehna Singh of Harpargarh, Nabha, and the chief of

Manimajra, Ambala. He died in 1891 and left two sons, both minors, a third son being born after his death. The estate was placed under the management of the Court of Wards and the sons, as they reached a suitable age, were sent to the Aitchison College, Lahore.

The division of the estate which was worth over Rs. 12,000 per annum became a matter of dispute, as the eldest son, who was by the first wife, pleaded the custom of *chundavand* and claimed half the estate, while a claim, on the plea of the custom of *pagvand* for an equal division of the property was put forward on behalf of the two younger brothers by their mother, the surviving widow. The dispute, however, was amicably settled between the parties in accordance with the *chundavand* custom according to which Sardar Bakhtawar Singh secured half of the whole *jagir*. This Sardar is connected by marriage with the well-known Sikh family of Sardar Tek Singh Dogal of the Patiala State. Sardar Bakhtawar Singh is an Honorary Magistrate and a Zaildar. Sardar Bakhtawar Singh was an elected member of the Punjab Legislative Council from 1920 to 1926 and is a member of the Hoshiarpur District Board and a Divisional Darbari. He was also awarded eight squares of land in the Nili Bar colony. He helped the administration in the suppression of the Babar Akali agitation, and in various other movements of public welfare, *e.g.*, in combating epidemics in his district, in destroying locusts, and in running boys' and girls' schools. His eldest son, Gurbakhsh Singh, has been educated at the Aitchison College. He is a sportsman of some calibre. The second son, Harbakhsh Singh, also has been educated at the Aitchison College and the Royal Military College, Dehra Dun. Sardar Bakhtawar Singh's brother, Mohendra Singh, has four sons; and his other brother, Gajindra Singh, who died in 1928, has two minor sons, all receiving education at the Aitchison College, Lahore.

Mention may here be made of the elder branch of the family, descended from Jhanda Singh's son, Sham Singh, who succeeded to the Amritsar, Sialkot and Jammu properties, said to have yielded over a lakh of rupees as income. Harsa Singh, son of Sham Singh, was a distinguished soldier in the Khalsa army, and commanded one of the regiments of the French Brigade. He had the rank of General under Maharaja Sher Singh. In 1849 he espoused the national cause and fought at Multan, thus forfeiting a *jagir* of Rs. 25,000. In 1857 he took service in the 11th Bengal Lancers as a Risaldar and proved himself a gallant soldier. He retired in 1860 with the title of Sardar, and a pension of Rs. 600 per annum. One-half of this was continued to his son, Gulab Singh, who became the head of the family

on Sardar Harsa Singh's death in 1887. Sardar Harsa Singh was a Provincial Darbari of the Amritsar district, and resided at Sultan Wind. Gulab Singh was chief Lambardar of the village and possessed considerable local influence. He died in 1897. His brother, Jaswant Singh, was a Risaldar in the 11th Bengal Lancers, and, for his services in connection with the Afghan Boundary Commission, received the Order of Merit. Jaswant Singh's son, Narayan Singh, served as a Dafadar in his father's regiment and was killed in action in 1897. Sardar Gulab Singh's son, Balwant Singh, served for a time in the 11th Lancers. He is at present a Lambardar and a member of the town committee at Sultan Wind. Kartar Singh, another member of this branch, also served in the 11th Lancers. In 1914 he went on active service to East Africa and three years later to Mesopotamia. He was awarded the Indian Meritorious Service Medal and was also mentioned in Despatches. He retired in 1924 as a Dafadar.

RAI SAHIB RANA OPENDRA CHAND OF MANASWAL.

JAGAR CHAND.

Dayal Singh. — Six generations.
Lal Chand.
Zalim Singh (died 1854).
Man Singh. — Three generations.
Padam Singh — Four generations

(Sons of Lal Chand:)
Dhian Singh (died 1884). — Three generations.
Mahtab Singh (died 1871).

(Sons of Mahtab Singh:)
Khushal Singh (died 1854).
Sahib Singh, (died 1881).
Rana Lehna Singh (died 1910).
Sham Singh (died 1901). — Three generations.
Udham Singh (died 1899). — Ballabh Singh (died 1870).

(Sons of Rana Lehna Singh:)
RAI SAHIB RANA OPENDRA CHAND, (born 1865).
Ram Singh (born 1869). — Two generations.
Janardhan Singh (died 1911). — Two generations.
Parduman Singh (born 1874). — Two generations.
Pirthi Singh (born 1877). — Four sons.

(Sons of Rai Sahib Rana Opendra Chand:)
Balbir Singh (died 1893).
Lt. Narendra Singh (born 1907).
Jagdish Singh (born 1927).
Krishan Was Singh (born 1929).
Baldev Singh (born 1931).

(Sons of Lt. Narendra Singh:)
Gajendar Chand (born 1929).
Kanwar Singh (born 1933).
Inderjit Singh (born 1935).

This family is of some standing in the lower hills of the Hoshiarpur district, representing the southern most of the ancient Rajput chieftainships of Kangra. They are of the Dad *got*, one of the thirty-six Royal Rajput races. Four scions of the Dad stocks are said to have come upwards of eleven hundred years ago from Garhmuktsar and Garhmandal to these parts. One, now extinct, founded Jaijon; another settled at Siroha near Garhshankar, where his descendants are now Muslims; a third founded the existing family of Manaswal; and the fourth that of Kungrat.

Rana Jodh Chand, thirty-seven generations earlier than Lehna Singh, came up from Garhmuktsar in Meerut to worship at the Jawalamukhi shrine on the north bank of the Beas, and brought with him followers sufficient to enable him to hold the lower Sawaliks near Garhshankar, with his headquarters at Manaswal. Early in the last century, however, they lost their independence and became tributary to the

Jaswan Raja. In 1759 when the Jaswan were hard pressed by Sardar Hari Singh of Sailba in Ambala, their chief was forced to purchase his conciliation by assigning him one-half the tribute he had been receiving from the Rana of Manaswal. We next hear of the Rana joining with the Jaswanis in 1804, to resist an invasion of the Katoch Rajputs, headed by the celebrated Sansar Chand of Kangra. The defence was successful, and Sansar Chand was forced to retire with loss. Maharaja Ranjit Singh was the next outsider who had to be reckoned with. He was not long in stretching his arm out towards the Manaswal plateau. In 1815, he confirmed the title of Sardar Deva Singh, son of Hari Singh, in his *jagirs*, at the same time recognising Jagar Chand's rights in what remained of the patrimony, subject to the supply of fifteen horsemen for the common weal. When the British came in 1846, Jagar Chand's son, Lal Chand, received the revenues of eight villages, yielding Rs. 3,800 annually, with continuance of one-half to his lineal male heirs for ever. Lal Chand died in 1855. His son, Rana Mehtab Chand, was noted for his piety and died in 1871. He was followed by his son, Lehna Singh, who became the head of the family. He was a Provincial Darbari and was exempt from certain provisions of the Arms Act. His *jagir* holdings, worth Rs. 2,569 per annum were spread over eight villages in Garhshanker and Una Tahsils. He owned 2,500 *ghumaons* in Manaswal and 5,000 *ghumaons* in six other villages of the Garhshanker Tahsil, besides the whole village of Mahandpur, containing 2,000 *ghumaons* in Tahsil Una, Hoshiarpur. He died in 1910.

Rana Upendra Chand is the head of the family. He is a Provincial Darbari. He contributed various sums to different funds connected with the Great War and was rewarded with the title of Rai Sahib and 10 squares of land in the Montgomery district. Rai Sahib Rana Upendra Chand's son, Tikka Narendra Singh is a Lieutenant in the 11/17th Dogra Regiment. ...

The family has been recognised as of a Royal Rajput clan and the *jagir* devolves in accordance with the law of primogeniture upon the head of the house for the time being. The heir-apparent is called the Tikka Sahib and the younger sons "Mian Sahibs"—name changing from Singh to Chand on succession. This house is connected by marriage with several notable families such as those of Lambagraon, Sulangri and Baghel.

Dina Nath Singh, B.A. (Hons.), LL.B., son of Ram Singh, is Chief Minister of the Kumarsain State in the Simla Hills.

SARDAR SHIV SINGH OF MUKERIAN.

- BUDHA DITTA (died 1827).
  - Ruldu Ram (died 1848).
    - Sardar Bahadur Sardar Bur Singh (died 1892).
      - Atma Singh (died 1856).
      - Gulab Singh (died 1873).
      - Sardar Punjab Singh (died 1884).
        - Sardar Harnam Singh (died 1913).
          - SARDAR SHIV SINGH (born 1887).
            - Chanan Singh (born 1919).
            - Sarup Singh (born 1922).
          - Jagjit Singh (born 1903).
            - Anup Singh (born 1924).
        - Sardar Indar Singh (born 1881).
          - Sardar Gandharb Singh (born 1903).
      - Kashi Singh (died 1862).
      - Chatar Singh (died 1857).
    - Sardar Budh Singh (died 1840).
    - Sudh Singh (died 1888).
      - Four generations.
    - Nadhan Singh (died 1892).
      - Three generations.
    - Mihan Singh (died 1881).
      - Four generations.

The family is one of Jhiwar or Kahar Sikhs of the Mandlai *got*, having its residence at Mukerian, Tahsil Dasuya, Hoshiarpur. Budha Ditta and his son, Ruldu Ram, attached themselves nearly a century ago to Sardars Jai Singh and Gurbakhsh Singh, Kanhaya, who had charge of the Mukerian *taaluqa*; and for their faithful services were awarded the village of Dhawa, Gurdaspur. Gurbakhsh Singh's widow, Rani Sada Kaur, played an important part in Sikh history as the mother-in-law of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Ruldu Ram continued in her service as *Kardar* of Mukerian after her husband's death, and received from her a house in Amritsar city. Maharaja Sher Singh was born of Sada Kaur's daughter, Rani Mahtab Kaur, at Mukerian, and Ruldu Ram was given charge of the infant. But he incurred the displeasure of Maharaja Ranjit Singh later on by siding with Sada Kaur when the two were on bad terms, and he was obliged to flee to Badni, in the Ludhiana district, and forfeit all his lands north of the Sutlej. He was, however, forgiven shortly afterwards and allowed to present himself at Lahore with his son, Bur Singh, who was appointed a personal attendant of Rani Mahtab Kaur. His other sons were also by degrees given

employment about the Court as orderlies to the Rajas Sher Singh and Partab Singh. One of them, Budh Singh, was murdered in 1843 with Maharaja Sher Singh. Bur Singh was employed on various occasions as a confidential agent, and with such success that it secured him in reward the whole village of Gulerian, Gurdaspur, a *jagir* of thirty *ghumaons* in Mukerian, and houses at Batala and at Lahore. Later on he was given the village of Bathu, Tahsil Una, Hoshiarpur, for services in Kashmir under Rajas Gulab Singh and Partab Singh. And for his assistance to the British on the occasion of General Pollock's advance on Kabul he received a *muafi* plot in a village near Peshawar, yielding Rs. 300 per annum. His enemies took advantage of the murder of his master, Maharaja Sher Singh, to attempt Bur Singh's ruin, and the Darbar levied from him a fine of Rs. 81,000 alleged to have been misappropriated on various occasions. All his *jagirs* were at the same time temporarily resumed. But the storm did not last long. On Sardar Hira Singh's death the power passed to Raja Lal Singh and Sardar Jawahir Singh, who speedily reinstated Bur Singh and appointed him Governor of Amritsar, at the same time conferring upon him the *jagir* revenue of Karimpur in Jammu. During the commotions following upon Sher Singh's death, Bur Singh came to the front as an able administrator and kept the country around Jhelum and Rawalpindi in a comparative state of quiet, after crushing the turbulent spirits who were inclined to shake themselves loose from the trammels of the Sikhs. For these services he received a *jagir* of Rs. 6,500 per annum in the Gurdaspur district, while his brothers, Sudh Singh and Mihan Singh, were allowed *jagirs* of Rs. 2,260 and Rs. 1,080, respectively.

We next find Bur Singh in charge of Maharani Jindan, mother of Dalip Singh, at Fort Sheikhupura, where it was deemed expedient to detain her. This trust was reposed in him by Sir Henry Lawrence and Sir Frederick Currie. His brother, Sudh Singh, was at the time in attendance on Maharaja Dalip Singh at Lahore. The Maharani having been deported to Benares in consequence of a suspicion attaching to her conduct in connection with the rebellion started by Mul Raj, Bur Singh's services were utilized in preserving order along the Lahore and Multan road under Sir Robert Montgomery's orders. Sir Robert held him in the highest esteem, and many years afterwards wrote to him as follows: "My friend, you have always been faithful under whatever Government you have served. Maharaja Sher Singh created you a Sardar for your devotion to him. During the days of the Residency of Lahore you did loyal service to our Government, and your relatives served in our army. I am sure all English officers will treat you with consideration and kindness."

Sardar Bur Singh was a Sub-Registrar for the cluster of villages around Mukerian, where he resided; President of the Municipal Committee, and at one time an Honorary Magistrate, though he resigned in favour of his brother, Sudh Singh. He was honoured with the title of Sardar Bahadur by the Government of India in 1888. He died in 1892. His three sons predeceased him and he was succeeded by his grandson, Harnam Singh, who inherited his title of Sardar and was allowed to occupy his seat in Provincial Darbars.

Harnam Singh was an Honorary Magistrate, President of the Municipal Committee and Sub-Registrar of Mukerian. He was also a Provincial Darbari. He was always ready to help the administration. He was awarded the Delhi Darbar Medal. He died in 1913 leaving two sons, Shiv Singh and Jagjit Singh. The former, being the elder, was acknowledged as head of the family. Like his father he has been of great help to the various branches of the administration, including the military department. He boasts of possessing six testimonials which he received at various times from military officers and as many as seventeen which he received from Police officers. From the latter he has received cash rewards for his help in capturing criminals etc., besides he has letters of appreciation from the Commissioners of his Division and from His Excellency the Governor of the Punjab for having been helpful in maintaining peace in his district during the Non-Co-operation movement. In 1916 the Government bestowed on him and his family five squares of land in the Montgomery district. Sardar Shiv Singh has three sons who are still studying in the school. Sardar Harnam Singh's second son, Sardar Jagjit Singh, is an overseer in the Bikaner State. Sardar Indar Singh, the younger brother of Sardar Harnam Singh is an Honorary Sub-Registrar, Mukerian. His only son, Sardar Gandharb Singh, is an Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.

Sudh Singh who died in 1888 was an Honorary Magistrate, President of the Local Board at Dasuya and a Member of the Mukerian Municipality. He raised and commanded a troop of police for service before Delhi in 1857, earning a name for conspicuous gallantry on more than one occasion. He was afterwards made an Inspector of Police, but resigned in 1863. Nadhan Singh, the third brother, also distinguished himself for loyal behaviour. He died in 1889. Sudh Singh's grandson, Ganga Singh, left two sons, Gurbakhsh Singh and Kharak Singh, both of whom served in the Military Department. Kharak Singh saw active service during the Great War in Egypt, Palestine and Syria and is at present an Accountant in the Army School

of Education in Belgaum. His grandson, Sardar Arjan Singh, was a Divisional Darbari and died in 1925.

Sardar Bur Singh enjoyed *jagirs* yielding Rs. 5,940 in four villages in the Gurdaspur district, held 160 *ghumaons* of *muafi* land in Gurdaspur, Peshawar and Hoshiarpur and owned 90 *ghumaons* in four villages of Dasuya Tahsil. His *jagir* holdings in Gurdaspur yielded Rs. 2,060 per annum, and those of Sardar Nadhan Singh Rs. 1,000. The latter had also *muafi* and proprietary rights in the Hoshiarpur district.

RAI SAVITRA CHAND OF BABHAUR.

KARAM CHAND.

Alam Singh (died 1843).
Zalim Singh (died 1867). — Three generations.
Gulab Singh (died 1851). — Three generations.
Kharak Singh (died 1838).
Jodh Singh (died 1851).
Molak Singh (died 1832).

Sons of Alam Singh:

Rattan Chand (died 1884).
Man Singh (died 1870). — Two generations.
Mastan Singh (died 1879).
Diwan Singh, (died 1863). — Two generations.

Sons of Rattan Chand:

Rai Hira Chand (died 1919).
Amar Singh (died 1871).
Mangal Singh (died 1912).

Sons of Mangal Singh:

RAI SAVITRA CHAND. (born 1906). — Rajendra Chand (born 1927).
Yogendra Singh (born 1915).

Rai Savitra Chand of Babhaur, a Rajput, living at Bangarh, Tahsil Una, Hoshiarpur, traces his descent back to the mythical hero, Bhum Chand, Raja of Kangra, and son of the goddess Jwalamukhi, who is said to have conceived in a miraculous manner after a personal encounter with two powerful demons, Shambhu and Nashambhu, who were notorious enemies of the peaceful deities then abounding in the valleys north of the Sutlej. Raja Prag Chand, more modern by one hundred and twenty-two generations than his ancestor, Bhum Chand, came down from his abode on the snow-line and established a small monarchy in the Jaswan Dun. Others of the family followed suit, and Rajput principalities were as common as blackberries when history first began to find anchorage in the facts which succeeded tradition. It would be profitless to detail all the wonderful deeds which Bhum Chand's descendants are said to have performed. But we find his people early in the last century bitterly opposed to the Jaswan Rajas, whose hereditary enemies they ever were. They had to submit, however, to their more powerful rivals, and accept at their hands a *jagir* revenue of

Rs. 14,000, and *taaluqdari* rights in seventy-two villages. Later on in 1759, Rai Karam Chand, then at the head of the family, sided against the Jaswanis with Sardar Gurdit Singh, Santokhgarhia, and received fifteen villages as his share of the spoil. He sided also with Raja Sansar Chand of Kangra in 1803 on the occasion of his conquest of the Jaswan Dun, and was in consequence allowed to retain his *jagir* rights in nine villages. These were reduced in number to six on the invasion by Maharaja Ranjit Singh of this Doab in 1815, and were held subject to a *nazarana* deduction of half the *jagir* and to the supply of five horsemen to the State. But his *taaluqdari* rights already mentioned were not interfered with. On the annexation of the Jullundur Doab by the British Government in 1846, the *jagir* was confiscated and in lieu a cash allowance of Rs. 1,000 per annum was passed to Rattan Chand, son of Rai Alam Chand. The matter was, however, reconsidered later on with the cases of other *jagirdars*, and a *jagir* of the value of Rs. 1,200 per annum in Babhaur and Bangarh, Tahsil Una, was restored to the family, with a continuance of one-half to the lineal male heirs of Rattan Chand. This was in lieu of the cash allowance. He was also allowed to retain his *taaluqdari* rights, being a collection of twenty-two per cent of the revenue of twenty villages, yielding Rs. 2,849 per annum.

Rai Rattan Chand cheerfully accepted British rule when it came. He assisted the authorities from the commencement, and wisely held aloof from the abortive rebellion of the hill chiefs in 1848-49, which brought his hereditary enemies of Jaswan to such signal grief. He was again forward in loyal assistance on the occasion of the Mutiny, proceeding to Delhi with a number of his kinsmen and doing excellent service side by side with the British troops throughout the rebellion. He died in 1884.

Rai Hira Chand succeeded his father as head of the family, and entered upon his patrimony under unfavourable circumstances, his father having left it saddled with a debt of over Rs. 86,000. His affairs were placed under the management of the Court of Wards and a loan of Rs. 15,000, which was afterwards repaid, was taken from Government to clear off the small debts. Altogether Rs. 40,000 were paid by the time when the last edition was published, and there was still a balance of Rs. 61,000 left. The *jagir* in Una yielded at that time Rs. 739 per annum. The brothers had also ownership rights in 3,500 *ghumaons* in the villages of Babhaur, Bangarh, Tekhera, Makhidpur, and Badsara, Tahsil Una. The greater part of this land was unculturable waste, comprised in forest lands of Bangarh. The total average

income of the estate was about Rs. 3,800. Hira Chand was a Divisional Darbari and his title of "Rai" was recognised by Government. The Raja of Goler was the son of Rai Hira Chand's sister. A second sister of his married the Raja of Mankotia. Rai Hira Chand died childless in 1919, and in accordance with the rule of primogeniture Rai Savitra Chand, the son of his brother, Amar Singh, succeeded him as the head of the family. The property, being still involved in debt, continues to be under the management of the Court of Wards.

GURU AMARJIT SINGH OF KARTARPUR.

- GURU NANAK BEDI KHATRI.
  - Three generations.
    - Guru Arjun Nath. (died 1606).
      - Guru Hargobind (died 1644).
        - Baba Gurditta (died 1638).
          - Gur Har Rai.
            - Guru Ram Rai.
            - Guru Har Kishan.
          - Guru Dhir Mal (died 1677).
            - Guru Bahar Singh (died 1692).
              - Guru Narain Rai (died 1792).
                - 3 generations.
              - Karam Parkash
                - Hirat Singh.
              - Bopaji
                - Nonit Rai.
                  - Khushal Singh
                    - 2 sons.
                  - Guru Takht Singh.
                  - Guru Gulab Singh (died 1806).
                    - Guru Sadhu Singh (died 1861).
                      - Suchet Singh (dead).
                      - Guru Jawahir Singh. (died 1882).
                        - Guru Nao Nihal Singh (died 1909).
                          - Atma Singh (died 1921).
                          - Guru Surdul Singh (died 1929).
                            - GURU AMARJIT SINGH (born 1927).
                          - Tarlochan Singh (born 1908).
                - Jiwan Mal.
                  - Gurdial.
            - Guru Ram Chand.
        - Ani Rai.
        - Atal Rai.
        - Guru Teg Bahadur.
          - Guru Gobind Singh (died 1708).
            - 4 sons.
        - Suraj Mal.

Guru Amarjit Singh of Kartarpur, Tahsil Jullundur, is a Sodhi Khatri, and a direct successor in religious office of Guru Nanak, first of the ten recognised heads of the Sikh religion. Nanak was a Bedi Khatri. Ram Das, third in succession to Nanak, was the first of the Sodhis. The history of Sikhism in the earlier days was practically made by these Gurus, who were not only priests but politicians and soldiers. Their story has been already told at length, and a few words will suffice to connect them with the Kartarpur family, of which Guru Amarjit Singh is the present head.

Arjun, fifth Guru, was the founder of Kartarpur. He was killed by the Emperor Jahangir in 1606, in revenge for the share he took in the rebellion of Prince Khusro against his father's authority. Guru Arjun traced out the temple site and commenced the excavation of the tank at Amritsar, known as the Darbar Sahib. Amritsar was formerly called Chak Guru. Arjun Singh re-named it Ramdaspura, after his father, and it subsequently received its present name in honour of Amar Das, Arjun's maternal grandfather. Arjun Singh was also the founder of the sacred buildings at Sirigobindpur, in the Gurdaspur district, on the right bank of the Beas; and the lands of this village are still in the proprietary possession of the Kartarpur Gurus. Tarn Taran also owes religious fame to Guru Arjun. The immense tank there was begun by Arjun; and its waters were blessed by him with most successful results. Constant bathing at Tarn Taran, accompanied by faith, is believed to be a certain cure for leprosy. Arjun visited Kartarpur in 1598, and there stuck his walking-stick fast in the ground, exclaiming: "This shall be the support of our faith." The village, which rapidly throve under his protection and patronage, is now a considerable town. It is conveniently situated on the high road and line of railway between Jullundur and Amritsar, and pilgrims flock there all the year round. Guru Arjun's walking-stick is still shown. It is a stout post of sandal-wood, known as a *tham*; too heavy for ordinary mortals to carry, but a mere nothing in the hands of a saint. Maharaja Ranjit Singh, always glad to encourage the religious enthusiasm of his people, made a grant of a lakh and a quarter of rupees in 1833 towards the building of the fine edifice known as the Thamji, in which this stick reposes; and he set apart the revenues of the Amritsar village of Fatehpur for the maintenance of the institution, which is a most popular place of resort for pilgrims of every sect.

Guru Arjun sunk a well near the Thamji and called it Gangasar. The Ganges water is said to flow into it by an underground channel. This was clearly proved in Arjun's own time; for one of his followers having visited Hardwar, mentioned on his return that he had lost his

brass *lota* by letting it fall into the Ganges while bathing. "Let not this trouble you," remarked the Guru, "for you will find it here in the Gangasar." The half doubting disciple let himself down into the well by a rope in the presence of a large gathering of believers; and presently emerged, full of joy, with the *lota* in his hand. He had found it, as the Guru said he would, at the bottom of the well. The Gangasar has ever since been freely bathed in by those whom circumstances deny the opportunity of visiting the great parent stream.

In 1604 Guru Arjun made a collection of the sayings of the original Guru Nanak and other Sadhs. The compilation is known as the *Adi Granth.* The original volume in the handwriting of the Guru is venerated by all Sikhs as the most precious of their religious relics. Guru Dhir Mal deposited this work at Kartarpur in 1644. Thence it was stolen shortly afterwards and made over to the rival Guru Tegh Bahadur, who is reported to have dropped it by design or accident into the Beas. Some sceptics assert that the book now shown is a mere substitute for the original, which was never again fished out of the river. But the belief of the Sikhs is that Guru Tegh Bahadur deliberately consigned the volume into the depths of the stream until such time as his nephew, Dhir Mal, should be in a position to guard it with safety; and that Dhir Mal recovered the book later on intact, and enshrined it with all honour in its present resting-place at Kartarpur. Sadhu Singh, an ancester of the present Guru, took the volume to Lahore at Ranjit Singh's request in 1830, and received the highest honours as its guardian. A daily offering was made of Rs. 86; and special doles of Rs. 600 were received at each festival of the *amawas* (end of a moon) and *sankrant* (beginning of the calendar month); while once a year a valuable shawl and horse were presented in the Maharaja's name. The Granth Sahib was always taken into camp whenever a military expedition of importance was about to be undertaken, and the soldiers fought with greater ardour, feeling that victory must be with them while the Guru's breathed spirit was in their midst. Thus, the money given to the man in charge was in no wise thrown away. This sacred volume was similarly taken to Patiala in 1860 to be shown to Maharaja Narendra Singh, who in vain tried to acquire it. He fixed for its guardians a daily allowance of Rs. 51, and made them stay with their precious charge for three whole years. The book now rests at Kartarpur. It is exposed every *sankrant* day to the public gaze in the Shishmahal of the Guru's house; and the *charawa* or money, cast before it by the faithful, forms an important item in the owner's income. Just before his death, in 1861, Guru Sadhu Singh prepared a very handsome copy of the original Granth Sahib for transmission to Queen Victoria who most graciously accepted

the gift; and Her Majesty's acknowledgments were conveyed to the Guru in a letter from the Secretary of State.

Guru Arjun was succeeded by his son, Hargobind, a warrior Sikh, who armed his followers and became a military leader. He was cast into prison by Jahangir, and on release continued his tactics of annoyance towards the local governors whose authority he defied. The Sikhs worshipped him as a supernaturally brave hero; and under his bold rule their religious enthusiasm reached its highest heat. Guru Gobind Singh was the next priest of note. He flourished towards the end of the seventeenth century, and instituted the *pauhal* or baptismal rite, by which alone the candidate is received amongst the *Khalsa* or chosen people. He abolished caste distinctions and proclaimed that war was the most glorious of pastimes for man; though it proved unremunerative for him personally, as two of his sons were killed at the battle of Chamkaur in 1705 and two were captured and barbarously put to death by the Muhammadan Governor of Sirhind in 1706. He himself was slain in 1708, an exile from his home, on the banks of the Godavri, two years after the murder of his only two surviving sons.

Gobind Singh was the last of the spiritual Gurus. Mention has already been made of his first cousin, Dhir Mal, the immediate ancestor of the Kartarpur family. He was a brave, ambitious man, who seized lands in the Doab worth Rs. 75,000 per annum. Several villages were founded by his immediate successors. Guru Sadhu Singh, who held the property all through Maharaja Ranjit Singh's reign, was often at feud with his neighbours, the Ahluwalias of Kapurthala; but the latter were kept in check by the Maharaja who regarded the Sodhis with peculiar favour. Sadhu Singh was also on good terms with the chiefs of the Cis-Sutlej States, and he received substantial *jagirs* and occasional presents from the Rajas of Patiala, Jind and Nabha. Maharaja Ranjit Singh presented him with the houses and gardens attached to the *Baoli Sahib* in Lahore city, which still yield a handsome revenue. This Baoli, or well with the chamber above, is said to have been originally the abode of Guru Arjun. But, during his absence on one occasion, the Kazis of Lahore, who were beginning to tire of the new doctrine, plundered the place and threw Arjun's servants into the well, burying them in the *debris* of the wrecked building, and making a mosque on the site. Years afterwards, in 1834, Maharaja Ranjit Singh fell ill and dreamed that he would not recover unless he bathed in the *Baoli Sahib* of Guru Arjun. But no one knew of Arjun's *Baoli*, or where it had stood. At length a flower-seller came forward who said he had heard from his father that the Kazis' mosque was built upon the ruins of the *Baoli* of

Arjun. The mosque was forthwith destroyed, and the well below was discovered, with the bones of Arjun's servants lying at the bottom, covered with chains. Then they cleaned the well out, and the Maharaja had his bath and recovered. And he ordered that every servant in the State should pay in a day's pay; and the Rs. 70,000 thus collected were expended upon the restoration of the *Baoli Sahib* in all its original splendour. The shops at Lahore, in the Bazar now called Dabi, were made over to the Gurus of Kartarpur to assist them in maintaining the *Baoli* in a proper state of repair. These shops yielded an income of over Rs. 2,000. The grant was continued to the family by the British Government.

Guru Sadhu Singh's lands were estimated as yielding Rs. 63,000 when the Jullundur Doab was taken over in 1845-46. He had been holding certain villages on lease, worth Rs. 5,000 per annum. These leases were cancelled under English administration, as they were found to affect the cultivators injuriously; and his *jagirs* were reduced to Rs. 19,694, of which Rs. 10,044 were confirmed to the family in perpetuity, subject to a service commutation of one-fourth. The Guru's behaviour throughout the Mutiny crisis was all that could be desired. This was recognized in 1861, two years after his death, by the release of the perpetual *jagir* from the burden of a service charge.

Sadhu Singh was succeeded by his son, Jawahir Singh, a man of weak character and intemperate habits. He became incapable of managing his affairs, and Government was forced to interfere to save the estate from utter ruin. In 1877 the management of the property was made over to the Deputy Commissioner of Jullundur; and a loan of Rs. 1,64,000 was sanctioned at a low rate of interest to meet the more pressing claims.

Guru Jawahir Singh left a son, Guru Nao Nihal Singh, who was born one year before his father's death. He was put under the charge of the Deputy Commissioner of Jullundur and received a good education, learning English, Persian, Gurmukhi and Urdu. On being discharged from the Court of Wards in 1902, he gave a donation of Rs. 10,000 towards the hospital founded at Jullundur in memory of Her late Majesty the Queen-Empress, and also expended nearly Rs. 20,000, on various charitable objects. He managed his estates with the help of his secretary, Pandit Hari Kishan, a retired Extra Assistant Commissioner. His income in 1909-10 was about Rs. 59,000, including *jagirs, muafis,* and profits on land, house-rent, offerings at fairs, and miscellaneous items. He was a Provincial Darbari. He died in October 1908, leaving behind two minor sons—Atma Singh

and Sardul Singh. The estate, therefore, went under the superintendence of the Court of Wards, and the boys were educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore. Atma Singh, however, died in 1921. To his credit goes a contribution of Rs. 7,000 made by him to the War Loan during the Great War. But for his death, he would have succeeded to his father's estate in accordance with the rule of primogeniture which governs the family. Sardar Sardul Singh thus came to possess the family property and was freed from the Court of Wards in 1923. He was married to the daughter of Bawa Ujagar Singh of Rawalpindi. He was a Provincial Darbari, an Honorary Magistrate and President of the Municipal Committee of Kartarpur. The family has been taking considerable interest in matters of religious and social welfare; they have built a girls' school, two Hindu temples, have contributed various sums towards the Quetta Earthquake and the King-Emperor's Jubilee Funds, and they maintain a free *langar* for pilgrims who visit them. The income of their estate is about Rs. 80,000 per annum. Guru Sardul Singh died in 1929.

His only son, Amarjit Singh, was born in 1927, and is still under the supervision of the Court of Wards.

SARDAR BALWANT SINGH OF MORON.

SAHAJ SINGH.
|
3 generations.
|
Sardar Harnam Singh
(died 1893).

- SARDAR BALWANT SINGH (born 1883).
  - Dhanwant Singh (born 1899).
    - Harwant Singh (born 1922).
- Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sheo Narain Singh, C.I.E. (born 1885).
  - Har Narayan Singh (born 1912).
  - Nar Narain Singh (born 1918).

Sardar Balwant Singh is a Bhangu Jat-Sikh, of Moron, Tahsil Phillaur, Jullundur.

The founder of the family was Sahaj Singh of Makhowal, in Amritsar, who in 1759 visited the Jullundur Doab and annexed fourteen villages yielding about Rs. 20,000 between Phagwara and the Sutlej. His grandson, Dayal Singh, was allowed by Maharaja Ranjit Singh to continue in possession of twelve of these villages under condition of providing twenty-three *sowars* when required for service. Dayal Singh's son, Fateh Singh, rose to the rank of colonel in the artillery. He went back to the plough on the break-up of the Sikh army. Four villages were resumed at annexation in lieu of the services of the twenty-three horsemen which were dispensed with. In 1858, when the conquest *jagir* holddings were being revised, it was settled that the revenues of the villages of Asaor and Fatehpur should revert to Government on the death of Sardar Dayal Singh, who was allowed to hold them for life subject to an annual *nazrana* deduction of Rs. 678. Six villages, with an aggregate revenue of Rs. 7,500, were confirmed to Dayal Singh and his lineal male heirs subject to a deduction of half the revenue. The late Sardar Harnam Singh was a minor when his grandfather died in 1868. He was educated at the Ambala Wards' School. He was a *Zaildar* in his *ilaqa*, and an Honorary Magistrate. In addition to the *jagir* already specified, he owned six hundred and fifty *ghumaons* of land in Moron and seven hundred *ghumaons* in a village in Ambala, yielding about Rs. 4,000 per annum. He was connected by marriage with Sardar Narendra Singh of Sardar Heri in the Ambala district. He died in 1893.

His son, Balwant Singh, the present Sardar, was along with his brother, Shiv Narain Singh, educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore. Sardar Balwant Singh is married in the family of Sardar Uttar Singh

of Patiala and his income in 1911 was about Rs. 6,000 per annum. He is now a Provincial Darbari and an Honorary Magistrate, besides being a local *Zaildar*. He was granted 10 squares of land in the Multan district by Government. During the Great War Sardar Balwant Singh gave 40 recruits for the army and Rs. 4,000 towards the War Loan, and in token of this he earned a *sanad* from the Commander-in-Chief. He also helped the Government in its efforts to suppress the *Ghaddar* conspiracy.

His brother, Sardar Sheo Narain Singh, was appointed as a Sub-Registrar at Phillaur in 1916 and an Honorary Magistrate two years later. In the Great War he rendered valuable service to Government by providing 81 recruits and by maintaining five recruiting agents at his own expense. He also served as secretary of various committees appointed in the district to further the cause of the War from 1916 to 1918. Besides, he contributed Rs. 500 annually from the income of his own *jagir* towards the War Loan. He proved equally useful to Government in connection with the Akali movement. In 1925 he was promoted to an Extra Assistant Commissionership. The title of Sardar Sahib was conferred on him in 1916 and that of Sardar Bahadur in 1920. In 1924 he became a C I. E. In addition to these titles he was first given a *jagir* worth Rs. 250 a year, then another *jagir* of the same value and in 1933 he was also granted five squares of land in the Montgomery district. In 1926 the Sardar Bahadur was nominated as a member of the Punjab Legislative Council and he retained his seat until 1936.

One of his sons, Har Narain Singh, after studying in the Aitchison College, Lahore, the Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun, and at Sandhurst College in England, has become a Lieutenant in the Indian army. Another son, Nar Narain Singh, after passing his Senior Cambridge examination through the Aitchison College, is studying in the Government College, Lahore.

THE SARDARS OF DHANDOWAL AND SHAHKOT.

- AMRIKA.
  - Man Singh.
    - Joga Singh.
      - Jhanda Singh.
        - Partap Singh (died 1899).
          - Four generations.
        - Punjab Singh (died 1879).
          - Three generations.
        - Jit Singh
          - Three generations.
        - Sher Singh (died 1898).
          - Three generations.
    - Jodh Singh.
      - Ganda Singh (born 1840).
        - Six generations.
      - Dasaundha Singh (died 1868).
        - Ram Singh (died 1835).
          - Phuman Singh (died 1906).
            - Three generations.
        - Nihal Singh (died 1877).
          - Sardar Mit Singh (born 1850).
            - Baland Singh.
            - Mokand Singh.
        - Basant Singh (died 1900).
          - Three generations.
  - Dan Singh.
  - Sujan Singh (died 1871).
    - Mohar Singh.
      - Sahib Singh (died 1846).
        - Gurbakhsh Singh (died 1881).
          - Dalip Singh (died 1904).
            - Three generations.
          - Ishar Singh (died 1899).
          - Narayan Singh.
            - Kartar Singh (born 1874).
              - Balwant Singh (born 1898).
          - Narindra Singh (died 1891).
            - Mahindra Singh (died 1889).
      - Kharak Singh (died 1856).
        - Bakhshish Singh (died 1889).
          - Amar Singh (dead).
            - Arjan Singh.
              - Two sons.
        - Nihal Singh (dead).
          - Sundar Singh (died 1891).
            - Bishan Singh (born 1891).
              - Raghbir Singh (born 1918).
          - Atma Singh (died 1907)

The Sardars of Shahkot and Dhandowal are Badecha Jats, and are descended from the same ancestor, Amrika, a resident of Dhianpur, Amritsar. About one hundred and eighty years ago he settled in Kang and inherited the property of his mother's father. Amrika's sons, Sujan Singh (who was killed at the capture of Nakodar), Man Singh and Dan Singh, became members of Tara Singh's band, and were given villages about Shahkot, Boparae and Raipur Bahia, in Nakodar, and some in Dharamkot, Meri and Tihara, to the south of the Sutlej. On the break-up of the Dalawala Confederacy the descendants of Dan Singh seem to have been completely despoiled; but those of Sujan Singh and Man Singh retained part of Shahkot and Dharmkot on submitting to Ranjit Singh. The British Government resumed the Dharmkot estates in lieu of service *sowars* and released part of Shahkot. This grant was changed to a conquest *jagir* in 1858. The family of Dan Singh live in Shahkot, where they own some land. The descendants of Sujan Singh also live there, and those of Man Singh reside in Dhandowal. Sardar Narayan Singh, *Zaildar* of Shahkot, was the son of Sardar Gurbakhsh Singh, great-grandson of Sardar Sujan Singh. He lived for many years and died in 1935 at the grand old age of 98 years. His son, Sardar Kartar Singh, received two *sanads* in recognition of his services in connection with the Great War. He is a man of philanthropic tendencies, and has contributed various sums of money to various funds and movements promoted by Government during the last two decades. Sardar Kartar Singh's son, Sardar Balwant Singh, is following in his father's footsteps in this respect. He contributed Rs. 250 towards the Silver Jubilee Fund.

Sardar Bhup Singh was the son of Sardar Bhag Singh, eldest son of Man Singh. His widows had a pension of Rs. 1,200 per annum and one of them was a *Lambardar* of Shahkot.

Sardar Partab Singh Dhandowal married a daughter of Sardar Khushal Singh of Dayalpur, Patiala. His son-in-law, Sardar Gurdit Singh of Thala served as a Naib-Tahsildar. Sardar Mit Singh Dhandowal later became the senior representative of both families. He and his cousin, Partab Singh Dhandowal and Nihal Singh Shahkotia, were Divisional Darbaries. Mit Singh died in 1907.

Sardar Gurbakhsh Singh was a Sub-Registrar at Shahkot and died in 1881. His son, Dalip Singh, who died in 1904, was a Naib-Tahsildar and also held the *Zaildari* of Shahkot. His great-grandson, Kishan Singh, succeeeed to the *Zaildari* and was granted the title of Sardar. He served as an Honorary Magistrate and Civil Judge of

Shahkot for several years. Besides having rendered help to the administration in various ways during the Great War, he took an active part in suppressing the *Ghaddar* conspiracy of 1914—16. He rose to be a Divisional Darbari and received a landed gentry grant of 10 squares of land. Sardar Kishan Singh died in 1918, leaving behind an only son, Rajindar Singh, whose estate was put under the management of the Court of Wards. The management of the estate was given into the hands of Sardar Ude Singh, his uncle, who resigned his post of a Naib-Tahsildar to take up this task. As a member of the District Board, Sardar Ude Singh rendered valuable services to Government during the days of the Non-Co-operation and the Akali movements. He was one of the organisers of the Liberal League in the Jullundur district and his influence was always exerted on the side of law and order. He was awarded the title of Sardar Sahib. He died in 1924. Rajindar Singh has resumed the charge of his estate and *Zaildari* and has proved helpful to the administration in counter-acting the Civil Disobedience movement, the Gurdwara Sis Ganj agitation and the *Kirti Kisan* propaganda.

Sardar Santokh Singh, the son of Sardar Sahib Sardar Ude Singh, received his early education at the Aitchison College and the Agricultural College, Lyallpur, and then went over to Oxford and joined the Balliol College, for higher studies in agriculture. After taking the degrees of B.A., B.Sc. (Ag.), N.D.D., Rur. (Econ.), he returned to India in 1928 and was appointed Superintendent, Government Cattle Farm, Hissar. Four years later, however, this post was retrenched owing to financial stringency, but he was awarded 10 squares of land, besides the two squares which had been granted to him after the death of his father.

The *jagirs* of the family are situated in Shahkot, Dhandowal, and 22 other villages.

SARDAR ACHHAR SINGH, JALAWALIA, OF ALAWALPUR.

- **GULAB RAI.**
  - Himat Singh (died 1829).
    - Albel Singh (died 1825).
      - Achal Singh (died 1857)
        - Sardar Partap Singh (died 1894).
          - SARDAR ACHHAR SINGH (born 1875).
            - Sant Parkash Singh (born 1899).
              - Atma Parkash Singh (born 1933).
          - Jwala Singh (died 1931).
            - Mahendra Singh (born 1902)
            - Hardayal Singh *alias* Harbans Singh (born 1906).
            - Umrao Singh (born 1913).
        - Sardar Bahadur Sardar Ajit Singh (died 1889).
          - Bhagwan Singh (died 1897).
            - Sardar Gurbachan Singh (born 1891).
              - Prabh Indar Singh (born 1923).
              - Maniv Indar Singh (born 1933).
            - Gurcharn Singh (born 1895).
              - Amarjit Singh (born 1923).
              - Ranjit Singh born 1926).
              - Jagjit Singh born 1930).
              - Haumaijit Singh (born 1935).

Chaudhri Gulab Rai, a Bains Jat of Mahalpur, Hoshiarpur, joined in the Sikh Conquest of the Sirhind province in 1759, and secured for himself the village of Jala, whence the family derives its title of Jalawalia or Jalawasia. He afterwards acknowledged the supremacy of the Nabha Chief, who incorporated Jala and other villages seized by Gulab Rai with his own territory. His son, Himat Singh, represented Nabha in the negotiations which led to the Cis-Sutlej Chiefs being taken under British protection. For his services he was granted lands by the Rajas of Patiala and Jind, valued at Rs. 20,000 per annum. In 1812 he was induced by Maharaja Ranjit Singh to leave Nabha and become his Wazir, which office he continued to hold until his death in 1826. He and his four brothers were given the Alawalpur *ilaqa*, in the Jullundur district, forfeited by the Pathans in 1812, with a revenue of Rs. 1,20,000 per annum. This *jagir* was subsequently increased until the annual value of the holdings reached three lakhs. Himat Singh

also received two villages south of the Sutlej from Sardar Fateh Singh Ahluwalia, ancestor of the present Raja of Kapurthala. These villages are now in the Ludhiana district, and the widow of Basawa Singh, a grandson of Himat Singh, held a small plot, revenue free, in one of them. Sardar Albel Singh, elder son of Himat Singh, pre-deceased his father. He was killed on the banks of the Jhelum in 1825, fighting for Ranjit Singh. The Maharaja expended Rs. 5,000 upon his *samadh*, and granted a *muafi* plot for its maintenance and repairs. On Sardar Himat Singh's death in 1829, the Alawalpur villages, valued at Rs. 60,000 per annum, were continued to his heirs subject to the provision of one hundred and eighty horsemen. In 1832 the estates were divided between the younger son, Kishan Singh, and the grandson, Achal Singh. The two estates were thereafter known as Alwalpur and Dhogri, both in the Jullundur Tahsil. Sardar Kishan Singh was killed in battle before Kohat in 1841, and advantage was taken of his son's minority to transfer the Dhogri *jagirs* to Sardar Ram Singh, nephew of Himat Singh, a General high in the Maharaja's favour. On his receiving command of the troops in the Lahore and Gujrat districts, this Dhogri *jagir* was exchanged for one of similar value in Gurdaspur, which, however, lapsed to the State on the death of Ram Singh's son Alam Singh. Alawalpur was thus all that remained to the family, Achal Singh being at its head. His *jagir* was reduced on annexation by the deduction of an equivalent for the service of eighty *sowars*, and was confirmed for his life by Government orders passed in 1847. The six and a half villages thus left to him were assessed at the regular Settlement at Rs. 9,180, and this revenue was enjoyed by Achal Singh until his death in 1857, when the *jagir* was resumed, pensions aggregating Rs. 3,000 being granted to his widows and sons. Both Partab Singh and Ajit Singh were forward in their offers of help during the Mutiny. They furnished five *sowars* and ten footmen, and offered their personal services, which, however, were not required. In 1874 Mr. D. G. Barkley, Deputy Commissioner of Jullundur, applied on behalf of the brothers for a re-consideration of the orders converting the family *jagir* into a life-pension. His recommendation received the sanction of the Secretary of State in the same year. Thereunder the cash pension of Sardars Partab Singh and Ajit Singh was commuted to a *jagir* grant of three-fourths of the village of Alawalpur, valued under the then assessment at Rs. 2,000 per annum, to be continued after their death to the lineal heirs male of the late Sardar Achal Singh.

Sardar Ajit Singh was better known than his brother Partab Singh, who did not mix much in public affairs. He was appointed Sub-Registrar at Alawalpur in 1875, and Honorary Magistrate in 1881.

The title of Sardar Bahadur was conferred upon him by the Viceroy's *sanad* of 1888. By his loyal and upright conduct he gained the respect of every official connected with the Jullundur district, and his impartiality as a magistrate and private liberality and charities made him popular with the people of his neighbourhood. Both Sardar Partab Singh and Sardar Bahadur Ajit Singh were Darbaris.

Sardar Partab Singh, who died in 1894, was connected by marriage with the late Sardar Bhup Singh of Rupar, who gave his daughter a village in dowry. On resumption of Sardar Bhup Singh's *jagir*, this daughter was allowed a pension of Rs. 200 per annum in lieu of the said village. Sardar Ajit Singh married the daughter of Jai Singh of Sankhatra, Sialkot, and died in 1889. His son, Bhagwan Singh, married a daughter of the late Sardar Thakur Singh Sidhanwalia, who died in exile at Pondichery. Bhagwan Singh died in 1897, and left two sons Gurbachan Singh and Gurcharan Singh who had been born of different mothers.

Gurbachan Singh spent his early years under the care of his maternal uncles, Sardar Umrao Singh and Sir Sundar Singh Majithia. Since his release from the Court of Wards in 1916, he has been taking a very active part in the public life of his district and has invariably placed his services at the disposal of Government in times of political excitement. During the Great War he supplied recruits and subscribed to the War Loan and other funds. In the disturbances of 1919 and later during the Akali agitation his influence was cast on the side of law and order. He became Presidest of the Town Committee of Alawalpur in 1924, and in 1930 rose to be a member of the Provincial Legislative Council. The title of Sardar Sahib was conferred upon him in 1934. At present he is a Sub-Registrar at Jullundur. Of his second marriage with the daughter of Sir Joginder Singh, he has two sons named Prabh Indar Singh and Maniv Indar Singh.

Gurcharan Singh, like his brother, Gurbachan Singh, was also helpful to the administration during the Great War and in more recent years. He has also been an elected member of the Town Committee of Alawalpur, its Vice-President and Honorary Secretary. He, indeed, is the life and soul of this body and is very popular on that account. He has four sons, Amarjit Singh, Ranjit Singh, Jagjit Singh and Haumaijit Singh.

Sardar Partap Singh's son, Sardar Achhar Singh, is at present the head of the family. He served as a Sub-Registrar at Alawalpur until his retirement in 1932. He was granted by Government 10 squares of land in the Montgomery district. His son, Sant Parkash Singh, had a

brilliant career at the Aitchison College. In 1920 he was taken in the Indian Police and has since served with distinction. His work in connection with the communal riots in Multan was specially appreciated by the Governor in Council.

The second son of Sardar Partap Singh died in 1932, leaving behind three sons, Mohindar Singh, Harbans Singh and Umrao Singh. The first was educated at the Government College, Lahore, and came to possess about 4,000 acres of land at Kang Khurd in the Jullundur and Amritsar districts through his adoption by his maternal grandmother. Sardar Harbans Singh is an LL.B. and is practising as a lawyer at Jullundur. He is the Senior Vice-President of the Jullundur District Board.

SARDAR RAGHBIR SINGH OF SARHALI.

- NAHAR SINGH (dead).
  - Two generations.
    - Kirpal Singh (died 1883).
      - Sundar Singh (died 1906).
        - SARDAR RAGHBIR SINGH (born 1903).
          - Samindar Singh (born 1922).
          - Davindar Singh (born 1927).
      - Bishan Singh (died 1897).
        - Sampuran Singh (born 1887).
          - Niranjan Singh (born 1912).
          - Autar Singh (born 1917).
      - Sardar Gurdit Singh (died 1916).
        - Jiwan Singh (born 1894).
          - Sadarshan Singh (born 1919).
          - Kuldip Singh (born 1922).
          - Pritam Singh (born 1925).
          - Gurbakhsh Singh (born 1927).
          - Balwindar Singh (born 1931).

Sardar Raghbir Singh is a Man Jat Sikh, living at Sarhali, Tahsil Phillaur, Jullundur.

Nahar Singh, of Man, Tahsil Batala, Gurdaspur, founder of the family, is said to have crossed the Beas in 1759 and seized upon several villages in the Phillour Tahsil of the Jullundur Doab. He became rich and built a handsome *bunga* or rest-house close to the Darbar Sahib at Amritsar, which is still owned by his descendants, and known by his name. His son, Diwan Singh, and grandson, Dalel Singh, were killed in Maharaja Ranjit Singh's service. Budh Singh and Fateh Singh, sons of Dalel Singh, were allowed a third share in the assignment valued at Rs. 30,000, made by the Maharaja under the usual conditions of service. Several members of the family held high military appointments and distinguished themselves on various occasions. Sardar Suba Singh was a General in the Sikh army, and met his death before Multan. His widow received a pension from the British Government. At annexation the brothers, Budh Singh and Fateh Singh, were confirmed as

life-jagirdars in the villages of Sarhali and Chak Andhian, valued at Rs. 2,450. On his death, in 1852, Fateh Singh's share lapsed, a life pension being granted to his widow. One-quarter of the village revenues was assigned to Budh Singh's son, Kirpal Singh, and to his lineal male heirs who are now holding. They own thirty *ghumaons* of land in Sarhali, one hundred *ghumaons* in Sarai Jatan (Kapurthala) and fifty *ghumaons* of the original patrimony in Man, Tahsil Batala, Gurdaspur.

Sundar Singh, the eldest son of Kirpal Singh, was for some time a Naib-Tahsildar, but resigned on his father's death in 1883. He died in 1906 and was succeeded by his younger brother, Gurdit Singh, to the headship of the family. Later the family lost much of its former importance. Kirpal Singh had been a Divisional Darbari, but the family has now no seat in Darbar.

Gurdit Singh died in 1916, and the headship of the family then went to Raghbir Singh, the only son of Sundar Singh. At present he shares the family estates with Sampuran Singh and Jiwan Singh, the sons of Sardars Bishen Singh and Gurdit Singh, respectively.

SARDAR KULDIP SINGH OF MUKANDPUR.

TAKHT MAL
(dead).

Chhaju Mal.

Two generations.

Bhup Singh (died 1865).
Achar Singh (dead).

Gulab Singh (died 1838).
Partap Singh (died 1871).

Sardar Amar Singh (died 1908).

SARDAR KULDIP SINGH (born 1888).
Sahajit Singh (dead).

Jasjit Singh (born 1912).
Charanjit Singh (born 1914).
Jagjit Singh (born 1916).
Jaswant Singh (born 1921).
Gurcharan Singh (born 1924).

This is a Gil Jat Sikh family, whose home is at Mukandpur, Tahsil Nawanshahr.

In the reign of Shahjahan, between three and four hundred years ago, the ancestors of Sardar Kuldip Singh were *chaudhris* in the Jullundur Doab, and managed to make themselves masters of seventy villages on the north bank of the Sutlej. They built Mukandpur, Nawanshahr, where the family now has its headquarters. Their chief enemies were the Jaijun Rajputs, the old proprietors, whom they gradually managed to oust by fighting or intrigue. There is an anecdote told in the family that Ganga Ram, one of the Mukandpurias, in public Darbar tore up a *sanad* of the Emperor Shahjahan confirming the Rajputs in their rights of ownership. The matter was quickly reported, and Ganga Ram was summoned to answer at Delhi for his disrespectful conduct. He pleaded that he had acted in the interest of his sovereign, inasmuch as the Rajputs were notoriously bad cultivators, and the land was certain to thrive in the hands of the Jats. There was sufficient wisdom in the argument to secure condonation of the offence, and Ganga Ram and his brothers were maintained in possession of the patrimony of the Rajputs. But the latter were not prepared to accept this *ex-parte* decision without protest. They murdered Ganga Ram on the earliest opportunity, and attempted to take back their old lands by force. They were defeated, however, by Chhaju Mal, cousin of Ganga

Ram, who took from them a considerable portion of what remained of their holdings. The fighting went on from year to year with varying results. Finally Chhaju Mal and all the members of the family except one boy, Zorawar, were killed off by the Rajputs, who became once more masters of the situation. Zorawar's mother fled with him to her father's house. She was summoned thence later on by the Muhammadan Governor, Adina Beg, to take over thirty-five villages of the old possessions; the Rajputs, as predicted by Ganga Ram, not proving punctual in the payment of the State demand. Zorawar's grandson, Bhup Singh, was the first Sikh in the family. He was an admirer and follower of the celebrated fanatic Bedi Sahib Singh of Una, Hoshiarpur, and while still a mere lad, accompanied him on his expeditions south of the Sutlej against Maler Kotla and Raikot in 1794—1798. Bhup Singh's natural energy and love of adventure were, however, checked by an accident which left him blind before he had reached his prime, and he never attained a position of much significance. His elder son, Gulab Singh, was killed in 1838, fighting in Ranjit Singh's service. Bhup Singh died in 1865. On the accession of the British the Mukandpuria claims to headship were ignored except in Mukandpur itself, of which one-fourth the revenue yielding Rs. 834 per annum in 1809, was released to Bhup Singh and his lineal male heirs. The *jagir* passed from his son, Partab Singh, who died in 1871, to the late holder, Amar Singh, who was educated at the Aitchison College. He owned 1,120 *ghumaons* of land in Mukandpur and Sukar, Tahsil Nawanshahr, and ten squares of land in the Lyallpur district. He was a *Zaildar* and a Divisional Darbari. He married a daughter of Sardar Bakhshish Singh of Khamanon Kalan in Patiala. The estate is a small one, but throve during the minority of Amar Singh, who died in 1908, leaving two minor sons. As the rule of primogeniture prevails in the family, the elder son, Kuldip Singh, succeeded to the *jagir*, and also to his father's seat in the Darbar. He is an Honorary Magistrate, a *Zaildar*, and has been a member of the District Board for several years. During the Great War he rendered help to the administration in procuring recruits and collecting War loans. He holds several *sanads* and certificates which were granted to him in appreciation of his work.

SARDAR SAHIB SARDAR ACHHAR SINGH OF LAROYA.

DASAUNDHA SINGH (dead).
- Chuhar Singh (dead).
  - Budh Singh (dead).
  - Sudh Singh (died 1851).
    - Kishan Singh (died 1836).
    - Sardar Basawa Singh (died 1918).
      - SARDAR SAHIB SARDAR ACHHAR SINGH (born 1885).
        - Partap Singh (died 1908).
        - Harbans Singh (born 1910).
        - Narendra Singh (born 1914).
        - Bikramajit Singh (born 1926).
  - Chatar Singh (dead).

Dasaundha Singh, from whom Sardar Achhar Singh is descended, was a Dhilon Jat of Jhabbal, in the Amritsar district, half-brother of the celebrated Baghel Singh, leader of the Karora Singhia *misal*. He crossed the Beas in 1759, and seized some villages in the north of the Jullundur Tahsil. The family retained possession under Maharaja Ranjit Singh, supplying in return a contingent of twenty-six horsemen, whose services were valued at Rs. 2,420 annually by the British Government on annexation; and the revenues of three villages were resumed in lieu thereof under the usual system. To Sadhu Singh the villages of Laroya, Madhopur and Dhada Sanaura, valued at Rs. 4,600, were released for life. On his death, in 1851, Madhopur only was continued to his son, Basawa Singh. The village of Dhada was left with Sudh Singh's step-mother in life tenure. On the revision of the conquest *jagir* records in 1857, Laroya was released for ever to Basawa Singh and his lineal male heirs. This *jagir* under the last Settlement was worth Rs. 1,000 per annum.

Sardar Basawa Singh was a *Zaildar* as well as a *Sufedposh* and a *Lambardar*. He was connected by marriage with the Garewal family of Raipur in the Ludhiana district. He was made a hereditary Sardar and a Divisional Darbari, and died in 1918. .

His son, Sardar Sahib Achhar Singh, is also a *Zaildar*, a *Sufedposh* and a *Lambardar*. In addition to the 40 *ghumaons* of land which he inherited from his father, he owns 75 *ghumaons* in the Amritsar district. These are apart from the 8 squares of land which were granted to him by Government in the Lyallpur district. He is also a Divisional Darbari besides being a Sardar Sahib. In 1935 he was

granted a new *jagir* worth Rs. 250 per annum for his loyal services towards the maintenance of law and order, and was also awarded a Silver Jubilee Medal. He is very well connected with various prominent Sikh families of this province by ties of marriage.

During the Great War, Sardar Achhar Singh supplied 50 recruits at his own expense and assisted in recruiting some 3,000 men from his *Zail*. Besides he collected a sum of 11,330 rupees for the War Loan, also contributing liberally from his own pocket towards the various War funds. He has been helping the administration in dealing with the Babar Akali, the Non-Co-operation, the Civil Disobedience and the *Kirti Kisan* movements in his district. The Sardar is a gentleman of considerable influence, particularly among his own community, and is an elected member of the Sikh Central Gurdwara Board and of the Provincial Sikh Sudhar Committee, besides being actively associated with several schools and other institutions.

SARDAR PIRTHI SINGH OF BEHRAM.

LAL SINGH.

- Ram Singh.
- Chanda Singh (died 1843).
  - Deva Singh (died 1894).
    - Sardar Basant Singh (died 1875).
      - Lachhman Singh, (born 1868).
        - Sardar Charan Singh (born 1887).
          - Sardar Shiv Singh (born 1900).
          - Karnail Singh (born 1914).
        - Bachan Singh (dead).
      - Surjan Singh (died 1878).
    - Sardar Bhagat Singh (died 1922).
      - Sardar Autar Singh (born 1896).
        - Amarjit Singn (born 1924).
        - Parmjit Singh (born 1928).
    - Sardar Jaswant Singh (died 1909).
      - Sardar Jai Singh (died 1925).
        - SARDAR PIRTHI SINGH (born 1905).
          - Manoharpal Singh (born 1930).
          - Manmohanpal Singh (born 1933).
        - Sardar Mahabir Singh (born 1912).
      - Sardar Kirpal Singh (born 1887).
        - Sardar Gurbakhsh Singh (born 1913).
        - Sarbakhsh Singh (born 1923).
        - Gurmit Singh (born 1928).
    - Fateh Singh (died 1866).
  - Daya Singh (died 1856).
  - Jawahir Singh (died 1888).
    - Narayan Singh (died 1886).
    - Hukam Singh (born 1871).
      - Gurbakhsh Singh (died 1896).
- Gulab Singh (died 1847).

This family migrated from the Amritsar Manjha about one hundred and seventy years ago. Lal Singh, the original founder, is credited with having possessed himself of thirteen villages in the Jullundur Doab and south of the Sutlej, in Patiala territory. He owned three villages at his death. Bahram, in the Jullundur district, fell to the share of Chanda Singh. Gulab Singh was deprived of his rights by Maharaja Ranjit Singh, whom he happened to have displeased, and he maintained

himself upon one hundred and forty *ghumaons* of land in Bahram, made over to him by his brother, Chanda Singh. The latter had seen much active service, having accompanied Maharaja Ranjit Singh on several of his expeditions in command of a small body of horsemen, which he was obliged to maintain in return for the *jagir* rights of Bahram. He was killed in a skirmish near Peshawar in 1843.

Deva Singh was also in many fights in his younger days, and was present when Bannu fell to Ranjit Singh's troops in 1823. At annexation the village of Bahram was given in *jagir* to the three sons of Chanda Singh and to his brother, Gulab Singh, subject to a deduction of Rs. 1,150 in lieu of the services of six *sowars* maintained in Ranjit Singh's time. Gulab Singh's share was resumed on his death in 1847. The question of further resumptions was reconsidered in 1857, upon the death of Daya Singh, and it was ruled that two-thirds of the revenue of the village should be released to the lineal male heirs of the holders, namely, Deva Singh and Jawahir Singh. They enjoyed hereunder a *jagir* of Rs. 1,350 per annum. They were also joint owners of forty-eight *ghumaons* of land in Bahram, and of one hundred and twelve *ghumaons* in the village of Doburji, in the Amritsar district. Jawahir Singh died in 1888, and his son, Hukam Singh, receives Rs. 451 yearly of his *jagir*.

Deva Singh was blind for some years before his death in 1894. He was always forward in his offers of service to Government, and was useful to Colonel Lake, Deputy Commissioner of Jullundur, during the Mutiny. After his death Rs. 451 of his *jagir* were divided as follows: One-third to the grandson, the son of Basant Singh, and one-third each to his sons Bhagat Singh and Jaswant Singh, who were both at one time in the police as Inspectors. Both *jagirs* have been reduced by Rs. 35 as a result of diluvion. Lachhman Singh and his sons and also Bhagat Singh now live in the Amritsar district. Deva Singh was a Divisional Darbari, but the family has no seat in Darbar at present.

The above-mentioned Sardar Jaswant Singh had two sons, Jai Singh and Kirpal Singh. Both of them took part in the Great War. The former served in the 6th King Edward's Own Cavalry for over 22 years, and spent four years on active service in France and other places. He did exceptionally well and was several times mentioned in Despatches. For conspicuous gallantry in the field of battle he was awarded a Military Cross which he received personally from His Majesty the King-Emperor at Buckingham Palace. He also had the honour of furnishing the Mounted Escort of His Majesty at the opening of Parliament in 1917. On retirement from the army, Risaldar Jai

Singh, M.C., was made a Divisional Darbari and also appointed an Extra Assistant Commissioner.

He died in 1925, leaving behind two sons, Pirthi Singh and Mahabir Singh Dhillon. The former was educated at the Aitchison College and later served as an honorary Lieutenant in the 11th Bn. of the 15th Punjab Regiment for over five years. He also served as an Inspector of Police for three years. The latter, after graduating from the Government College, Lahore, proceeded to Sandhurst and was gazetted a 2nd Lieutenant in 1933. He is now serving as a Lieutenant in the 1st Battalion of the 14th Punjab Regiment.

Risaldar Jai Singh's younger brother, Kirpal Singh, joined military service for the duration of the War and rose to the rank of a Risaldar. He is at present settled in the Montgomery district where he commands considerable influence as a *Zaildar*. Sardar Kirpal Singh's son, Gurbakhsh Singh, is a graduate of the Government College, Lahore.

SARDAR DALIP SINGH OF THALA.

- **MAHAN SINGH** (died 1828).
  - Sardul Singh (dead).
    - Gurmukh Singh (died 1847).
      - Jaimal Singh (died 1895).
        - Hari Singh (died 1908).
        - CHAUDHRI DALIP SINGH (born 1848).
          - Sardar Hazara Singh (dead).
          - Kirpa Singh (born 1868).
            - Ujagar Singh (born 1900).
              - Piratpal Singh (born 1935).
            - Gurdayal Singh (died 1927).
              - Parjat Singh (born 1926).
          - Sundar Singh (born 1873).
            - Banta Singh (born 1894).
              - Kehr Singh (born 1914).
            - Jogendra Singh (born 1897).
              - Kirpal Singh (born 1922).
              - Shiv Charan Singh (born 1924).
            - Bal Singh *alias* Ballam Singh (dead).
            - Chainchal Singh (born 1904).
              - Three sons.
          - Gulzara Singh (born 1878).
            - Two sons.
        - Ishar Singh (died 1886).
          - Sham Singh (born 1878).
            - Three sons.
          - Waryam Singh (died 1919).
            - Two sons.
    - Basant Singh.
      - Four generations.
    - Nihal Singh (died 1845).
      - Three generations.
  - Budh Singh (dead).
    - Kishen Singh (died 1863).
  - Ganda Singh (dead).
    - Six generations.

Mahan Singh, the ancestor of this family, was a Ladhar Jat Sikh, who in 1760 seized ten villages in the Phillour Tahsil, Jullundur, and was allowed by Ranjit Singh to retain them, subject to the furnishing of twenty-three horsemen. His sons did good service in many battles, more than one member of the family having lost his life fighting for the Maharaja. On annexation a summary settlement was made with Mahan Singh's representatives, who agreed to pay Rs. 17,100 per annum on

the ten villages. Four of these were later on resumed by Government in lieu of the services of the horsemen. Again in 1847-48, two more villages were resumed on the death of Nihal Singh and Ganda Singh, pensions being granted to their widows and children. Further resumption followed as other members of the family died, and after the Settlement operations the annual income shared amongst those remaining was found to amount to Rs. 2,720.

Jaimal Singh and Bishan Singh, sons of Ganda Singh, were deputed to guard the Lasara Ferry on the Sutlej when the troops at Jullundur mutinied in 1857. Jaimal Singh lived at Thala, Tahsil Phillour, Jullundur, which was wholly owned by his family, his share being about 260 *ghumaons*. He was a Divisional Darbari and a *Zaildar*. He died in 1895.

Dalip Singh, his son, the present head of the family, served as a Dafadar in the 7th Bengal Lancers. He is a *Lambardar* and a *Zaildar* and is well-known in the district for his love of sport. He and his two brothers have each inherited one-third of their father's *jagir* of 260 *ghumaons*. Natha Singh, grandson of Nihal Singh, was also a Dafadar in the 7th Bengal Lancers. Gurdit Singh, grandson of Ganda Singh, was a Tahsildar.

Sardar Dalip Singh has evinced great interest in various official activities for the welfare of the public. In the Great War his grandson, Sardar Ujjagar Singh enlisted in the Punjab University Double Company, and is now a Tahsildar. His two other sons, Banta Singh and Gurdial Singh, also served as combatants in the Great War, and the latter won four medals for his conduct in Mesopotamia. Sardar Banta Singh also fought in the Afghan campaign of 1919 and won a silver medal. Sardar Dalip Singh's grandson, Gurdial Singh, fought in the Afghan War of 1919 and the Waziristan campaign of 1920-21 and won two silver medals for his conduct. The old Sardar received, as did his sons and grandsons, a large number of *Sanads* and certificates from Government officers for various kinds of assistance rendered by them during the last quarter of a century.

A few other members belonging to the junior branches of this family; such as Sardars Ajit Singh, Nagina Singh, Gurbakhsh Singh, Umrao Singh, Natha Singh, Hira Singh and Indar Singh have also proved useful to Government by contributing according to their means, sums of money to public funds.

SARDAR RAM PARTAP SINGH OF BHADAUR.

PHUL.

Tiloka (ancestor of the Jind and Nabha Chiefs).

Rama (died 1714).

Duna (died 1726).

Raja Ala Singh (ancestor of the Patiala Chief).

Bigha Singh (died 1773).

Four other sons.

Gurdas Singh (died 1748).

Chuhar Singh (died 1793).

Mehar Singh (died 1826). — Three generations.

Dal Singh (died 1793).

Bir Singh (died 1823).

Dip Singh (died 1822).

Jawahir Singh (died 1827).

Jaimal Singh (died 1808). — Six generations.

Jagat Singh (died 1865). — Three generations.

Kharak Singh (died 1869).

Mahamahopadhyaya Sardar Sir Atar Singh, K.C.I.E. (died 1896).

Sardar Bhagwant Singh (died 1924).

Sardar Balwant Singh (died 1902).

Sardar Harchand Singh (died 1934).

Gurdial Singh (born 1899) Two sons.

Captain Sardar Nirpal Singh (born 1901).

Ajmer Singh (died 1923).

SARDAR RAM PARTAP SINGH (born 1923).

Sewarn Singh (born 1933).

Sardar Ram Partap Singh's ancestor, Duna, was brother of Ala Singh, the first Raja of Patiala. Bhadaur was the original home of the Phulkian family, and Duna continued to live there after Ala Singh set out to seek his fortunes in 1718. The latter founded a dwelling-place for himself at Barnala, whence after the destruction of Sirhind, he moved to Patiala, making it his capital.

Duna held the office of Chaudhri, and he had to collect the Imperial revenues of his district, and account for them to the Muslim governor. Having failed in this duty on one occasion, he and one of his sons were seized and thrown into prison at Lahore. They there suffered such hardships that the son succumbed, while Duna died shortly after his release. This was in 1726. His grandson, Chuhar Singh, was the most celebrated of all the Bhadauries. He lived in the time of the weak-minded Sahib Singh of Patiala, and took advantage of the confusion into which affairs had fallen to seize ninety villages, including the district of Barnala; but he had to surrender most of his acquisitions later on. He also freely helped himself to the lands of Maler Kotla, and was in a fair way to become one of the leading Sikh chiefs, when treachery put an end to his career. Chuhar Singh's sons, Bir Singh and Dip Singh, were alive when the British power felt its way up to the south bank of the Sutlej. They at first admitted Patiala to be their head, and identified themselves with the interests of that State; but perceiving the advantages attaching to independence, they afterwards claimed the privilege of dealing direct with the British Government. This was objected to by Patiala upon grounds which need not here be detailed. This matter was under dispute for many years, and was not finally set at rest until 1858, when the Maharaja's supremacy was recognised as an act of grace and as a reward for loyal services rendered in the years of the Mutiny. All the rights of the paramount power were then yielded to Patiala, including reversion in lapsed estates and the annual commutation tax of Rs. 5,265 hitherto taken by the British Government. The decision was naturally distasteful to the Bhadaur family.

In 1857, Sardar Atar Singh served under the district officers of Ludhiana and Ferozepore, in command of a body of fifty horsemen, whom he raised and equipped at his own expense; and as a reward, was exempted from payment of his commutation tax for a period of six months. He succeeded his father in 1858. He was educated at Benares, and there acquired a taste for learning. His library at Bhadaur was well stocked with valuable manuscripts in Sanskrit, Gurmukhi and Persian; and he was always prominent in matters connected with the education and intellectual improvement of the people. He was, moreover, an accomplished author, having written many poems and short works in Persian and Gurmukhi He was nominated a member of the Senate of the Punjab University College in 1870; and he was granted the title of *Malaz-ul-ulama Val Fuzala* in acknowledgment of his eminent and liberal patronage of learning. In 1880 he was created a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, and in 1888 he was

admitted to Knighthood in the same distinguished Order. In 1887, on the occasion of Her late Majesty's Jubilee celebrations, the newly instituted title of *Mahamahopadhyaya* was conferred on him in recognition of his loyal conduct and eminent services in the promotion of Oriental learning.

He died in 1896 leaving two sons, Bhagwant Singh and Balwant Singh. The property was divided between the two brothers equally, except that Bhagwant Singh received about one-twelfth share as *Sardari* over and above the share of his younger brother, thus making his income up to Rs. 20,858, while that of Balwant Singh amounted to Rs. 17,620. Balwant Singh died in 1902 and his *jagir* was inherited by his two sons, Gurdayal Singh and Nirpal Singh in equal shares.

Sardar Bhagwant Singh was a Provincial Darbari. He died in 1924, leaving behind one son, Harchand Singh, who was born in 1887. He died in 1934. The family commands considerable respect in the Patiala State as also in the British portion of the Cis-Sutlej States.

SARDAR BAHADUR SARDAR DAL SINGH, O. B. E., OF MALAUDH.

- PHUL.
  - Three generations.
    - Dalel Singh (died 1824).
      - Sardar Fateh Singh.
        - Two sons.
      - Sardar Mit Singh (died 1878).
        - Raja Badan Singh, C.S.I. (died 1922).
          - Harnam Singh (died 1895).
          - Mahtab Singh (died 1879).
          - SARDAR BAHADUR SARDAR DAL SINGH, O.B.E. (born 1868).
            - Sant Singh (died 1931).
              - Amarsarjit Singh (born 1917).
        - Sardar Sundar Singh (died 1917).
          - Hony. Lieut. Sardar Bahadur Sardar Rajendra Singh (died 1920).
            - Two generations.
          - Kishan Singh (born 1889).
          - Gurdit Singh (born 1896).
            - Six sons.
    - Bhag Singh (died 1820).
      - Sardar Ranjit Singh (died 1854).
      - Sardar Hakikat Singh (died 1875).
        - Sardar Balwant Singh (died 1908).
          - Bhagwant Singh (died 1921).
            - Harwant Raj Singh (born 1921).
          - Niranjan Singh (died 1927).
            - Two sons.

The history of the Malaudh family is given in Griffin's Rajas of the Punjab, pp. 273—275. The family has descended from the celebrated Phul, from whom are also descended the present rulers of Patiala, Jind and Nabha, as well as the Chiefs of Bhadaur, Malaudh and Badrukhan and the minor Sardars of Jiundan, Laudgarh, Dayalpur, Rampur and

Kot Dina. It claims for itself a Rajput ancestor in Jaisalji, founder of the city of Jaisalmir. Jaisalji was driven from his state towards the end of the twelfth century and settled near Hissar. His son Hahmal was appointed Governor of the Sirsa and Bhatinda countries. Hahmal's great-great-grandson Khiwa took a *Jatni* woman as his second wife, who bore him his son Sidhu, from whom has sprung one of the most important Sikh tribes in the Punjab. It is unnecessary to go into details of the earlier history of the Malaudh Sardars, as it has received full notice in Sir Lepel Griffin's work already alluded to. Their immediate ancestor was Bakht Mal, brother of Ala Singh, from whom the Patiala branch has sprung.

The district of Malaudh was taken from the Maler Kotla Afghans in 1754 by Sardar Man Singh, son of Bakht Mal or Bakhta. On his death, in 1778, the estate was divided amongst his two sons; the elder, Dalel Singh, taking two-thirds, including the Malaudh and Shaina villages. To these he added Khiali and Sahur, wresting them from the Rais of Raikot in 1807. He gave assistance to the British authorities in 1815 during the Gurkha War, and in other ways showed a desire to be on good terms with the new power then beginning to make itself felt. Sardar Dalel Singh died in 1824. His eldest son, Fateh Singh, took two-thirds of the patrimony in accordance with the established custom of the family. In his share were included villages of Ramgarh and Shaina. To Sardar Mit Singh came Malaudh and Dhapali. Both brothers were present with the British troops at Mudki and Ferozeshah, and helped in the matter of carriage and supplies. Sardar Fateh Singh's services were again utilized in establishing a civil government in the Sikh Cis-Sutlej districts annexed in 1846. He died in 1850. His son, Utam Singh, a minor, inherited the whole property on the death of his brother, Hazura Singh, in 1854. He behaved with conspicuous loyalty during the Mutiny, helping with money and men. His services were suitably acknowledged by a permanent remission of one-sixteenth of the revenue demand in his villages, and he was made a *Jagirdar* Magistrate in 1861, shortly after attaining his majority. He was forward in offering his services during the Second Afghan War, but they were not required. He was a Provincial Darbari, and took seniority over the other three Darbaris of his family. His *jagir* income amounted to Rs. 43,136 per annum. He lived at Ramgarh, in the Ludhiana district, and died in 1895. He was succeeded as head of the family and its senior Provincial Darbari by his first cousin, Sardar Badan Singh, C.S.I., son of Sardar Mit Singh; whilst his *jagir* was divided between this Sardar and his brother, Sundar Singh, in the proportions of two-thirds and one-third, respectively.

Sardar Mit Singh, like his other relatives, assisted the Government in suppressing the Multan rebellion of 1848 and at the time of the annexation of the Punjab and also in 1857, and his services were suitably acknowledged. His estate was divided between his two sons, a two-third share, according to the family usage going to the elder, Sardar Badan Singh. He died in 1878.

Sardar Badan Singh showed a bold front to the insurgents during the Kuka disturbances, defending his fort which was attacked with the object of procuring weapons, and killing and capturing about a dozen fanatics. He lived until 1922, reaching the age of 82 years at his death. Throughout his career he was known as a thoroughly loyal subject of the Crown. This reputation was built on his manifold activities for the good of the country and of the administration. The Sardar evinced great liberality in contributing to various public funds and to works of public utility, his expenditure in this direction exceeding a sum of Rs. 2,25,000. Amongst many examples of his generosity may be mentioned the erection and endowment of a dispensary at Malaudh in 1905, his contribution to the Khalsa College at Amritsar, the expenditure of Rs. 10,000 for the construction of a road from Kup to Malaudh, his donations for the relief of sufferers from the famine in his district and to the victims of the Kangra earthquake, his contributions towards the construction of a Female hospital and of the Clock Tower at Ludhiana, and his help to the Victoria Memorial Fund, Lahore. Besides, he financed several other institutions in the Punjab as well as in his own district at different periods of his career.

During the Great War he rendered invaluable services to Government by busying himself in the work of recruitment and of collection of War funds. It was mainly due to his splendid example that recruitment, the War Loan, the Indian Imperial Relief Fund, the Aeroplane Fund and other War organizations were so successful in his district. He subscribed from his own pocket Rs. 60,000 without interest to the War Loan, Rs. 12,500 to the Indian Imperial Relief Fund, Rs. 12,000 for procuring recruits, Rs. 10,000 to the Punjab Aeroplane Fund, and Rs. 3,000 to the O'Dwyer Memorial Fund, besides undertaking to spend Rs. 10,000 annually towards the expenses of the War until its termination.

Sardar Badan Singh was an Honorary Magistrate, a Sub-Registrar of Malaudh and a member of the District Board. The dignity of the Companion of the Star of India was conferred on him in 1903. Later, he was awarded the title of Raja as a personal distinction, also receiving a *sanad* from the Viceroy as a mark of approbation. He was exempt from personal appearance in civil and revenue courts.

His younger brother, Sardar Sundar Singh, as has already been stated, succeeded to one-third of Sardar Uttam Singh's *jagir* and other landed property. In 1909 his *jagir* income amounted annually to Rs. 22,565, besides Rs. 3,668 derived from his other lands. He was a Provincial Darbari and a member of the District Board. Like his brother he was a liberal subscriber to charitable objects. He died in 1917.

Sardar Hakikat Singh succeeded his father, Bhag Singh, in 1820. To him fell the villages of Chima and Ber, in the latter of which his branch of the family still reside. He performed good service in the Mutiny and encouraged education by founding and endowing a school at Ber. Hakikat Singh died in 1875, leaving behind his son, Balwant Singh, who rose to be a Provincial Darbari, an Honorary Magistrate, a member of the District Board, and at one time a Civil Judge in his *ilaqa*. He provided funds to found a hospital for the Aitchison College, Lahore. He had a *jagir* yielding Rs. 19,050 per annum and his other lands yielded another couple of thousand rupees. Balwant Singh died in 1908. His two sons, Bhagwant Singh and Naranjan Singh, shared their father's estate in the proportion of two to one respectively. The former established his residence at Ber Khurd while the latter at Sohian. They, in the fashion of their family, rendered as much help in the Great War as they could. Bhagwant Singh was also an Honorary Magistrate. He died in 1921, and his only son, Harwant Raj Singh, is at present studying in the Aitchison College, Lahore. Naranjan Singh died in 1927.

Sardar Bahadur Sardar Dal Singh, O.B.E., the son of Raja Badan Singh, C.S.I., is an Honorary Magistrate with 1st Class powers and exercises his jurisdiction in villages constituting the *jagirs* of Malaudh, Ber and Pakhoke. He is also a Provincial Darbari. He is well known for his public spirit which he has invariably displayed on suitable occasions in response to the needs of the Government. He commands the respect and confidence of the people of his district in an unusual manner. Like his father he contributed various sums towards the Great War, and supplied 275 recruits to the Indian army, and in recognition of these services, received *sanads* and certificates from the Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief, and the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. He was made a Sardar Bahadur in 1911 and granted a sword of honour by the Military Department in 1919. A year later the title of O. B. E. was conferred upon him. During the Civil Disobedience movement his powerful influence was cast on the side of law and order with very visible effects. His only son, Sardar Sant Singh, who was

an Honorary Magistrate and a Sub-Registrar died in 1931 at the early age of 45, leaving behind a male child named Tikka Amarsarjit Singh.

The *jagir* of the Malaudh family comprises 35 villages with an annual income of Rs. 67,140. To these, however, may be added other income arising from other lands, house property, etc., which amounts to about Rs. 14,000 annually. The family pays to Government about Rs. 7,000 annually on account of service commutation.

The family *jagirs* are subject to a commutation allowance which aggregates Rs. 9,332 annually.

SARDAR MUHAMMAD HAMDAM SADOZAI.

- SHAH SHUJA-UL-MULK. (died 1842).
  - Shahzada Timur Shah.
    - Shahzada Sultan Sikandar (died 1885).
      - Muhammad Tahir (died 1924).
        - Three generations.
    - Sultan Jalal-ud-din (died 1890).
      - Three generations.
  - Shahzada Shahpur (died 1884).
    - Shahzada Alamgir (died 1890).
      - Three generations.
  - Shahzada Safdar Jang (died 1899).
    - Four generations.
  - Shahzada Nadir, C.I.E. (died 1895).
    - SARDAR MUHAMMAD HAMDAM (born 1859).
      - Muzaffar Jang (born 1877).
        - Akhtar Jan (born 1904).
        - Asad Jan (dead).
        - Mumtaz Jan (dead).
        - Imtiaz Jan (born 1910).
        - Niaz Ahmad Jan (born 1914).
      - Fakhar-ud-din (born 1879).
      - Muhammad Ashraf Hayat (born 1915).
      - Ghulam Murtaza (died 1916).
    - Muhammad Muazzam (born 1865).
      - Two generations.
    - Muhammad Umar (born 1873).
      - Four sons.
    - Muhammad Akbar (born 1887).
      - Three sons.
    - Ahmad Mukhtar (born 1892).
  - Nine other sons.

Ludhiana is the home of the descendants of Shah Shuja-ul-Mulk of Kabul. The circumstances under which that unfortunate ruler twice gained and lost a throne, are matters of general Indian history, and need only be touched upon here. It will be remembered that Shah Zaman returned to his capital after his second unsuccessful invasion of the Punjab in 1799, merely to be supplanted by his brother, Mahmud, who took the precaution of incapacitating him from future Kingship by putting out his eyes. But the blind monarch was speedily avenged by another brother, Shuja-ul-Mulk, who in 1803 deposed Mahmud, and installed himself as ruler of Afghanistan. Seven years later, Shah Shuja was, in his turn, driven out by Mahmud, and forced to seek assistance from Maharaja Ranjit Singh. This he did not receive, although the Sikh Chief used the King's name in attempting to seize Multan, which he intended keeping for himself. The expedition was a failure. After holding Peshawar for some months, and trying in vain to establish his sovereignty over Multan, Shah Shuja one day found himself a prisoner in the hands of Jahan Dad Khan, Afghan Governor of Attock, who deported him to Kashmir, and had him kept there for over a year. He was released by Wazir Fateh Khan, who had crossed the Indus to re-assert Afghan dominion over Kashmir. In 1813 he visited Lahore, still in search of some one who would help him to re-conquer his kingdom. There Ranjit Singh exchanged turbans with him as a token of the sincerest friendship, and after a little manœuvring, induced him to give up the *Koh-i-Nur* diamond, which the Maharaja had longed to possess. Shah Shuja was now made to perceive that his presence was only desirable in so far as it enabled the Maharaja to take action against Kashmir in his name. He managed to remove the ladies of his family to Ludhiana without Ranjit Singh's knowledge and himself fled shortly after to the Kishtwar valley, whence, aided by the local chief, he made an abortive descent on Kashmir. Beaten back, he followed the mountains through Kulu, and crossing the Sutlej high up, came round to Ludhiana in September, 1816, having kept well out of the Maharaja's reach throughout the journey. He was granted an allowance of Rs. 50,000 per annum by the British Government, and was treated with the respect due to his rank. But Shah Shuja's nature was too restless to allow him to sit long inactive at Ludhiana. In 1818 he again started on his travels towards Kabul, and receiving assistance from the Nawab of Bahawalpur, seized Dera Ghazi Khan, while his son, Timur, marched further south and took possession of Shikarpur. Shah Shuja proceeded along the Indus to Peshawar, where he was successfully opposed by Muhammad Azim Khan, Wazir of Ayub Khan, and obliged to take refuge in the Khyber.

Thence he was driven step by step, back to Shikarpur, and finally found himself once more a refugee at Ludhiana after wandering for months through Rajputana and the Eastern Punjab. Here he met his blind brother, Shah Zaman, who, after nearly similar adventures, had also become a guest of the British Government. This was in 1821. Twelve years later Shah Shuja again set out for the recovery of his patrimony, now in the hands of Amir Dost Muhammad Khan. His English hosts had told him that they had no objection to his making the attempt, though they could not promise a continuance of hospitality were he again, through stress of circumstances, obliged to knock at their door. He had with him about three thousand armed followers and two lakhs of rupees. The Bahawalpur Nawab gave him a gun and some camels. He defeated the Sindhianas at Shikarpur, and levied from the towns-people a contribution of five lakhs. Thus enriched, he proceeded towards Kandhar, but remained in that neighbourhood only until Dost Muhammad had time to march down from Kabul and administer a crushing defeat to him. Once more he was forced to turn towards Hindustan for safety and once more the English gave him shelter at Ludhiana. In money he was half a lakh richer; but in prestige more damaged than ever. Next came the triple alliance for the subversion of the power of the Barakzais, broken by the death of the Maharaja in 1839, and followed by the return to Kabul of Shah Shuja and the re-establishment of his dominion with the aid of British troops and British money. The unfortunate Shah Shuja was assassinated immediately after the disaster to our Kabul garrison in 1842; and his family, no longer able to make head against Dost Muhammad's faction, returned to their asylum at Ludhiana, which has been their headquarters ever since.

Shahzada Shahpur, son of Shah Shuja, was in receipt of an allowance of Rs. 4,800 per annum from Government until his death in 1884, when Shahzada Nadir, his youngest brother, became head of the family. Shahzada Nadir was President of the Municipal Committee, an Honorary Magistrate, Sub-Registrar of Ludhiana, a Provincial Darbari, and enjoyed a pension of Rs. 3,600 per annum. His offers of service during the Mutiny were duly acknowledged by Government. In 1877 he and his brother, Shahzada Shahpur, received a grant of 4,000 acres of land in the Montgomery district, and in 1888 he was created a Companion of the Indian Empire. He died in 1895 and Rs. 1,200 per annum of his pension were continued to his eldest son, Sardar Muhammad Hamdam, who, by means of a formal ceremony, according to the usage of the family, was made its head. He later became a Tahsildar, and a Divisional Darbari. Of four other brothers of Sardar Muhammad Hamdam, Muhammad Muazzam and Muhammad Umar

were employed in the Police Department and Muhammad Akbar and Muhammad Mukhtar, were employed in the army and in the Burma Police, respectively. Three of these four brothers have now retired from service, while the fourth (who was in Burma) has lost all contact with his family for several years.

Sardar Muhammad Hamdam did some recruiting work during the Great War and received several testimonials from recruiting officers. He was granted three *sanads*, a silver watch and 6 squares of land. In 1925 he was given a seat in the Provincial Darbar. Being a man of amiable habits and sympathetic inclinations, he is generally respected among his brotherhood.

Sardar Shahpur's son, Alamgir, became an Extra Assistant Commissioner and died in 1890. All his sons were in Government employ, five in the police, one a Tahsildar and the youngest in an Indian cavalry regiment.

Sardar Safdar Jang, another son of Shah Shuja, died in 1899 and his pension of Rs. 3,000 lapsed to Government except a compassionate allowance of Rs. 1,080 per annum which was divided up between his three widows and five daughters. Of his sons, Haidar Jang, was at one time an Extra Assistant Commissioner and Bahadur Jang a Tahsildar. The latter, who was a Divisional Darbari, died in 1907. Another son, Muhammad Rafiq Jang, was a record-keeper in Ludhiana.

Timur Shah's son, Sultan Jalal-ud-Din, was instrumental in saving the lives of some members of the American Christian Mission at Ludhiana in 1857, for which service he received a special reward. He died in 1892, and half of his annual allowance of Rs. 3,000 was apportioned to his three surviving sons and his widow and daughter-in-law.

Sardar Muhammad Tahir was a Provincial Darbari and received a pension of Rs. 3,600 a year. He also helped in recruitment during the Great War. He died in 1924. His son, Sultan Ali, is a Divisional Darbari and a political pensioner. He was helpful to the administration during the Civil Disobedience movement. His son, Sultan Ahmed, is a legal practitioner.

Abdul Wahab, a grandson of King Shah Zaman, retired from the police as an Inspector and was, in 1910-11, an Honorary Magistrate and a Sub-Registrar at Ludhiana.

Several members of this family became Darbaris and *Kursi Nashins* and some, like those above mentioned, rose to occupy responsible positions in the administration. Such were Sardars Haidar Jang who became an Extra Assistant Commissioner, Bahadur Jang who was a Tahsildar, and Kamran, Saif-ul-Reman and Khan Sahib Muhammad Nasir-ud-din, who were Police Officers. Sardars Sultan Muhammad and Feroze-ud-Din are at present serving as Tahsildars.

SARDAR BAHADUR BHAI ARJUN SINGH, O.B.E., OF BAGARIAN.

BHAI MOHAR SINGH.

- Bhai Bahadur Singh (adopted) (died 1847).
  - Sampuran Singh (died 1862).
    - Narayan Singh (died 1889).
      - SARDAR BAHADUR BHAI ARJUN SINGH, O.B.E. (adopted) (born 1875).
        - Ardaman Singh (born 1899).
          - Haridhan Singh (born 1920).
          - Bhai Ashok Singh (born 1934).
          - Kanwar Sahib (born 1936).
        - Arganjan Singh (died 1930).
        - Gharib Singh (died 1930).
  - Mula Singh (born 1842).
    - Bir Singh (died 1900).
    - Bhagwan Singh (born 1877).
    - Bachittar Singh, *alias* Dewa Singh (born 1880).
      - Kartar Singh (born 1900).
        - Hardayal Singh (born 1926).
    - Two other sons (dead).
- Jawahir Singh (adopted).
  - Kishan Singh
    - Sardar Bahadur Bhai Arjun Singh, O.B.E. (born 1875).

Bhai Arjun Singh's adoptive father, Bhai Narayan Singh, submitted a pedigree-table of his ancestors, going back thirty generations, but it was not reproduced in this book. Centuries ago, according to him, his people were Rajput princes in the Marwara country. One of them, by name Bhadan, being childless, was advised by a Fakir to take into himself a wife of another caste. He allied himself with the daughter of a carpenter against the consent of her father, who is said to have complained to "the Emperor of Delhi". This potentate, to avenge the wrongs of the carpenter, led an army against the Rajput King, who was duly slain; but not before his consort had presented him with a son and heir whom they called Puran. Puran found himself

coldly received by his father's relatives, who refused to regard him as a proper Rajput; and when the time came for him to marry, none of the pure blooded would give him a daughter. So he was obliged to turn towards the carpenters, as his father did before him; and thus it came about that Bhai Narayan Singh's immediate ancestors lost the higher caste status and became simple village *tarkhans*. The Emperor of Delhi (his name is not stated) was greatly incensed when he heard the son of his old enemy Bhadan was grown up: so he despatched an army against him and drove him out of the Marwara land into the Punjab. Puran settled in a village called Mania Kal Jharani, near Bhatinda, and maintained himself by husbandry and carpentry. Sudhu, sixth in descent from him, settled at Tanglani in Nabha, and married a lady of Sikh parentage, against her will, evidently; for it is said she left him on the night of her marriage, and sought comfort and consolation from a neighbouring Guru, who told her to be of good cheer as her husband would certainly adopt the Sikh faith; and this actually happened. Sudhu tracked her up, and so overpowered was he by the Guru's eloquence that he there and then went through the necessary formalities and became a Sikh. His son, Rup Chand, so named by reason of his extraordinary beauty, was taken as a boy to Amritsar and there given the *pauhal*. Many tales are still told of his devotion to the new faith. On one occasion, when Guru Hargobind was at their village, Rup Chand and his father fainted from thirst while ploughing in the field, rather than put their lips to a vessel of cold water which they desired to offer to the Guru in the evening as a special delicacy. So pleased was the Guru with this exhibition of self-denial that, after bringing them round, he directed them to follow him as his disciples. He gave his cloak and sword to Rup Chand who carried them on his head, regarding them as things too sacred and too precious to be worn in the ordinary fashion. The Guru, pleased at this fresh act of reverence, settled the father and son in a village, which he re-named Bhai Rupa, near Sangalani, in Nabha. This was in 1630. In the following year the Guru Sahib again passed that way, and was loyally entertained, with three thousand of his followers, by the devoted Rup Chand, to whom he gave the title of Bhai, and put him in spiritual charge of the Cis-Sutlej country, promising that his children should one day come to be venerated as Sodhis. Bhai Rup Chand lived to a great age, and acquired immense influence, doing much for the spread of Sikhism in the neighbouring Jat villages. Amongst those who listened to his teaching were Tilokha and Rama, sons of Phul, to whom the present rulers of Patiala, Jind and Nabha owe their origin.

The descendants of Maha Nand, eldest son of Rup Chand, are still to be found in the villages of Bhai Rupa (Nabha), Sheraj (Ferozepore), Kotha Guru (Patiala), and Bawal Heri and Lakhneri, in the Ambala district. The children of his remaining six sons also spread themselves about the Malwa country. From Rup Chand's seventh son, Dharam Singh, comes Narayan Singh, the best known member of the family. His son, Dayal Singh, founded the village of Dayalpur, now belonging to the Nabha State, the revenues of which (Rs. 4,620) go to the support of the *langar* at Bagarian. Dharampura in the Ferozepore district was also founded by Dayal Singh, and the proprietary dues are still levied by the family. Of Dayal Singh's sons, Godar Singh is particularly remembered for his piety and holy living. It is related of Gajpat Singh, first Raja of Jind, that, having no children, he came to confide his troubles to his friend, Godar Singh. After thinking it over, the Bhai pronounced in the matter as follows: "This is indeed a misfortune; for you of all men should have offspring. In my fate it is written that I shall have children, as it is in yours that you shall have none; but I will gladly transfer to you this portion of my good fortune if my wife will give consent." His wife, the good Mai Baji, willingly agreed, whereupon Godar Singh performed certain rites over the Raja, who returned home with the Bhai's "luck", and in due time became the father of several sons and daughters. One of the latter, Raj Kaur, was eventually the wife of the celebrated Sardar Mahan Singh Sukarchakia and the mother of the still more celebrated Maharaja Ranjit Singh.*

Later on, in 1754, it fell to Godar Singh's lot to have to entertain Adina Beg and Sadik Beg, Governors of the Delhi Emperor, and so well pleased were they with the hospitality that they procured for him the *jagir* rights of the Bagarian village in which Bhai Arjan Singh now lives. He soon after founded the villages of Diwala and Kalahar in Ludhiana, Gungrali and Vahra in Faridkot, and Vandran and Talwandi in Ferozepore. In 1763 his old friend, Raja Gajpat Singh of Jind, presented him with six villages in the Karnal and Panipat districts, which he had just overrun; but he had to surrender them again shortly after, as the Raja was rapidly beaten back within the proper limits of his State. However, in those days land had not the value it

* In connection with Raj Kaur's birth there is a tradition that the Raja, enraged when the expected child proved to be a daughter, ordered her to be buried alive, a not uncommon habit amongst disappointed Jats even at a later day. And it was only on the faith of Godar Singh's assurance that she would certainly be the mother of a great ruler that the Raja was induced to allow her to live.

now has, and to receive a present of a deserted village, with all the conditions attached of revenue payments, was often regarded by the donee more as a misfortune than a blessing. The next member of the family to acquire property was Bhai Mohar Singh, who early in the last century was given two villages by the Jind Raja, one by Sardar Hari Singh Khana, and one by the Sardar of Ladwa. In 1807 Maharaja Ranjit Singh honoured him with a visit at Bagarian on the occasion of his second invasion of the Cis-Sutlej districts. Mohar Singh acted up to the family reputation for hospitality, and received the villages of Sadhowala and Sujana in *jagir* from the Sikh Chief as a grant-in-aid towards the expenses of the *langar*. The Maharaja also presented him with five hundred maunds of salt, promising that this article should be in future supplied to the kitchen, without charge, from the stores of the royal palace. Raja Fateh Singh Ahluwalia, of Kapurthala, who was with Ranjit Singh on this expedition, also presented Mohar Singh with a village named Gangrali.

Mohar Singh died in 1820, leaving the property to his nephew, Bahadur Singh, a minor, whom he adopted. The family affairs were looked after by his widow, Mai Gauhran, who was fortunately a clever woman; for the growing power of the Bhais had begun to excite the envy of Raja Karam Singh of Patiala, who by way of exercising authority as suzerain, established a Tahsil and a Thana at Bagarian. For this unjustifiable trespass he was at once reported by the widow to Captain Murray, Political Agent, who requested the Raja to withdraw his posts. This order was duly complied with, but Karam Singh sat uneasy under the rebuke, and soon after he found means of setting Bahadur Singh against Mai Gauhran, from whom he demanded the surrender of his patrimony. But the widow appealed, again successfully, to Captain Murray, and she was allowed to hold the estates in life-tenure, it being considered certain that Bahadur Singh, if his own master, would fall an easy prey to his Patiala neighbours. When, however, Mai Gauhran died in 1838 and the property was taken over by Bahadur Singh, it was found he was perfectly able to look after his own interests, as he fully proved in more than one victorious tussle with Maharaja Karam Singh. On one occasion, in 1840, under cover of active loyalty towards the British Government, the Maharaja sent one of his colonels, Mansa Singh, to seize all the camels he could find in Bagarian for use in connection with the Afghan campaign. The Colonel had not driven the camels very far before he was overtaken by Bahadur Singh, captured, and led back in triumph to Bagarian. Karam Singh, enraged at this act of insolent insubordination on the part of one whom he desired to

treat as a vassal, sent a portion of his troops, including a solitary gun, to effect the Colonel's release, and level the Bagarian village with the ground. But the ever-watchful chiefs of Jind and Nabha and Maler Kotla, who had no desire to see Patiala grow larger on a frivolous pretext, sent "armies of observation" to that neighbourhood, and Karam Singh withdrew his forces, *re non effecta.* Bahadur Singh had next to assert himself against the Raja of Faridkot, who, in 1840, seized the village of Talwandi, founded by Bhai Godar Singh, holding it with his horsemen, and building a mud wall around so as to convert it into a fort. But this time Bahadur Singh used the weapons of diplomacy, and complained to Sir George Clerk, who had just relieved Colonel Wade in charge of the British relations with the Punjab. The Raja was made to retire after pulling down the walls he had so hastily put up in token of possession.

Bhai Bahadur Singh was the first of his house who had the honour of receiving a seat in the Governor-General's Darbar. On his death, in 1847, seven of the *jagir* villages were resumed, and his son, Sampuran Singh, was confirmed in possession of one-fourth of Mauza Vandu (Ferozepore), half of Mahalan Kalahar and Ismailpur, and the whole of Shahjahanpur, Umarpura, Thriki, Gangrali, Taharwal, Talwandi and Bagarian; also in two-thirds of Ranta, Diwala and Kishangarh. During the Mutiny, Sampuran Singh behaved loyally, remaining under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner of Ludhiana with a small body of horse and foot, maintained at his personal cost. For this service a year's revenue was remitted to him, and the commutation charge in lieu of service was reduced to one anna per rupee. In 1860 he was made an Honorary Magistrate and Civil Judge in the Jhajjar *ilaqa.* He died two years later, and was succeeded in the estates by his son, Bhai Narayan Singh, born in 1848. Bhai Narayan Singh was invested with the powers of a Magistrate and Civil Judge in Bagarian. His influence extended all over the Malwa country and most of the Phulkians used to take the *pauhal* at his hands. Sir Henry Davies, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, styled him an excellent example to the rising generation of the Sikh aristocracy; and a Deputy Commissioner, who had ample opportunity of judging, put him down as one of the most loyal and enlightened *Raises* of the Ludhiana district. He was a Viceregal Darbari.

He died in 1889, and was succeeded in his estates by his adopted son, Bhai Arjun Singh. The Bhai is well educated, and knows English, Persian and Gurmukhi. Like his predecessors he is regarded as the Guru of the Phulkian Chiefs and of the Malwa Sikhs. In his time

he has given *pauhal* to the Maharajas of Jind, Nabha, Faridkot and Kalsia and to numerous other Sikh chiefs and *raises* of the Punjab. He has established schools and maintains two *langars* wherein some 200 people are fed daily.

During the Great War he rendered invaluable help to Government, by making extensive tours into the countryside of the Ludhiana and the Ferozepore districts and of the States of Patiala, Jind, Nabha, Faridkot and Kalsia, in furtherance of recruitment. During two such tours he baptized 25,000 persons, sometimes baptizing as many as 500 a day. Bhai Arjun Singh offered about 200 men from among his own relatives, retainers and tenants as recruits, and of these 142 were actually accepted by the army. Moreover, he subscribed Rs. 40,000 to the War Loan and other War funds and did active work on several committees organised for the furtherance of that campaign. The Bhai Sahib's work was, indeed, considered so invaluable by the authorities that he was paid a personal visit at Bagarian by the then Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in 1919. In the course of his speech in the Darbar Hall there His Honour said, "The Bagarian family has always held wide influence among the Sikhs of the Province since its connection with the 5th Guru and your family has given proof of the Sikh spirit and of devoted loyalty to the British Raj, and in this War your influence has been most invaluable. The Sikhs have supplied over 100,000 soldiers to the Indian Forces and it is very creditable that several thousands of these were baptized by you. It is in recognition of these services, of which I have personal knowledge, that I have come to Bagarian to-day". The Viceroy also visited him in the same year and spoke highly of his services to the Empire. The Commander-in-Chief visited him in 1929, and, of course, the ruling Princes of the Cis-Sutlej States, including even the Nawab of Malerkotla, frequently go to him to receive his spiritual blessings. As recently as 1935 the Bhai Sahib baptized about 23,000 Sikhs of *Malwa*.

The Bhai Sahib holds the titles of Sardar Bahadur and O.B.E., having also been the recipient of a sword of honour and several other distinctions. He is a Provincial Darbari and an Honorary Magistrate and a Civil Judge. He has been President of the Chief Khalsa Diwan, of the Central Khalsa Diwan, and of the Khalsa Religious Committee, and has served as a member of the Khalsa College Managing Committee, and of the Shromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee and of many other Panthic organisations. His estate consists of 29 villages, in addition to which he owns considerable landed property in various districts of the Punjab and in the Cis-Sutlej States. He has fine mansions at Simla and Solan.

Sardar Bahadur Bhai Arjun Singh had three sons, two of whom were graduates. Arganjan Singh became an Extra Assistant Commissioner, but was unfortunately murdered at Ferozepore in 1930. In the same year, unfortunately, died in a motor accident, his youngest son, Ajit Singh, who was a cadet at the Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun. Tikka Ardaman Singh is an Honorary Magistrate and Sub-Judge at Bagarian. He is actively associated, either as President or as member, with several Sikh institutions, *e.g.*, the Chief Khalsa Diwan, the Khalsa College Council, Ludhiana Khalsa Diwan, Khalsa High School, Malwa, the New Hindustan Bank, the Simla Sikh Association, and the Solan Electric Supply Company.

CAPTAIN SARDAR JAGPAL SINGH OF LADHRAN.

- **SARDAR JAI SINGH (died 1784).**
  - **Charat Singh. (died 1816).**
    - **Uttam Singh (died 1841).**
      - **Sangat Singh (dead).**
        - Two sons.
      - **Rai Bahadur Albel Singh (died 1902).**
        - Four generations.
      - **Harnam Singh (died 1896).**
        - Two generations.
      - **Sardar Bahadur Hari Singh (died 1907).**
        - Three generations.
    - **Wazir Singh (died 1827).**
      - **Budh Singh (died 1877).**
        - **Sardar Mehtab Singh (died 1904).**
          - **Sardar Bahadur Raghbir Singh (died 1930).**
            - **CAPTAIN SARDAR JAGPAL SINGH. (born 1894).**
              - **Haripal Singh (born 1919).**
              - **Anand Pal Singh (died 1931).**
              - **Bir Pal Singh (born 1932).**
            - **Lal Singh (died 1908).**
            - **Bhagwant Singh** *alias* **Jamadar Ram Pal Singh (born 1903).**
              - Five sons.
          - **Thakur Singh (died 1918).**
            - Two generations.
          - **Sarpat Singh (born 1887).**
          - **Brijchand Singh (died 1917).**
          - **Garja Singh (born 1894)**
            - Five sons.
          - **Baldev Singh (born 1897).**
            - Three sons.
      - **Chaman Singh (died 1871).**
    - **Ram Singh (died 1828).**
      - Five generations.
    - **Raja Singh (died 1847).**
      - Four generations.
    - **Atar Singh (died 1831).**

Sardar Jai Singh was a Dharam Jat Sikh of the Manjha, living near Atari, in the Amritsar district. He joined the Nishanwala confederacy, twelve thousand strong, in their invasion of the Cis-Sutlej tracts in 1763, when the battle of Sirhind was fought, and assisted at

the seizure of Ambala, Shahabad, Ladhran, Amloh and Sarai Lashkar Khan. His share of the spoil was thirty-four villages around Ladhran and Kharar, roughly estimated to be worth Rs. 60,000 per annum. Jai Singh with his fellow-Sikhs suffered defeat shortly afterwards at the hands of Ahmad Shah Durrani, and had to abandon his holdings and take refuge in the hilly country north of Ambala. Raja Amar Singh of Patiala took the opportunity of annexing the Kharar villages, and this led to a serious quarrel as soon as Jai Singh found himself strong enough to return and claim what he considered his own. The matter was subsequently compromised by the rendition by Patiala of four of his villages. Jai Singh was a man of consequence, and Raja Jaswant Singh of Nabha felt honoured by receiving his daughter in marriage. But, like many others of the minor Sardars, he and his son, Charat Singh after him, lived in constant fear of being swallowed up by the powerful ruler of Patiala. Charat Singh was glad to accept British protection when it was offered in 1809. He accompanied General Ochterlony's force into the Simla Hill country in the campaign against the Nepal General, Amar Singh Thapa, in 1814, and gave good help in the matter of carriage and supplies. On his death his lands were divided into three equal portions, representing the numbers of his wives—the sons of each wife taking a third share. This splitting-up of the property had the effect of weakening the position of the family, and they were obliged in the same year to place themselves under the protection of the Nabha Chief, agreeing to supply him with fifty horsemen, and to come to him in full strength whenever he required their services. But they still strove to maintain their independence in all respects, save the obligation to assist against a common foe, while Raja Jaswant Singh was more than ever anxious to hasten on the day when the Ladhran family must merge as common vassals with his other subjects. A struggle thus went on for some years, the Raja doing all in his power to bring his weaker neighbours under subjection; the brothers steadily resisting the attempts of the Raja to deprive them of the position their grandfather and father had won and maintained. The question was taken up in 1827 by Sir Charles Metcalfe, Agent to the Governor-General in Delhi, on the joint representation of the Ladhran and Sonti Sardars, and referred by him to Captain Murray, who considered that although the chiefs should continue to furnish contingents for service to the Raja, they must be protected from his oppression, and their disputes heard and decided by the British Agent at Ambala. But the Resident held the Sardars to be dependents of Nabha, and that any interference on the part of the British Government would injuriously affect the position of the Raja. The case was again taken up by Sir George Clerk in 1836, when this view was somewhat

modified. The chiefs for some years, it was admitted, rendered suit and service to the Raja, and their obligation to do so had been maintained on many occasions by the British Government. The Government of India did not, therefore, deem it expedient to declare the Sikhs of Sonti and Ladhran altogether independent of Nabha. The complaints which they had made of harassing and perpetual demands for service were nevertheless regarded, and the Raja was directed to dispense with their services altogether, except on the occasion of the birth of a son, the marriage of one of his sons or daughters, the death of the reigning prince, or in the time of actual war.* This decision satisfied neither party. The ill-feeling continued long afterwards. In 1851 Government admitted the claim of the Raja to feudal supremacy, and withdrew its own criminal jurisdiction; but this was rescinded in 1860, and when a *sanad* was granted by Lord Canning to Raja Bharpur Singh, the Ladhran Sardars were excluded in the schedule from the list of feudatories and tributaries of the Nabha State.

The Ladhran Sardars have always loyally assisted the Government when occasion has required their services. They supplied horses, grain and carriage to the army of the Sutlej in 1845, and again in 1848 in connection with the suppression of the Multan rebellion. During the Mutiny the family rallied round the Deputy Commissioner of Ludhiana, Sardars Budh Singh, Kishen Singh, Sahib Singh and Albel Singh took up duty as a personal escort to Mr. Ricketts, while Sardars Chaman Singh and Harnam Singh helped to hold Jagraon with a body of their own horsemen.

Sardar Budh Singh died in 1877 and his son, Mahtab Singh, succeeded him as senior member of the family. The latter died in 1904 and his eldest son, Raghbir Singh, inherited the title of Sardar and took his father's seat in Provincial Darbars. Sardar Raghbir Singh owned nearly one-twelfth share (Rs. 2,282) of the whole *jagir* held by the Ladhran Sardars both in the Ludhiana and Amritsar districts, in addition to which the office of *adalat-i-sadar* in the Nabha State brought him in Rs. 200 per mensem. After leaving the Chief Judgeship of the Nabha State he was appointed Sub-Registrar and an Honorary Magistrate at Samrala. For his services in connection with the War, he was rewarded with a sword of honour, a gold watch, a recruiting badge and the title of Sardar Bahadur. In 1914 Sardar Bahadur Raghbir Singh enlisted his son, Jagpal Singh, even while he was studying at the Aitchison College, in the army as a *Sowar;* and the young man served in Mesopotamia in the 12th Cavalry in 1916 and received the Distinguished Service Medal for his conduct. In 1919 he went to the Afghan

* *Vide* Griffin's *Rajas of the Punjab.*

War and there also he earned several medals. At the death of his father in 1930, Sardar Jagpal Singh was made an Honorary Magistrate at Samrala; and he is now a Captain in the Indian Army Reserve Force, besides being a Provincial Darbari. Dhanraj Singh, a nephew of Sardar Bahadur Raghbir Singh was educated at the Aitchison College and has recently received the title of Sardar Sahib.

Several other members of the family ranked as Darbaris, namely, Rai Bahadur Albel Singh, Sardar Harnam Singh, Sardar Sahib Sardar Hari Singh and Sardar Sham Singh. Of these the first three were sons of Uttam Singh who was present with the British army in Kabul during the first Afghan War, while Sham Singh was the eldest son of Raja Singh. All are now dead.

The most distinguished of these brothers was Sardar Albel Singh. After helping the Deputy Commissioner, Ludhiana, in the earliest stages of the Mutiny, he was elected for active service and joined Watson's Horse (later called the 13th Lancers), bringing with him one hundred *sowars* and receiving the rank of Risaldar. He fought splendidly in many battles beside his gallant Commander General Sir John Watson, V.C., who in 1876 wrote to his old comrade: "If any one should ask anything concerning you, show him this letter, and he will read that for 17 years I have known you as a valuable servant of the State and never ceased to regard you as a personal friend, and to esteem you for your many good qualities of head and heart ". Sardar Albel Singh was entrusted for years with the enlistment and management of the Sikhs of his regiment, and his tact and intelligence secured him the love and esteem of all the men, who regarded him in the light of a father. He possessed handsome testimonials from many distinguished officers who knew him well, including General Sir Hugh Gough, General Sir R. C. Low, and Colonel Macnaghten. He took part in the Afghan War of 1879, and was in Egypt with the Expedition of 1882. Lord Northbrook conferred upon him the title of Rai Bahadur in 1875. He was for a short time an Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency Lord Napier of Magdala, and was attached as an orderly officer to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in 1876. At the close of the Egyptian campaign he visited England and received his War Medal from the hand of Her Late Majesty the Queen Empress; obtaining at the same time the rank of Risaldar-Major in his old regiment. He retired on a pension of Rs. 1,560 per annum and was granted 3,000 acres of land in the Shahpur district, the assessment of which, Rs. 562, was remitted in acknowledgment of his gallant services. He died in 1902.

He had three sons, Chatar Singh, Khushal Singh and Kartar Singh. The first was a Risaldar in his father's regiment and later rose

to be a Risaldar-Major. He died in 1889. Khushal Singh served as a Tahsildar in Patiala, and died in 1914. His only son, Gurbax Singh, was a Risaldar in the Patiala State Regiment. Sardar Kartar Singh joined the 12th Cavalry in 1888 and served therein up to 1917. He saw active service in 1896 in the relief of Chitral and was awarded a medal with clasp. He succeeded his father to the hereditary title of Sardar and a seat in the Darbar in 1910. He acted as an Aide-de-Camp to General Remington, on the occasion of the Coronation Darbar of 1911, when he was presented to His Majesty the King Emperor and awarded the Coronation Medal. In 1915, he went with his regiment as its Risaldar-Major to Mesopotamia where he contracted illness in 1917 and was invalided home. In the latter year he was awarded the Order of British India with the title of " Bahadur ". Besides this the active service won him three medals, namely, the Star of 1914-15, the General Service Medal, and the Victory Medal. Sardar Kartar Singh Bahadur retired on a pension of Rs. 1,620, but died from the effects of the illness contracted on field service in 1918. His widow was granted a family pension of Rs. 1,600 per annum which she continues to enjoy. His son, Sardar Harbans Singh, succeeded his father to the hereditary title of Sardar and seat in the Darbar. He is a graduate of the Punjab University and a nominated Extra Assistant Commissioner, in which capacity he continues to serve the Government. Sardar Harbans Singh's wife holds the M.B., B.S. degree from the Lady Hardinge Medical College, Delhi. He has donated a Gold Medal Called " Albel Singh Watson Gold Medal " to the Aitchison College to keep green the memory of his grandfather and his gallant Commander, Sir John Watson, V.C., G.C.B. Another son of Sardar Kartar Singh, Gurbachan Singh, after receiving his early education at the Aitchison College and undergoing a military course for two years, was commissioned and posted to the 11th Hussars at Meerut in 1923. He later joined the 7th Light Cavalry in 1924—the year in which he was married to the eldest daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Jind; and the Maharaj Kumari, besides bringing a large dowry, continues to enjoy a personal allowance of Rs. 12,000 per annum from the State. Through this marriage the Sardar is entitled to the prefix of "Kanwar" which has been recognised by the Government of India. Of the three young male children of Captain Kanwar Gurbachan Singh, the elder two are being educated at the Preparatory School, Bigsboth, Wokingham, Surrey.

Hari Singh was present as a boy in Major Broadfoot's camp when the battles of Ferozeshah and Mudki were fought. Shortly after the Mutiny broke out he acted on orders received from Sir John Lawrence

and raised and equipped a full troop, which became a portion of the 12th Bengal Cavalry. He received the rank of Risaldar, and fought well all through the campaign. He also did good service in Abyssinia and Afghanistan. He retired in 1885 after holding a Risaldar's Commission for 23 years, during which period he retained the highest regard and respect of every officer with whom he served. He enjoyed the title of Sardar Bahadur. He died in 1907. His son, Mansa Singh, served for some time as an Extra Assistant Commissioner, and died, leaving behind three sons. The eldest, Kuldip Singh, succeeded to the *jagir* according to the rule of primogeniture. He was enlisted in the 12th Cavalry in the Great War He is at present a member of the District Board in Karnal. His younger brother, Harchand Singh, has settled at Haripur in Karnal, and the youngest, Ram Narain Singh, is studying at the Government College, Lahore. The three brothers own about 2,500 acres of land in the Karnal district in addition to the property held by them at Ladhran.

Various other members of the junior branches of the Ladhran family have risen to responsible positions, or have earned distinctions by rendering help to the State during the Great War or on other occasions. Such are Sardar Chhaja Singh, son of Sardar Harnam Singh, who assisted in recruitment during the War and received a *sanad* from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief; Colonel Balwant Singh who served the Nabha State for many years; and Sardar Bharpur Singh who is still serving in that State as a police officer. Honorary Lieutenant Risaldar-Major Jit Singh served the 6th Duke of Cannaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse) and saw active service in France from 1914-17, and later in the Baluchistan and Chaman in 1919. He was attached as an orderly officer to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cannaught during his Indian tour in 1920. He retired in 1930 on an annual pension of Rs. 1,500 with the additional *Jangi Inam* of Rs. 120. During his career he won several military medals and distinctions, the last being the rank of an Honorary Lieutenant. Sardar Ranjor Singh, son of Sardar Shamsher Singh, also enlisted in the 6th Duke of Cannaught's Lancers, was promoted to the rank of Risaldar, and sent with his regiment during the Great War to Mesopotamia where, however, he died of illness. Sardar Dalip Singh, son of Sardar Sundar Singh, assisted in recruitment during the War and later in the suppression of the *Ghaddar* conspiracy and of the Akali movement. Besides being appointed a Sub-Registrar at Samrala, he was awarded 8 rectangles of land as a gentry grant in the Multan district and was made a Divisional

Darbari. He is also a member of the District Board and President of the Khalsa High School, Ludhiana. Sardar Ude Singh, son of Sardar Bhagwan Singh, has risen to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner.

All the Sardars of the Ladhran family cannot be expected to be in flourishing circumstances, and were it not for remittance of savings made by those who are in military employment, many of its members would be in worse position than they are. They are, however, striving to better their conditions by mutual co-operation, they have recently opened a girl's school for the education of their daughters, have started a few model agricultural farms, and founded the Ladhran Sardars' Welfare Association for promoting the family's common good. Their *jagir* comprises the revenue of 25 villages situated in the Ludhiana district and four situated in the Ambala district, yielding Rs. 27,000 annually. But it is split up amongst numerous branches of Charat Singh's descendants, and Sir Thomas Gordon Walker, at one time Settlement Officer of Ludhiana, was of opinion (even before 1910) that at no very distant date, the shares would be insufficient for their maintenance.

KHAN BAHADUR RAI INAYAT KHAN OF RAIKOT.

- RAI IMAM BAKHSH KHAN (died 1886).
  - Faiz Talab Khan (died 1900).
    - KHAN BAHADUR RAI INAYAT KHAN (born 1877).
      - Faqir Ullah Khan (born 1930).
  - Amir Khan (born 1854).
    - Bakhshish Muhammad Khan (born 1914).
    - Nasar Ullah Khan (born 1917).
  - Fateh Khan (died 1935).
    - Bahawal Khan (born 1891).
    - Muhammad Jafar Khan (born 1896).
      - Nasir Ali Khan (born 1930).

Rai Imam Bakhsh Khan was the nephew of Rani Bhag Bhari, who nominated him as her successor. The last of the male issue was Rai Alyas, who died in 1802. He was succeeded by his mother, the Rani Nur-un-Nisa, after whom followed the Rani Bhag Bhari. The family is of Hindu Rajput origin, tracing itself back to the Chandar Bansi dynasty. Mention is frequently made of the Chiefs of Raikot in Griffin's *Rajas of the Punjab*. Their ancestor Tulsi Ram, a Hindu Rajput, left Jaisalmir early in the fourteenth century and settled at Chakar, in the Jagraon district, adopting the Muhammadan faith. He took the name of Sheikh Chaku. His grandson, Rai Chaku, occupied a high post under Sultan Ala-ud-Din Ghauri, who made over to him the revenues of thirteen hundred villages south of the Sutlej, subject to an annual payment of five lakhs of rupees. The family continued to prosper; and for many generations ruled the country between Ludhiana and Ambala. One of them, Rai Ahmad, founded the existing town of Raikot in 1648. Jagraon was built by his nephew, Rai Kamal-ud-Din, whose son, Rai Kulha, was the first of the family called upon to protect the patrimony from the incursions of the Manjha Sikhs. This he effectively did with the aid of Shah Ali Khan, Nazim of Sirhind. But they took advantage of his death and of the minority of his successor, Rai Alyas, to try their fortunes once more in the Malwa country. The celebrated Bedi Sahib Singh of Una, who four years earlier had devastated Maler Kotla with sword and fire, swept down upon Raikot in 1798 at the head of a numerous rabble, announcing his determination to exterminate the kine-killing race whose presence polluted the land. Jagraon, Raikot and Ludhiana were speedily overrun, and a fierce battle was fought at Jodh, where the Raikotias made a gallant stand under Roshan Khan; but their leader was killed towards the end of the day, and victory remained with the Sikhs. The Bedi was, however, obliged ultimately to retire upon Ludhiana, pressure having been put

upon him by the Phulkian Chiefs whose aid the Raikotias had sought. The Sikhs of Ludhiana opened the gates of the city to the Bedi, but the fort held out, defended by Hassan Khan. It was regularly invested, and would no doubt have fallen had not Rai Alyas in his last extremity sent for the celebrated George Thomas of Hissar, who was only too happy to fight when loot was to be the reward. George Thomas was not, however, destined to draw his sword on this occasion, for the Bedi hastily raised the siege on hearing of his approach and betook himself to his home beyond the Sutlej.

But Raikot only escaped the ravages of the Bedi to be ruined by a more terrible foe. The Phulkian Chiefs were at this period fighting amongst themselves. The weak-minded Raja Sahib Singh of Patiala was completely in the hands of his violent-tempered semi-masculine wife, the Rani Aus Kaur. The lady had involved her husband in a quarrel with the Rajas of Nabha and Jind in which much blood was shed on both sides. Ultimately the Jind Raja, Bhag Singh, whose sister, Bibi Raj Kaur, was the mother of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, applied to his nephew for aid against Rani Aus Kaur. This was most readily granted by the Maharaja, who was only too pleased to have an opportunity of interfering in Cis-Sutlej politics. He did little to restore friendship between the contending parties, but he took the opportunity of breaking up the Raikot chiefship on the plea of avenging Bedi Sahib Singh's defeat, prompted, probably, by the feeling of fanatical hatred borne towards Muhammadans generally by the majority of his followers. "The chief representatives (at Raikot) were at the time," writes Griffin, "two women, Nur-un-Nisa, mother of Rai Alyas Khan, and Lachmi; but Ranjit Singh had no generosity, and preferred despoiling a widow to attacking a chief who was better able to resist. From the plunder of this family, Raja Bhag Singh received the districts of Ludhiana, Jhandala, Kot, Jagraon and Basia, including fifty-four villages, of an annual rent of Rs. 23,260; Sardar Gurdit Singh of Ladwa, the districts of Badowal, with portions of Jagraon, thirty-two villages worth Rs. 23,540; Raja Jaswant Singh of Nabha, portions of Kot Basia, Talwandi and Jagraon, thirty-one villages worth Rs. 26,590; Sardar Fateh Singh Ahluwalia, portions of Shaka Kot, Jagraon and Talwandi, one hundred and six villages, worth Rs. 40,505; Diwan Mokham Chand, portions of Ghila, Kot, Jagraon and Talwandi, seventy-one villages worth Rs. 33,945; Sardar Basawa Singh, ten villages, in Kot and Jagraon, worth Rs. 5,714; and Sardar Bhanga Singh, one village in Talwandi, worth Rs. 400."

The Rani Nur-un-Nisa thus found herself left with only Raikot and portions of Malha, Jhajewal, Hiran and Talwandi out of all the

fertile country bequeathed her by Rai Alyas Khan. Nur-un-Nisa was succeeded by Rai Alyas Khan's widow, Rani Bhag Bhari. She represented the interests of the family when the British forces fought the campaign on the Sutlej, and helped them to the best of her power with carriage and supplies. On her death in 1854 the property passed to her nephew and adopted son Rai Imam Bakhsh Khan. In lieu of *jagir* rights he was awarded a pension of Rs. 2,400, with a *muafi* grant of one hundred acres in Raikot. He behaved loyally in the Mutiny. His three sons received allowances aggregating Rs. 1,800 per annum. Faiz Talab Khan, the eldest son, retained the *muafi* grant. He was an Honorary Magistrate and a Provincial Darbari, and died in 1900. His son, Inayat Khan, is now the representative of the family. He has had half the allowance of Rs. 840, drawn by his father, continued to him and also enjoys the *muafi* grant. He has had a long career of continued good service rendered to the administration in various ways. He first became President of the Municipal Committee of Raikot and a Darbari. In 1911 he was granted the title of "Rai" presumably after the name by which the family has been known for generations. Later in the same year his work in the Municipality was appreciated by the grant of a *sanad* by the then Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. In 1912 he was appointed Sub-Registrar at Jagraon, and in the following year his status was raised to that of an Honorary Munsif.

In the Great War Rai Inayat Khan actively assisted in the work of recruitment and the collection of the War Loan. This earned him appreciation from Government in the form of a Commissioner's *sanad*. At the end of the War he was made a Provincial Darbari and included among those chiefs who enjoy exemption from certain provisions of the Indian Arms Act. The title of Khan Bahadur was conferred upon him in 1928. He has been in recent years invested with powers to try civil suits up to the value of Rs. 500, besides having been appointed an Honorary Magistrate to try criminal cases also. The Rai has numerous certificates and testimonials from officers of Government for having assisted the administration in various ways. In 1910 he owned 600 bighas of land jointly with his uncles, but to these are now added 10 squares which were granted to him by Government in 1916. He received the Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935.

The family is proud of its Hindu Rajput origin, and still observes many old Hindu customs in connection with marriages and other ceremonials.

MIR SAYAD AHMAD OF JAGRAON.

- SULTAN MUHAMMAD.
  - Sayad Ali Bakhsh.
    - Khan Bahadur Sayad Maulvi Rajab Ali (died 1869).
      - Sharif Hassan (died 1895).
        - Abbas Hussain (died 1931).
          - MIR SAYAD AHMED (born 1884).
            - Ali Afzal (born 1910).
            - Ali Karrar (born 1912).
              - Zia-ud-din Hussain (born 1934).
            - Ali Athar (born 1915).
          - Sharif Ali (died 1891).
          - Sharif Ali II (born 1896).
            - Three sons.
          - Sultan Hussain (born 1902).
            - Two sons.
        - Ali Akbar (born 1874).
          - Two generations.
        - Muhammad Mohsan (born 1884).
          - Three sons.
      - Maulvi Sayad Sharif Hussain (died 1911).
        - Mustafa Hussain (born 1869).
          - Two generations.
        - Murtaza Hussain (born 1878).

Sayad Sharif Hussain was the son of Maulvi Sayad Rajab Ali, one of the most worthy of the many excellent men who served Government in the days of the Board of Administration at Lahore. The family is beyond doubt an old one, and of the highest respectability. Their ancestry dates back to Sayad Mahmud, a celebrated theologian, who in 1502 left his home in Multan, and attached himself to Sikandar Lodi of Delhi. Fifty years later, in Akbar's time, the Sayad was given a *jagir* of five hundred *bighas* near Batala, in the Gurdaspur district The Emperor Jahangir increased the holding, and the family resided at Panjgrain, near Batala, for several generations. During the reign of Muhammad Shah, Sayad Muhammad Jafar was granted *istamrari* rights in twelve villages in the Ludhiana district, one of which, Talwandi, is still held by the family. They continued to flourish until the beginning of the last century, when Diwan Mul Chand, representative at Jullundur of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, seized the *jagir* and reduced its holders to poverty.

To Maulvi Rajab Ali was given the privilege of restoring the fortunes of the family. We find him in 1826, at the age of eighteen years, obtaining the Persian essay prize at the Delhi College, then the best

educational institution in Upper India. He was not long in obtaining a small post in the office of the Political Agent at Ambala. He soon became Head Reader, and was sent forward in this capacity to Ludhiana, under Mr. Robinson, in 1839. Later on he accompanied the Lawrances to Lahore, rapidly gained the confidence of the Punjab chiefs and gentlemen with whom his work brought him in contact. The late Sir Herbert Edwardes held him in the highest esteem. In 1848 he recorded of him as follows: "I believe his judgment on questions of policy to be valuable, and that he has always proved to Sir Henry Lawrence a trustworthy depository of the most secret information. I hope also to be able to testify that the Maulvi, though a *Sahib-i-kalam*, is by no means afraid of the gleam of a *Shamsher*. He behaved with very great coolness and bravery in the Cow Riot in Lahore in 1846." This opinion was endorsed by Messrs. F. Currie, George Clerk, Melvill, Barnes, Montogomery and Temple, all of whom knew him well, and had ample opportunities of studying Rajab Ali's character. Sir Henry Lawrence, in recommending him in 1853 as having earned the continuance in perpetuity of his ancestral *jagir* holding in *mauza* Aligarh, wrote: "During the Lahore troubles I hardly know what we should have done without Rajab Ali; and he has ever since been of the greatest use to me in all political arrangements and negotiations."

The reward which Sir Henry Lawrence strove to obtain for him in 1853 was finally conferred by Lord Lawrence, Viceroy, in 1868. He received *jagir* assignments valued at Rs. 2,696 per annum in Aligarh and both Talwandis, Tahsil Jagraon, Ludhiana, "in consideration of most valuable services rendered to the State, at the time of the negotiations with the Ruler of the Punjab to obtain permission for the British Force to cross the Sikh Frontier and proceed to Afghanistan in the campaigns which led to the annexation of the Punjab, and during the siege of Delhi in 1857". During the Mutiny the Maulvi's services were placed at the disposal of the Quartermaster-General before Delhi for the purpose of assisting Hodson in organizing and working the Intelligence Department, and he was thoroughly successful in the discharge of these important duties. He received cash rewards of Rs. 10,000 in recognition of his services during the siege.

The Maulvi was given the title of Khan Bahadur in 1846; that of *Arastu Jah* (the Aristotle of the age) in 1858. He died in 1869, beloved and regretted by all who had known him.

Half the *jagir* of Rs. 2,696 was continued to Rajab Ali's two sons. The elder, Maulvi Sayad Sharif Hassan, was a Viceregal Darbari, a *Zaildar* and senior Vice-President of the Municipal Committee of Jagraon where he resided. He shared with his brother the income of

about eleven hundred *bighas* of land in the Jagraon Tahsil, yielding Rs. 2,500 per annum. The brothers used to receive an allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem from the Maharaja of Patiala in consideration of his friendship for their father. But this bounty has now been stopped. Sharif Hassan was during his father's life time, for a few years, in the service of Government as Nazir at Lahore, and as Naib Mir Munshi in the Raputana Agency. He died in 1895 and his younger brother, Maulvi Sayad Sharif Hussain, succeeded him as the head of the family. He was a man of scholarly habits and deep learning in Persian and Arabic literature. He died in 1911, and was followed by his nephew, Abbas Hussain, to the headship, and the seat in the Divisional Darbars. Abbas Hussain served as a Tahsildar until his retirement in 1925. His meritorious services in the Great War were acknowledged both by the Punjab Government and the Government of India in the form of a *khilat*, a *sanad* and a letter. He died in 1931. After his death the family lost its seat in the Darbar. Abbas Hussain's two brothers, Ali Akbar who was a *Zaildar* and Muhammad Mohsan are both scholars in Persian and in this respect are maintaining the old tradition of the family. His eldest son, Mir Sayad Ahmad is a nominated member of the District Board, Ludhiana, and another, Sayad Sharif Ali, M.A., M.O.L., is a Professor in the Gwalior State. Maulvi Sayad Sharif Hussain's sons, Mustafa Hassan and Murtaza Hassain possess in their family library some three thousand Persian and Arabic manuscripts. Sayyad Mustafa Hussain, the eldest son of Sayyad Sharif Hussain, was granted five squares of land in the Montgomery district in 1916. He also served on the committee appointed to receive His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in 1922. Sayyad Mustafa Hussain provided sixty recruits during the Great War and was granted a *sanad*. His second son, Zain-ul-Abdin, is a shift engineer in the Anglo-Persian Oil Company at Abdan (Persia) and the third, Agha Hussain, a Naib-Tahsidar in the Hoshiarpur district.

SARDAR HASAN RAZA OF LUDHIANA.

- HAJI KHAN QIZALBASH (dead).
  - Khudadad Khan (dead).
    - Wazir Sher Muhammad Khan (dead).
      - Hyder Ali Khan (dead).
      - Ashaq Hussain Khan (dead).
      - Alla Wardi Khan (died 1896).
        - Capt. Hassan Ali Khan (died 1902).
          - Ghulam Raza Khan (died 1932).
            - SARDAR HASAN RAZA KHAN (born 1904).
          - Muhammad Hayat Khan.
          - Turab Ali Khan.
          - Rahat Ali Khan.
            - Three sons.
          - Subhan Wardi Khan (dead).
            - Ali Wardi Khan (born 1919).
          - Sardar Hussain Khan (dead).
            - Seven sons.
          - Haji Sassan Khan (died 1937).
            - Four sons.
          - Ali Muhammad Khan.
        - Muhammad Akbar Khan (dead).
        - Sadiq Ali Khan (dead).
          - Two generations.
        - Yar Muhammad Khan (dead).
          - Sher Jang Khan (born 1890).
            - Sher Hassan.
          - Dilawar Jang Khan. (born 1893).
        - Ghulam Murtaza Khan (dead).
          - Ghulam Mustafa (dead).
        - Fida Hussain Khan (dead).
          - Nazar Hussain (born 1890).
            - Mohsin Ali (born 1915).
        - Nawab Khan (born 1892).
      - Yusaf Ali Khan (dead).
      - Alayar Khan (dead).
      - Abdul Jabbar Khan (dead).
      - Saadat Ali Khan (dead).

Sher Muhammad Khan, a Qizilbash, was the brother-in-law and *Wazir* of Shah Zaman and accompanied his younger brother, Shah Shuja, to India. His son, Ala Wardi Khan, obtained a command of *sowars* which were locally raised during the First Afghan War, and was afterwards made Risaldar in the 17th Irregular Cavalry. His regiment behaved well during the Mutiny. He led a brilliant charge against the mutineers of the 9th Cavalry, and slew their leader Wazir Khan with his own hand. His services were also conspicuous in the Mahsud expedition of 1860. He was given a *jagir* of Rs. 2,400 in 1862, of which one fourth was in perpetuity in lieu of cash allowances, without prejudice to his military pension of Rs. 970 per annum.

Sardar Ala Wardi Khan acquired about one hundred and seventy acres by purchase in *mauzas* Hazara and Bahal in the Bhakkar Tahsil, and received a grant of three thousand five hundred acres at Pak Patan. He exercised magisterial powers within the limits of his *jagir*. He was a member of the District Board, and had *lambardari* rights in two villages, besides being Zaildar of the Bahal *ilaqa*. The Sardar was decorated with three War Medals and honoured with the Orders of Merit and of British India.

His eldest son, Hasan Ali Khan, joined the 17th Irregular Cavalry as a non-commissioned officer in 1850 and the 4th Sikh Cavalry as senior Risaldar in 1858. He saw active service in the Umbeyla Campaign of 1864, the 3rd Burmese War, the Kabul Wars of 1878-80 and the Egyptian campaign of 1882. For conspicuous gallantry in the last campaign he was awarded the Bronze Star by the Khedive and was also admitted to the Majidie Order, 5th class, of the Turkish Empire. For altogether seven years he was Aide-de-camp to two Commanders-in-Chief in India, General Stewart and Earl Roberts, and was also made a Sardar Bahadur. He was made a member of the Indian Order of Merit and of the Order of British India, both first class, receiving the latter decoration from the hands of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. On retirement after 39 years' distinguished military service he was granted the title of Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief, Honorary rank of Captain in the Indian Army, and a landed grant of 500 acres, in fee simple, in the Lahore district. After retirement and till his death in 1902 he continued to act as Honorary Magistrate, Ludhiana, and a nominated member of its Municipality.

Risaldar Major Ghulam Raza Khan, eldest son of Captain Hasan Ali Khan, joined the 13th Lancers (Duke of Cannaught's Own Watson Horse) in 1882 as a non-commissioned officer and saw active service in the Egyptian campaign of 1882 and in the Chitral campaign of 1897. He stood first in the All-India tent-pegging competition held in 1890 in honour of the visit paid to India by the Czar of Russia who was pleased to present him with a jewelled cigarette case on the spot. He served as an orderly officer to His Royal Highness the Duke of Cannaught during the Imperial Darbar of 1903, received the Membership of the Victorian Order and a grant of about 90 acres in the Multan district. He succeeded to the family *jagir* of Rs. 660 per annum, which, since his death in 1932, has been continued to his eldest son, Hasan Raza.

Risaldar-Major Akbar Khan, second son of Sardar Ala Wardi Khan, served with the 13th Bengal Lancers in the Afghan Wars of 1878-80 and in the Egyptian campaign of 1882. He retired after 36 years'

service, receiving the Order of British India, first class, and the title of Sardar Bahadur. For a long time until his death in 1925 he worked as an Honorary Magistrate at Bhakhar in the Mianwali district.

Agha Rahat Ali Khan, a son of Captain Hasan Ali Khan, retired in 1930 after thirty-five years' service as Deputy Superintendent of Police and is now an Honorary Magistrate in Ludhiana. He was awarded a gold watch for services rendered during the Great War and a silver watch in connection with the Indo-Afghan Conference of 1919. His son, Imdad Ali Khan, is an Assistant Sub-Inspector in the Punjab Police and another, Ala Wardi Khan, an accepted candidate for the post of Deputy Superintendent in the same department. Risaldar Ali Muhammad Khan, 7th son of Captain Hasan Ali Khan, joined the 6th Lancers and saw active service during the Great War and in the Waziristan campaigns of 1919 and 1929. The youngest, Haji Hasan Khan, is an Inspector in the Railway Police.

Hyder Ali Khan, eldest brother of Sardar Ala Wardi Khan and a Native Commandant of Ferris's Corps of Juzailchis, fell dead on horse back on September 13, 1842, while attempting in the most heroic manner to capture one of the enemy's standards in the battle of Tazeen during the First Afghan War. His son, Muhammad Hussain Khan, was a Risaldar-Major in the 7th Bengal Cavalry and was promoted to the rank of Honorary Captain in the Indian army on retirement. For distinguished military and political services he was granted a village in the Moradabad district of the United Provinces in *jagir* and 2,700 acres of land in Upper Burma. He was also awarded the Order of British India, first class. His two sons, Aghas Zainul-Abidin and Ahmad reside on their Burman estate. Risaldar-Major Ala Yar Khan, another brother of Sardar Ala Wardi Khan, joined the 12th Bengal Cavalry as Jamadar in 1857 and saw active service during the Mutiny, the Abyssinian and the Kabul campaigns. He captured a standard belonging to the mutineers which is still preserved in the Probyn's Horse Mess. He received the Orders of Merit and of British India, both first class, a large landed estate in the Jalaun district of the United Provinces and a military pension of Rs. 200 per annum in perpetuity. His only son, the late Risaldar Shirin Khan of the 12th Lancers, saw active service in France throughout the Great War. Saadat Ali Khan, the youngest brother of Sardar Ala Wardi Khan, retired as Risaldar from the 13th Lancers after a long and distinguished career during which he saw active service in several campaigns. He received a grant of 50 acres of land in the Sargodha district and was appointed Sub-Registrar at Aligarh. He volunteered his

services again during the Afghan War of 1919 when he was seventy-three years of age. This offer was accepted and while serving as Risaldar of the 15th Labour Corps at Camp Khajuri, N.-W. F. P., he was killed in action. His son, Abbas Raza, who saw active service in France throughout the War as Daffadar of the 12th Lancers, is now a Sub-Inspector of Police in the United Provinces.

SHAHZADA SULTAN FAGHFUR OF LUDHIANA.

- Ahmad Shah Abdali.
  - Timur Shah.
    - Zaman Shah.
      - Prince Sultan Haidar.
        - Shahzada Abdul Qasim (died 1884).
          - Abdul Qadir (died 1932).
            - Muhammad Janan (born 1872).
              - Two generations.
            - Abdul Khaliq (born 1874).
              - Four sons.
          - Ahmad Shah (died 1904).
          - Abdul Qayum (died 1930).
            - Ghulam Hassan (born 1904).
          - SULTAN FAGHFUR (born 1866).
            - Habib Ahmad.
          - Abdul Musavar (died 1891).
          - Abdul Shakoor (born 1868).
            - Two generations.
          - Zai-ud-Din (born 1868).
            - Two generations.

Shahzada Sultan Faghfur is the great grandson, in direct lineal descent, of Shah Zaman, King of Afghanistan.

His father, Risaldar-Major Shahzada Abdul Qasim, O.B.I., was the only son of Prince Sultan Haider, the eldest son and heir-apparent of King Shah Zaman. He entered service under the British Government as Risaldar in the 4th Bengal Cavalry and saw active service during the Indian Mutiny. He was present at the siege of Delhi with the Corps of Guides and also in the Lucknow, Azamgarh, Shahabad and Jadishpur campaigns, having been instrumental in saving the lives of many officers and soldiers, both British and Indian, between Peru and Duleedput. In the words of Lord Napier of Magdala he was a "gallant soldier who did most excellent service to the Government during the Mutiny and was always conspicuous for his gallantry which earned for him the high esteem of the Officers under whom he served." On retirement as Risaldar-Major, he was granted, by the Secretary of State for India, an extraordinary political pension of Rs. 300 per mensem equal to his pay, a landed *jagir* of 1,200 acres in fee simple in the Shahpur district and the Order of British India, first class, with the title of Sardar Bahadur.

Two of his sons, Shahzadas Abdul Qadir and Abdul Qayum, served in the Second Afghan War as Indian commissioned officers and were awarded medals. The former was also granted on retirement a pension equal to his pay. Shahzada Sultan Faghfur was born in 1866 and joined

the Punjab Police as a Deputy Inspector in 1889. In 1895 he was recommended for appointment as the British Representative at Kabul by Mr. Christie, C.I.E., of the Indian Police. From 1904 he was attached to the Sardar Ayub Khan Agency at Lahore and his services were highly spoken of by his political officers. He contributed towards various funds during the Great War and later proved highly useful during the disturbances of 1919.

As Deputy Superintendent of Police the Shahzada has done good work, *e.g.*, during the Nankana incident of 1920. His offer of personal services during the Afghan War of 1919, however, could not be accepted as he could not be spared at the moment. He was also awarded a *sanad* for his work during the Civil Disobedience movement. He retired in 1921.

The Shahzada is an active and a prominent figure in Ludhiana, being a Vice-President of the Anjuman-i-Islamia and Secretary of the Sadozai Association. He has, by private acquisition, added considerably to his estate and has recently been selected for an allotment of three rectangles of land in the Nili Bar colony. His son, Shahzada Habib Ahmed, has recently taken the B.A. degree from the Punjab University.

NAWAB SIR SHAH NAWAZ KHAN OF MAMDOT.

- SULTAN KHAN.
  - Mauj-ud-Din Khan (dead).
    - Nizam-ud-Din Khan (dead).
      - Fateh Din (died 1846).
    - Qutab-ud-Din Khan (dead).
      - Kale Khan (dead).
      - Nawab Jamal-ud-Din Khan (died 1863).
        - Khan Bahadur Khan (died 1888)
          - NAWAB SIR SHAH NAWAZ KHAN (born 1883).
            - Iftikhar Hussain Khan (born 1906).
            - Muhammad Aslam Khan (born 1916).
            - Zulfiqar Ali Khan (born 1921).
          - Muhammad Akbar Khan (born 1886).
          - Fateh Din Khan (born 1887).
          - Mauj-ud-Din Khan (died 1924).
        - Muhammad Khan (died 1872).
      - Nawab Jalal-ud-Din Khan (died 1875)
        - Nawab Nizam-ud-Din Khan (died 1891)
          - Nawab Ghulam Qutb-ud-Din Khan (died 1928).
  - Muhammad Khan (dead).

The ancient city of Kasur, situated some twenty miles to the south of Lahore, was, in 1570, by permission of the Emperor Akbar, settled by a colony of Pathans, numbering about 3,500 souls. Among these came from Kandhar the ancestors of the Mamdot chiefs of the Hassanzai tribe, and till the fall of the Mughal Empire, they lived at Kasur, sometimes traders, sometimes soldiers, as suited their inclination or their means. When the Sikhs rose to power, they experienced great opposition from the Pathan colony; but in the end the Bhangi confederacy overran and subdued the whole of the Kasur territory, under Sardar Gulab Singh; and the two brothers, Nizam-ud-din Khan and Kutab-ud-din Khan, entered the service of the conqueror. These young men, however, were

energetic and brave, and in 1794, with the aid of their Afghan countrymen, expelled the Sikhs entirely from Kasur and established a chiefship of their own. They were not left unmolested. Sardar Gulab Singh made frequent attempts to recover his lost territory, and later the young Ranjit Singh attacked the brothers several times without success.

Nizam-ud-din Khan joined vigorously in the cabal against Ranjit Singh in 1800, when that Chief obtained possession of Lahore, and the next year Kasur was more vigorously attacked, but Nizam-ud-din held out, though he agreed to pay tribute to Ranjit Singh. In 1802 Nizam-ud-din Khan was assassinated by his three brothers-in-law, Wasil Khan, Haji Khan and Najib Khan, whom he had ousted from their *jagirs*. Kutab-ud-din Khan has generally been accused of having been privy to the murder; but he appears to have been absent from Kasur at the time, and on his return he stormed and took the fort of Azam Khan, whither the murderers had retired, and put Wasil Khan and Najib Khan to death, Haji Khan escaping to the Deccan.

Ranjit Singh at the close of the year again invaded Kasur, but was not able to make much impression, and Kutab-ud-din held his own till 1807, when the Maharaja again appeared with a strong army, and after a month's fighting Kutab-ud-din gave in, and agreed to retire to his territory of Mamdot, on the other side of the Sutlej, holding it in *jagir* subject to the service of one hundred horsemen. Kutab-ud-din and his brother had conquered Mamdot from the Rai of Raikot, in the year 1800, with the assistance of the Dogars, a turbulent Muhammadan tribe inhabiting the district. Ranjit Singh gave to Fateh Din Khan a *jagir* at Marup, in the Gugera district, subject to the supply of the same number of horsemen as Mamdot. But Fateh Din Khan was not satisfied, and was always appealing to the Maharaja for the grant of Mamdot, which he considered his right.

At last, with the connivance of the Maharaja, he crossed the river in 1831, when his uncle's contingent was absent on service, and attacked him. The Dogars, ready for any change, joined him, and Kutab-ud-din was defeated, severely wounded and driven out of the country, and he died soon after at Amritsar. Ranjit Singh now thought fit to interfere on the other side. He recalled Fateh Din, and confirmed Jamal-ud-din Khan in his father's possessions. Once again Fateh Din tried his fortune, but the British Agent interfered, and the Maharaja ordered him back to Lahore.

The Mamdot chiefs were at no time invested with sovereign power, but were merely *jagirdars*, feudatories of the Lahore Government. Lahore was the high court of appeal; and there are many instances on

record of fines imposed upon these chiefs. In 1824, Kutab-ud-din Khan was fined Rs. 12,567 for conniving at, and sharing in the plunder of cattle from the Lahore territories. In 1844 Jamal-ud-din Khan was fined Rs. 11,100 for the murder of Suba Rai, the Lahore newswriter at his court, who had rendered himself obnoxious to the chief by giving information of the disorders committed in the district.

In 1845, before the Sutlej campaign, Jamal-ud-din Khan was told that if he stood on the English side his possessions would be confirmed to him; yet at Mudki and Ferozeshah he fought against them, and in the latter battle his cousin Fateh Din Khan was killed. Only towards the end of the campaign, when he perceived where the victory would eventually be, did he turn and render some trifling assistance to Sir John Littler, when that General was threatened by the Sikh army at Ferozepore. This induced the Government to grant him sovereign powers and to confirm him in his possessions. In 1848 his contingent, under his brother, Jalal-ud-din, behaved well at Multan, and Jamal-ud-din was granted the title of Nawab and the contingent of one hundred horsemen was reduced to sixty in time of peace and seventy in war.

Jamal-ud-din Khan was an example of the danger of entrusting irresponsible power to a wicked and sensual man. During the Sikh times his tyranny had been notorious, but under the British rule his power was increased, and his tyranny grew in the same proportion. His revenue system was but robbery, extortion and violence. The Dogars were the especial objects of his hatred, for by their aid his father had been driven from the country; but all classes, Hindus and Muhammadans, felt his heavy hand. Robbery flourished under his protection, and even the property of British subjects was not secure from his gangs of thieves, who shared the booty with their master. At length all men of consideration or wealth left Mamdot. It had once been fertile and populous, with many wells and irrigation canals but these were all falling to ruin; the towns were deserted, and the corn fields were again becoming jungle.

Retribution at length came. The British Government had, with its known policy, long refused to interfere with the internal arrangement of this estate; but affairs at length came to such a pass and the voice of the people was so unanimous against their oppressor, that an investigation was in 1855 made into the charges against the Nawab, and on their truth being established, he was deprived of his powers, and his territory was annexed to the Ferozepore district. The Nawab was pensioned, and till 1861 resided at Lahore. He then settled at Machiwara, in the Ferozepore district, where he died in March, 1863, of apoplexy.

Then came the question of succession as between the sons of Jamal-ud-din Khan and his brother, Jalal-ud-din. The latter was in no way concerned in his brother's misgovernment. He was a brave and intelligent man, who had fought well in many battles. He was against the English in 1845, but at Multan in 1848 he did good service under Lake, and later in the war, under Lumsden. His fidelity was at that time fully proved. He also behaved very well in 1857, and laid a camel *dâk* from Ferozepore to Bahawalpur. His conduct was at the time highly spoken of by the authorities.

Accordingly, in 1864, the Governor-General in Council declared Jalal-ud-din, brother of the late Nawab, to be the chief, to the exclusion of the sons of Jamal-ud-din, with succession to his male issue, the law of primogeniture being established. On Jalal-ud-din also was conferred the title of Nawab, to descend to the eldest son in regular succession; and he was permitted to return and live at Mamdot. In 1870 he was invested with magisterial powers. He died in May, 1875, and was succeeded by his son, Nizam-ud-din Khan, during whose minority the estate was managed in the Court of Wards by the Deputy Commissioner of Ferozepore. Its resources were considerably developed by the construction of important irrigation canals, which resulted in an increase in the annual income from Rs. 52,000 to Rs. 1,30,000. The present town of Jalalabad was founded in a healthy locality and at a distance of about twenty miles from the old capital of Mamdot, which had been partly washed away by river action. It was named after Jalal-ud-din Khan. In fact, the property was made over to the Nawab in a most prosperous condition. Things did not thrive so well after 1883, when the Nawab attained his majority, and he became involved in debt. He received a commission from Her Majesty in 1885 as a Lieutenant in the 2nd Punjab Cavalry. His interest in matters connected with horse-breeding was recognized by the bestowal upon him of a special diploma at the hands of the Viceroy. He died in 1891 largely in debt, and was succeeded by his infant son. Ghulam Kutab-ud-din Khan, who was born in 1889 and was educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore. He married the daughter of Sir Amir-ud-din Khan, the Nawab of Loharu.

During the young Nawab's minority, the estate came for the second time under the Court of Wards; and remained so until August, 1934. The Nawab was mentally infirm and could not manage his affairs. He, like his father, was, however, very fond of horses, and kept a large stud of brood mares. He was also fond of Polo. Nawab Ghulam Kutb-ud-din Khan died in March, 1928, without issue, and the *jagir* as well as other property passed to Shah Nawaz Khan, the eldest grandson of

Nawab Jamal-ud-din Khan, with the hereditary title of Nawab, the law of primogeniture being established.

Nawab Sir Shah Nawaz Khan is one of the biggest *jagirdars* and land owners in the Province and holds a seat in the Darbar from the Ferozepore district. He was knighted in 1939.

GURU JASWANT SINGH OF GURU HARSAHAI.

GURU JIWAN MAL

Four generations.

Guru Fateh Singh (died 1879).

Guru Bishan Singh (died 1910) | Guru Autar Singh (dead) | Guru Kabul Singh (died 1883).

(sons of Guru Autar Singh:) Guru Harbans Singh (born 1891). — Three sons. | Guru Amar Singh (born 1893) — Two sons.

(sons of Guru Bishan Singh:) Narendra Singh (died 1882). | Naunihal Singh (died 1898). | Shamsher Singh (died 1897). | GURU JASWANT SINGH (born 1898). — Atamjit Singh (born 1921). | Sadhu Singh *alias* Karam Singh (born 1902).

(sons of Sadhu Singh:) Mahijit Singh (born 1920). | Harindar Singh (born 1927). | Dewindar Singh (born 1932).

Over a hundred years ago there was a desert tract in the Muktsar Tahsil, lying on the edge of the lands occupied by the Barars and the Dogars, who were constantly quarrelling over its possession. Upon this waste, one Jiwan Mal came and pitched his tent. He was a Sodhi, seventh in descent from the celebrated Guru Ram Das. He had been driven from his home at Muhammadpur, near Chunian in the Lahore district, by the *Kardar* who represented Ahmad Shah's government. No doubt he had made himself obnoxious by a display of fanaticism against the rival religion. The Dogar chief, Sultan, gave him protection and encouraged him to remain in the place, believing that his presence would in a measure stop the incursions of the Barars, and put an end to the disputes between the tribes. The Barars also regarded him with a favourable eye, as a priest of their own religion. He was thus permitted to establish a number of villages in the plain, and he fixed his boundaries by marking down the tracts of his horse's hoof as he took a long circuit one morning along the edge of the land he fancied. He named the *ilaqa* Guru Harsahai after his eldest son, who eventually took his father's place as head of the family. Jiwan Mal appears to have made friends later on with Ahmad Shah, for he was allowed to hold his lands free of revenue; and the grant was renewed by Ranjit Singh when the Muhammadans disappeared from this part of the Punjab. In the time of Guru

Gulab Singh, grandfather of Bishan Singh, the *jagir* income of several villages in the Chunian *ilaqa* was assessed at Rs. 3,740 per annum.

The religious influence of the family was very great throughout the reign of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, and many of the Harsahai Sodhis were employed about the Court of Lahore, and accompanied the army on expeditions along the frontier, when it was necessary to preserve the enthusiasm of the men at a high pitch. In making these journeys they seized the opportunity of recruiting followers under their own religious banner from amongst the scattered Hindu families of the western Punjab; and they were, until quite recently, honoured and revered by large numbers of Sikhs, not only in their immediate neighbourhood but in Rawalpindi, Peshawar, Kohat and the Derajat. On the death, in 1869, of Guru Gulab Singh, only two-thirds of the *jagir* were continued to his succsesor, Fateh Singh, on a life-tenure. He was unfortunate in becoming involved in quarrels with his own son, and in his time much of the old influence of the family melted away. He was, moreover, on bad terms with Bishan Singh, his eldest son, and in order to despite him, made a gift of his property and of the Guru headship to his younger son, Kabul Singh. A law-suit followed, in which Guru Bishan Singh was successful; but the expenses of litigation seriously crippled the property. On the death of Fateh Singh, in 1879, the *jagir* was temporarily resumed; and it was re-granted to Guru Bishan Singh in 1885 under a *sanad* from the Supreme Government.

Gurus Gulab Singh and Fateh Singh both exercised magisterial powers within the limits of their *jagirs*, but these privileges were not continued to Guru Bishan Singh, who in 1896 was declared, at his own request, unfit to manage his estates, which were placed under the Court of Wards. The expenses incurred by the Guru in his case against his brother, Kabul Singh, amounted to about one lakh of rupees, and these and other debts were later cleared off and many improvements effected, so that in 1909 the income from the estate was over Rs. 50,000 a year. The family then owned nearly 25,000 acres of land in nine villages in Muktsar Tahsil. The Guru's only son by his first wife died at the age of fifteen, and he married again and had several sons from the second wife. The Guru was a Provincial Darbari. He died in 1910 and was succeeded by his eldest son, Jaswant Singh. He had given away to his brother Autar Singh half the property, excepting the *abadi* lands, for his lifetime and the two brothers had jointly gifted a village to Hira Singh, the son of their sister in perpetuity.

Guru Jaswant Singh was educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore, and the Agricultural College, Lyallpur. He is married to a daughter

of the late Bawa Sir Khem Singh Bedi, K.C.I.E. As head of the family, the Guru is the guardian of the sacred book, and of the rosary which originally belonged to Guru Nanak. These objects being of high veneration, people travel long distances for the privilege of seeing them. He rendered good service during the Great War, having contributed more than a lakh of rupees to various War funds and loans and provided a large number of recruits. He is a Provincial Darbari, a member of the Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee, and until 1936 of the Punjab Legislative Council. His *jagir* income is over eight thousand rupees a year.

SARDAR SAHIB BHAI SRI RAM SINGH OF JHAMBA.

- BHAI BUDHA SINGH (died 1774).
  - Three generations.
    - Bhai Mehr Singh (died 1841).
      - Bhai Raijang Singh (died 1849).
      - Bhai Fatehjang Singh (died 1847).
      - Bhai Zabarjang Singh (died 1910).
        - Bhai Sheo Sham Singh (died 1920).
          - Bhai Jwala Singh died 1903).
          - Bhai Sher Singh (died 1907).
          - SARDAR SAHIB BHAI SRI RAM SINGH (born 1904).
            - Bhai Satindar Pal Singh (born 1929).
          - Bhai Narendra Singh (born 1906).
            - Bhai Mahindar Singh (born 1926).
            - Bhai Ravindar Singh (born 1928).
            - Bhai Bir Indar Singh (born 1930).
            - Bhai Shiv Indar Singh (born 1932).
          - Bhai Gurkirpal Singh (born 1909).
            - Bhai Narinjan Pal Singh (born 1934).
        - Bhai Kaul Singh (died 1905).
          - Bhai Kishan Singh (died 1916).
    - Bhai Kundha Singh (died 1872).
      - Two generations.

At the time of the publication of the previous edition, Bhai Zabarjang Singh, a Barar Sidhu Jat Sikh, of the same stock as the ruling family in Faridkot, was the head of this family. He lived at Jhamba in the Muktsar Tahsil, and had a perpetual *jagir* holding in five villages, which yielded Rs. 6,683, after deducting the Government commutation charge taken in lieu of personal military service. His income, exclusive of the *jagir*, was about Rs. 9,800 per annum. He was one of the leading Darbaris in the Ferozepore district, and was exempt from personal attendance in the civil courts. He was an Honorary Magistrate from 1890 till he resigned in 1906. He died in 1910.

Bhai Budha Singh, the founder of the family, took part in the union of Sikh confederacies in 1762, which attacked Sirhind and captured it

from the Muhammadan governor, Zain Khan, who was slain. The spoils were divided amongst the victors according to the amount of assistance rendered, and Budha Singh received as his share the village lands of Sirhind, a camel-swivel and one hundred and fifteen matchlocks.

He returned to Jhamba, and shortly afterwards took possession of twenty-eight villages in the Bahor *ilaqa*. He next joined with Maharaja Ranjit Singh, the Chief of Kot Kapura, and Bhai Desa Singh, in the spolition of Bahak Bodla, which was divided among the allies in the usual fashion, Budha Singh receiving one-eighth. He died at Kaithal after a fighting career of thirty-four years, in which period he managed to acquire lands yielding Rs. 84,000 in revenue. His son, Tek Singh, was killed in an endeavour to push the family boundaries beyond what his father had bequeathed him. Ram Singh, nephew of Tek Singh, exchanged the Sirhind lands for twelve villages in the Adampur *ilaqa* with the Maharaja of Patiala. In the time of his successor, Faujdar Singh, the Babarpur possessions were lost in a quarrel with the Raja of Nabha. After Faujdar Singh came Mehr Singh, who in 1835 received five villages in the Jhamba *ilaqa* from Maharaja Karam Singh of Patiala in exchange for Bahor lands. But owing to a quarrel over the details the Maharaja refused possession; and in the fight which followed, Mehr Singh was worsted. He promptly placed himself under the protection of the Governor-General's Agent at Ambala, who decided the case in his favour; and the villages were duly made over. The brothers, Mehr Singh and Kundha Singh, effected a partition of the property in 1838, when the country was taken over by the British. The former received the villages of Jhamba-Hasana, Bahujatri, Piori and Ghagar, with half of Bahubian and a portion of Bahak Bodla. Mehr Singh died in 1841. He was believed to have been poisoned by his brothers-in-law, who were desirous of securing the management of the estate during the minority of his sons. They were duly appointed agents of the property; but their oppression of the cultivators made them so unpopular that Bhai Kundha Singh, brother of the deceased, attacked and slew them with the approbation of the countryside. This crime was punished by the confiscation of all the family *jagirs*, small pensions being fixed for the maintenance of Kundha Singh and his relatives. The case was made the subject of a revised order by the Board of Administration in 1850, when Bhai Zabarjang Singh was reinstated in his father's *jagir* holdings in Jhamba, Ghagar and part of Bahak Bodla. Three ladies of the family were given *jagirs* in Hasana and Bahas Khurd and Kalan, with reversion to Bhai Zabarjang. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Bhai Sheo Sham Singh, as head of the family.

Bhai Sheo Sham Singh was made an Honorary Magistrate in 1893, and an Honorary Civil Judge in 1895. During the Great War, the Bhai contributed Rs. 11,200 to the War Loan, and in addition collected Rs. 22,000, from his *ilaqa* for the same purpose. His recruiting activities brought about the enlistment of some 377 recruits from his *Zail*. In recognition of these services he was awarded a recruiting badge and several certificates. Bhai Sheo Sham Singh received from the Government 10 squares of land in the Multan district as a landed gentry grant in 1916.

He died in 1920, leaving behind three sons—all minors. The eldest, Bhai Siri Ram Singh, was appointed *Zaildar* and Provincial Darbari in succession to his father. In 1931 he had the chance of displaying rare personal courage in confronting four notorious dacoits who were armed with deadly weapons. In the encounter that followed two of them were killed and the other two were caught. This brave act won him the title of Sardar Sahib, and his companions a reward of Rs. 1,000. Bhai Siri Ram Singh had been made an Honorary Magistrate with third class powers which were later enhanced to second class. He was awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935. Sardar Sahib Siri Ram Singh's younger brother, Bhai Narinder Singh, after receiving his education at the Aitchison College, Lahore, in 1936, engaged himself in managing the family estate. Bhai Gurkirpal Singh graduated from the Forman Christian College, Lahore, in 1929. He is Secretary of the District Board, Ferozepore.

CAPTAIN SODHI HARNAM SINGH OF BUTTAR.

- GURU RAM DASS SAHIB.
  - Four generations.
    - Guru Kaul Sahib.
      - Three generations.
        - Guru Bishen Singh (died 1826).
          - Guru Jawahir Singh (died 1838).
            - Five generations.
          - Guru Jagat Singh (dead).
            - Sardar Bahadur Man Singh (died 1891).
              - Two generations.
            - Khazan Singh (dead).
              - Two generations.
            - Uttam Singh (died 1906).
              - Three generations.
          - Guru Bhagat Singh (died 1862).
            - Rajindar Singh (died 1888).
              - Sodhi Ajit Singh (died 1925).
                - Three generations.
            - Indar Singh (died 1902).
              - Sardar Bahadur Sodhi Sadhu Singh (died 1927).
                - CAPTAIN SODHI HARNAM SINGH. (born 1904).
                  - Pashwindar Singh.
                  - Randhir Singh.
                - Kartar Singh.
                - Autar Singh.
                - Mohendar Singh.

The Buttar Sodhis are descended from Guru Mehrban, Khatri, grandson of the fourth Guru Ram Das, and uncle of Guru Arjun, the sixth, from whom the Anandpur and Kartarpur Sodhis branch off.

The Sodhis of Moga, Sodhiwala and Chuganwan are descended from Chandsain, the youngest son of Pirthi Chand, who was Guru Mehrban's father. The family became influential in the time of Guru Kaul, who founded the village of Dhilwan, and also Kotha Guru in Patiala. These possessions were added to by Guru Abhai Ram, who was in the confidence of the Patiala and Nabha Chiefs. He founded Gurukot, and received in gift the village of Dila Ram from the Diwan of that name. His great-grandson, Jawahir Singh, was a man of note early in the last century. He co-operated with Diwan Mokham Chand, agent of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, in the annexation of the smaller Cis-Sutlej chiefships. They took possession of Zira, Mudki, Kot Kapura, Badhni and Chuhar Chak. The last-named *ilaqa* was bestowed upon Jawhir Singh. He founded Sibian, Sahu and Burji, and acquired Kaleke. In 1807, the villages of Manawan in the Zira Tahsil, and Dosanjh in Moga, were taken by the Maharaja from the family of Tara Singh Gheba, and conferred upon Jawahir Singh as a reward for services rendered in many expeditions, including Multan and Peshawar. Maharaja Sher Singh gave him half of Khirkiwala and Nathewala. His brothers, Jagat Singh and Bhagat Singh, were associated with Jawahir Singh in the Chuhar Chak *jagir*, and their descendants now hold the village of Buttar. This is all that now remains to the Sodhis in that neighbourhood. Sahib Singh and Gulab Singh, sons of Jawahir Singh, joined the British at the time of the Sutlej campaign. The following villages were confirmed to them:—

To Sahib Singh—Dhilwan, Burj Sarai, Gurukot, and half of Khirkiwala, all in Faridkot or Patiala.

To Gulab Singh—Manawan in Zira, Dosanjh, Kaleke, Sibian, Sahuki in Moga, and Bahbalpur in Ambala.

Rasulpur in the Hoshiarpur district was released to the sons of Sahib Singh in life-tenure. Half of Dila Ram was released to Gulab Singh and half to the Buttar branch for maintenance of the *Samadh* of Guru Bishan Singh. Mehtab Singh took his share from the family holding in the Nabha State. In 1853 the sons of Sahib Singh acquired ownership in the village of Chotia in the Moga Tahsil by paying the accumulated arrears of revenue due by the former proprietors. They behaved well in the Mutiny, and received *khilats* in recognition of their loyalty. Gulab Singh's *jagir* lapsed at his death in 1869.

Guru Jawahir Singh, Guru Jagat Singh and Guru Bhagat Singh were the sons of Guru Bishan Singh. The first established himself at Dilwan (Faridkot State) and the second and the third at Buttar in the Ferozepore district. Guru Jawahir Singh was given the *Sardari* for being the eldest. Sodhi Hukam Singh, son of Sodhi Ram Singh

Dhilwan, was a descendant of Guru Jawahir Singh. He entered the public service in 1866 and became *Mir Munshi* of the Punjab Government in 1875, holding that office for twelve years. In 1887 he was appointed a Subordinate Judge and later served as Vice-President of the Council of Regency in the Bikaner State during the then Maharaja's minority. For his services in Bikaner he was made a Rai Bahadur in 1893 and a Diwan Bahadur three years later. He was a Provincial Darbari. Sodhi Hukam Singh retired as a Deputy Commissioner of Sialkot, was granted 18 squares of land and the powers of a first class Magistrate and Civil Judge with appellate jurisdiction. He died in 1910. In addition to his ancestral property, he owned eighteen hundred acres in Bhatianwala in the Lahore district. His share of the *jagir* amounted to about Rs. 900, and the income of his lands to Rs. 8,000. Sodhi Hukam Singh had three sons; Gurdial Singh who died in 1906, Nao Nihal Singh, Extra Assistant Commissioner, who died in 1918, and Sodhi Lal Singh. The last has until recently been a member of the old Punjab Legislative Council and Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Agriculture. He is also an Honorary Magistrate and is exempt from certain provisions of the Arms Act. He holds a certificate from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for having helped the Government in the Great War and several others from civil officers (including one from Sir E. Maclagan, the late Governor of the Punjab) in appreciation of his other loyal services. His son, Harjit Singh, is a cadet in the Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun.

Guru Jagat Singh had three sons; Man Singh, Khazan Singh and Uttam Singh. At his death Man Singh was given 1/8 of the property, *jagir*, etc., as *Sardari* besides his own share. He served in the police for a short time after annexation. He helped in the matter of supplies and carriage during the Mutiny and his services were again conspicuous when the Kukas gave trouble at Maler Kotla in 1872. He was an Honorary Magistrate and Civil Judge. In 1872 his name was included in the list of Viceroy's Darbaris and five years later he received the honorary rank of Extra Assistant Commissioner, carrying with it full magisterial powers. On three occasions he was presented with valuable *khilats* in public Darbar in recognition of his services. In 1882 he was given the title of Sardar Bahadur. Sodhi Man Singh died in 1891 and his second brother, Sodhi Khazan Singh, obtained 1/12 of the *jagir* as *Sardari*. His sources of income arose from his own *jagir* and his private estates which were situated in Moga and Muktsar Tahsils. He resigned his appointment as Honorary Magistrate about the year 1900. He was a Divisional Darbari. Sodhi Man Singh's other brother, Uttam Singh, was a Tahsildar. Sodhi Khazan Singh left four sons; Sundar Singh who died in

1918, Harcharan Singh, Gurcharan Singh and Bikram Singh. Gurcharan Singh died in 1913. Harcharan Singh and Bikram Singh studied at the Aitchison College, Lahore. Harcharan Singh was appointed an Honorary Magistrate in Moga, and was awarded five squares of land as a gentry grant and one rectangle for his War services.

Uttam Singh died in 1909 leaving two sons; Rachhpal Singh and Kirpal Singh. The latter died soon afterwards and the former involved himself heavily in debt and was forced to place his estate under the Court of Wards.

Sardar Sundar Singh and other sons of Khazan Singh abolished, by means of a registered deed, the custom of *Sardari* in their branch of the family to save frequent disputes.

Sodhi Rajendra Singh, son of Bhagat Singh, died suddenly at Faridkot in December, 1888. He was an Honorary Magistrate in the circle of villages around Baghapurana in the Moga Tahsil where he lived. Rajendra Singh was always forward in the performance of loyal services, especially in encouraging Sikhs of a good stamp to take service in English regiments. His income from *jagir* and land rents was about Rs. 9,500. His son, Ajit Singh, was for a short period, Naib-Tahsildar, and died in 1925. On the death of Sodhi Ajit Singh his eldest surviving son, Sodhi Gurbans Singh, got the *Sardari.* Sodhi Inder Singh, the son of Guru Bhagat Singh, resided at Sultankhan Wala, in the Ferozepore district, where he purchased 6,000 acres of land in addition to 3,000 acres which he inherited from his father. He was appointed Honorary Magistrate, Civil Judge and Sub-Registrar and worked in these capacities till his death. He was a Provincial Darbari and President of the Ferozepore Local Board. He died in 1902. His son, Sodhi Sadhu Singh, was educated in the Aitchison College. Later he managed a very large landed property and raised his income to two lakhs annually. He owned 10,000 acres of land in Ferozepore and Faridkot, 72 squares of land in Montgomery, besides houses, bungalows and other property at Ferozepore, Simla, Faridkot and Lahore. In 1910-11, and again in 1920-21 he helped in the Census operations and received *sanads* of appreciation. During the Great War Sodhi Sadhu Singh did a great deal of recruiting work and supplied fifty recruits from among his own tenants. He gave Rs. 30,000, as War Loan from his own pocket, besides collecting several thousands from others. He made substantial contributions to various other funds connected with the War. He established charitable dispensaries at Sultankhan Wala and in 57/4R Chak, in Montgomery district and also a girls' school at the former place. For ten years Sodhi Sadhu Singh served as a member of the District Board of Ferozepore. In the Akali agitation also he was helpful to Government. Sodhi

Sadhu Singh also worked as an Honorary Magistrate and Civil Judge for several years. He has many other activities to his credit, *e.g.*, he was a non-official visitor of the Ferozepore Jail, a member of the Soldiers' Board, Vice-President of the Central Bank, Ferozepore, and an organiser and President of the Sikh Educational Council, etc. He was noted for his pious character. In 1926, he was granted the title of Sardar Bahadur, and died a year later at the age of 43 years.

Sardar Bahadur Sodhi Sadhu Singh had four sons; Harnam Singh, Kartar Singh, Autar Singh and Mohindar Singh; and three daughters. He gave six squares of land to each of his two married daughters and allotted a large bungalow at Simla to the third who is yet a minor. The eldest son, Harnam Singh, was educated at the Aitchison College and married the daughter of Raja Sir Baba Gurbaksh Singh Bedi. He was granted King's Commission in 1927, was appointed a Provincial Darbari in 1928 and a Non-Official visitor of the District Jail in 1930. Two years later he was appointed an Honorary Magistrate and a Civil Judge, in which capacities he continues to serve at present He is President of the Central Sikh Association of the district, Patron of the Red Cross Society, and President of the Sikh Educational Board and of the Rural Uplift Committee. He is also Secretary of the Prisoner's Aid Society of his district. Since 1930 he is a member of the Sharomani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee and of the Ferozepore District Board. Lieutenant Sodhi Harnam Singh has made many contributions to various movements and funds of public welfare, and has built up a great reputation as a man of piety and of charitable instincts. He is now the head of the Buttar Sodhi family. He was given at the time of partition 1/8 of the *jagir* and *muafi*, etc., on account of his *Sardari*. Lieutenant Sodhi Harnam Singh has been elected to the reformed Punjab Legislature (Punjab Legislative Assembly) from Ferozepore North (Sikh) constituency and is acting as a whip of the Khalsa National Party. He has recently been promoted to the rank of a Captain.

Mention may be made here of two other members of the Sodhis of Dhilwan Kalan, namely, Sodhi Mal Singh and Sodhi Nirbhau Singh. The former owns considerable property both in the Ferozepore district and in the Faridkot State, and is well-known for his loyal antecedents. Sodhi Nirbhau Singh has been serving in the Faridkot State for several years, and is a man of some prominence in that State. This branch of the family enjoys a *jagir* of Rs. 769 per annum.

SARDAR BHANGA SINGH OF DHARMSINGHWALA.

- SARHANA
  - Two generations
    - Sardar Dharam Singh (died 1815).
      - Mohar Singh (died 1815).
      - Dal Singh (died 1825).
        - Sher Singh (died 1836).
        - Gurdit Singh (died 1861).
          - Suchet Singh *alias* Suchet Muhammad (died 1890).
            - SARDAR BHANGA SINGH (born 1880).
              - Harbans Singh (died 1911).
              - Balwant Singh (died 1920).
              - Sabajit Singh (died 1909).
              - Gurnam Singh (born 1922).
              - Atal Deo Singh (born 1926).
        - Dewa Singh (died 1875).
          - Bakhshish Singh (died 1877).
            - Narain Singh (born 1876).
              - Kaka Raghbir Singh *alias* Sarjit Singh (born 1928).
    - Kaur Singh (died 1792).
      - Hira Singh.
      - Vir Singh.
    - Dargona Singh (died 1757).

Bhanga Singh is the great-great-grandson of Dharam Singh, first cousin of the celebrated Sardar Tara Singh, Gheba, whose history has been given in another chapter. These chiefs joined the Bhangi Sardars in the sack of Kasur in 1758, enriching themselves with the booty. They grew in power and acquired large estates in the Nakodar Tahsil of the Jullundur Doab and in Ferozepore. They took Dharamkot from the Rais of Raikot, and strengthened their position by building a mud fort within the village. They also captured Ramanwala and Mari in the Moga Tahsil.

Kaur Singh, brother of Dharam Singh, took Kang in Nakodar and Fatehgarh Panjtah, an important place in the Zira Tahsil. His descendants now live in the Jullundur district. The brothers separated in 1768. Dharam Singh founded the existing village of Dharmsinghwala and made it his headquarters. Maharaja Ranjit Singh gave him a cluster of villages in the neighbourhood, taking away from him the Lohian *ilaqa* in Nakodar, north of the Sutlej. His grandson, Sher Singh, was killed at Peshawar in 1836, fighting under Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Gurdit Singh and Deva Singh were confirmed at annexation in the *jagirs* which they had inherited on the death of their grandfather, Dharam Singh; comprising the villages of Dharamsinghwala, Ramgarh, Khera, Daroli

and Milak Akalian in Tahsil Zira, and half of Mahla Khurd in Tahsil Moga. This last village was afterwards exchaned for Sadhiwal, Sayad Muhammad and Rajanwala, all in the Zira Tahsil. To Deva Singh fell Phida, Kot Karor and Kotla in Tahsil Ferozepore.

Gurdit Singh, who was an Honorary Magistrate, died in 1861. He received a *khilat* and *sanad* for services rendered during the Mutiny. Suchet Singh, his son, married a Muhammadan lady in 1884, and adopted her religion, taking the name of Suchet Muhammad. The relatives of his Hindu wife obtained the conveyance to her son, Bhanga Singh, then an infant, of half the property, both *jagir* and ownership rights.

On the death of his father, in 1891, Bhanga Singh succeeded to the whole of the estate and *jagir*, the value of the latter then being Rs. 1,483 per annum. He was married first in 1894 but separated from his wife after gifting away the village of Kanuwala to her for her and her childrens' maintenance. She, however, died, and so did her three sons, but a daughter still survives. He married again after some time and has two sons from the second wife. Besides he has one son Gurnam Singh from a concubine. To Gurman Singh he has gifted a village, Ramgarh, and a *jagir* of Rs. 800 per annum. Sardar Bhanga Singh gave eleven recruits during the Great War and has since contributed various small sums towards several funds of public welfare. His proprietary holdings consist of eight villages—Dharamsinghwala, Ramgarh, Rajanwala, Khera Daroli, Raowal, Said Muhammad, Shadiwal and Akalianwala.

Narain Singh, grandson of Deva Singh, enjoys a *jagir* worth Rs. 2,000 per annum, in addition to an income from other sources of about Rs. 4,000.

The family has no seat in Darbar.

Deva Singh's grandson, Narain Singh, lives at Phidda in the Ferozepore District. He married thrice and has a son, Raghbir Singh. He has added considerably to his property and his income amounts to Rs. 10,000 per annum. Sardar Narain Singh is a *Kursi Nashin*.

NAWAB NISAR ALI KHAN QIZILBASH.

SARDAR NAUROZ ALI KHAN.

- Sardar Ali Khan (died 1770).
  - Sardar Gul Muhammad Khan.
    - Two sons.
  - Sardar Hidayat Khan (died 1836).
    - Muhammad Hassan Khan (died 1868).
      - Four generations.
    - Muhammad Hussain Khan (died 1877).
      - Ejaz Hussain Khan (died 1874).
    - Haji Muhammad Khan.
      - Three generations.
    - Nawab Ali Raza Khan (died 1865).
      - Nawab Sir Nawazish Ali Khan, K.C.I.E. (died 1890).
        - Sardar Hidayat Ali Khan (died 1924).
          - Two sons.
      - Nawab Nasir Ali Khan (died 1896).
        - Khan Bahadur Sardar Muhammad Ali Khan, C.S.I. (died 1935).
          - Two generations.
      - Nawab Sir Fateh Ali Khan, K.C.I.E. (died 1923).
        - NAWAB NISAR ALI KHAN (born 1901).
        - Muzaffar Ali Khan (born 1908).
        - Lieutenant Zulfiqar Ali Khan (born 1911).
        - Talib Ali Khan (born 1913).
    - Sardar Bahadur Muhammad Raza Khan (died 1862).
      - Sardar Raza Ali Khan (died 1919).
    - Sardar Muhammad Taqi Khan (died 1858).
      - Two generations.
  - Sardar Ali Muhammad Khan (died 1835).
    - Two sons.

Sardar Ali Khan was the first to leave the province of Sherwan, on the west coast of the Caspian (now part of the Russian territories), where for many generations his family, Turks of the Qizilbash tribe, had resided and exercised authority. When Nadir Shah, having driven out the Ghiljis and taken possession of Khurasan, prepared to march to India in 1738, he took with him Ali Khan and other Qizilbash nobles, who, he feared in his absence, might excite disturbances.

Ali Khan served throughout the campaign, and on his return from India he was appointed by Nadir Shah Governor of Kandhar, and other Qizilbash nobles received commands in Kabul and Peshawar, much to the advantage of the kingdom of Persia, which, freed from these

turbulent chiefs, enjoyed peace for eight years, till the assassination of Nadir Shah and the rise to power of Ahmad Shah Durrani. The new Prince was crowned at Kandhar in 1747, and, although he thoroughly distrusted the Qizilbash faction, yet he was not strong enough to oppose it, and was compelled to give to its principal chiefs *jagirs* and military commands.

Ali Khan obtained the district of Hazara, north of Kandhar, and with a strong force reduced the country around, to the neighbourhood of Herat itself. He accompanied Ahmad Shah on his last invasion of India, in 1760, and shared in the great victory of Panipat, which broke the Mahratta power. The bravery and influence of Ali Khan during this campaign excited the jealousy of Ahmad Shah, who on his return to Afghanistan tried to deprive him of his estates and command; but Ali Khan held his own successfully against open force, and Ahmad Shah was at length compelled to bribe some of his attendants, who assassinated him in 1770. The eldest of the sons, Gul Muhammad Khan, was but six years of age at his father's death, and the district fell into great confusion. The widow of Ali Khan contrived to maintain her authority for some years; but at last the district was divided into several independent and hostile chiefships, only united in their hatred of Timur Shah, who had succeeded Ahmad Shah on the throne of Kabul. When the sons of Ali Khan grew up, they recovered by force of arms a large portion of their family estate, and Timur Shah, thinking it well to conciliate them, summoned Gul Muhammad Khan to Kandhar, where he received him with honour and conferred on him the title of Sardar.

Hidayat Khan, son of Sardar Ali Khan, accompanied Shah Zaman to Lahore in 1797, where he remained for some months. On his return to Kabul he exchanged estates with Asad Khan, brother of Amir Dost Muhammad Khan. In 1813 Ali Muhammad Khan, the youngest brother, with four thousand troops accompanied Wazir Fateh Khan and his brother, Muhammad Azim Khan, in their successful expedition against Kashmir, and received there a high military command, which he held for about eight years. When returning to Kabul he obtained joint possession, with Hidayat Khan, of the family estate, and died in 1835 leaving two sons, Ali Akbar Khan and Ali Jan Khan. The elder son soon after died, and Ali Jan Khan succeeded to his father's share of the estate in Kabul.

Hidayat Khan died in 1836 leaving six sons, of whom the eldest, Muhammad Hasan Khan, served under the order of Wazir Fateh Muhammad Khan at Herat; and when his master's eyes had been put out by Prince Kamran he escorted Kohindil Khan and Sherdil Khan to Kandhar, where he remained for some years, and later went with his

uncle to Kashmir. On his return to Kabul he resided with his brother Ali Raza Khan, and did good service to the British Government during the first Afghanistan campaign. Muhammad Hussain Khan, the second brother, was in great favour with Muhammad Azim Khan, and held a high appointment under him in Kashmir. After Azim Khan's death, Hussain Khan returned to Kabul, and took service with Dost Muhammad Khan. In 1844 he went on pilgrimage to the holy places in Arabia, where he lived for some years. The third brother was Haji Muhammad Khan, who was Minister of Habib-Ullah Khan, the ruler of Kabul between the death of Azim Khan and the succession of Dost Muhammad. On the accession of that prince he retired to Mecca, and on his return took up his abode with Ali Raza Khan.

Ali Raza Khan had always lived on his hereditary estate, which was of the description called in Afghanistan 'Zarkharid', hereditary but subject to military service. When the British army, with Shah Shuja, first entered Kabul in 1839, Ali Raza Khan, being possessed of great influence in the city, was appointed chief agent of the commissariat department. His conduct in this office was unexceptionable, and he never failed in any engagement to supply grain or carriage. When the British cantonment was besieged by the insurgents, he remained firm to English interests, and kept the troops supplied with food and clothing. When the British officers and ladies were taken prisoners, Ali Raza Khan made the greatest exertions to alleviate their sufferings and obtain their liberation. He paid to their keeper, Muhammad Shah Khan Ghilzai, Rs. 500 a month, besides bribing the subordinate officers to induce them to treat the prisoners well, and to allow his servants to convey to them clothes, money and provisions. Nor did his humanity end here. He ransomed and saved from slavery nearly one hundred Hindustani sepoys, and kept them secretly in his own house till the second British army entered Kabul.

When Muhammad Akbar Khan had sent off the prisoners to Khulm by way of Hazara and Damian, Ali Raza Khan, who possessed great hereditary influence in that country, persuaded and bribed the Hazara chiefs not to allow the captives to be conveyed to the hills, and he also sent his agent, Murtaza Shah, with a large sum of money, to attempt to win over Saleh Muhammad Khan, who was in command of the escort. It was by his influence and by a lavish expenditure of his money that the captives were enabled to make their escape and join the relieving army of General Pollock. When Akbar Khan advanced to attack that General, Ali Raza Khan won over the Qizilbash chiefs to the side of the British, and they accordingly deserted Akbar Khan before the battle; and

after his defeat their hostility made him fear to return to Kabul, and accordingly he fled through the hill country to Turkistan.

On the retreat of the British forces to India, Ali Raza Khan accompanied them. His conduct had excited the bitter hatred of Muhammad Akbar Khan and the Barakzais, and his life was no longer safe in Kabul. His estates (worth three lakhs of rupees) were confiscated, his houses razed to the ground, and with their materials Akbar Khan built two houses for himself.

Such is the dry detail of services, the most disinterested, noble and chivalrous, performed by Ali Raza Khan. At the greatest personal risk, with the loss of his wealth, position and hereditary estates, Ali Raza Khan stood bravely and alone in defence of the side to which he had promised allegiance. But he and his family have done good service to the English Government in India as well as in Afghanistan. During the Sutlej campaign he joined the British camp with his brothers and sixty horsemen of his tribe, many members of which had shared his exile and fought in the battles of Mudki, Ferozeshah and Sobraon, where four of his *sowars* were killed. He accompanied Major H. Lawrence to Kangra and Kashmir in 1846 and during the rebellion of 1848-49 furnished one hundred horsemen under the command of his sister's son, Sher Muhammad, for active service. In June 1857, when the English need was greatest, Ali Raza Khan volunteered to raise a troop of horse for service before Delhi. This he did and, his own presence being desired at Lahore, he sent them under the command of his brothers, Muhammad Raza Khan and Muhammad Taqi Khan. In raising this force he did not, at a time when the Government was in want of every procurable rupee, apply for any pecuniary assistance. At his own expense, and by the mortgage of his house and property in Lahore, he equipped the troop and sent with it, besides his brother, his nephews Abdullah Khan, Muhammad Hasan Khan, Muhammad Zaman Khan, Ghulam Hasan Khan and Sher Muhammad Khan. Forming part of the celebrated Hodson's Horse, the troop raised by Ali Raza Khan served throughout the campaign wherever that gallant corps were sent, and its gallantry was ever conspicuous.

At Kasganj, Muhammad Taqi Khan was slain, fighting bravely, after several mutineers had fallen by his hand. Muhammad Raza Khan, the younger brother of Ali Raza Khan, was among the bravest in his fearless regiment. He was twice wounded at Malu and Shamasabad, and had two horses shot under him; and in every place where blows were thickest, there was the gallant Muhammad Raza Khan to be found. After the campaign he received the first class Order of Merit, the title

of Sardar Bahadur, and grant of his pension of Rs. 200 in perpetuity. He died at Lucknow, whither he had gone on leave, shortly afterwards.

Ali Raza Khan was an Honorary Magistrate of Lahore, justly possessing great influence in the city; influence which he always used for good. After his retirement from Kabul he received a pension of Rs. 800 per mensem, and his brother Muhammad Raza Khan Rs. 200 per mensem. After the mutinees he received a grant of *taaluqdari* of one hundred and forty-seven villages in Bahraich, Oudh, worth Rs. 15,000 per annum. He also received the title of Khan Bahadur, and his nephews, above mentioned, who served so well during the mutinies, the titles of Sardar Bahadur. He was created an hereditary Nawab in 1864, two years before his death.

Ali Raza Khan had three sons, the eldest of whom, Nawazish Ali Khan, was with Major G. Lawrence at Peshawar when the Sikh troops mutinied in 1848. He remained with that officer to the last, and his fidelity cost him his house and property at Peshawar. The third son, Nisar Ali Khan, was in charge of the Oudh estate. He was there made an Honorary Assistant Commissioner, and his conduct gave complete satisfaction to the authorities.

On the death of Ali Raza Khan in 1866, the title of Nawab passed to his son, Nawazish Ali Khan. This gentleman proved himself a worthy successor to his father. He devoted his whole life to public interests and earned for himself, in the days of peace and tranquillity that followed, a name that stood high on the list of Punjab nobles for honour and integrity. He was appointed an Honorary Assistant Commissioner in 1877. He held the appointment of President of the Lahore Municipal Committee for three years. In 1885 the Companionship of the Indian Empire was conferred upon him, and three years later he was created a Knight of the same Order. He was nominated member of the Legislative Council in 1887, and one year earlier he received as a grant from Government the proprietary rights in Rakh Juliana, Lahore. After the death of Sir Nawazish Ali Khan in 1890, the hereditary title of Nawab devolved upon his younger brother, Nasir Ali Khan, who became the head of the family and succeeded his brother as a Provincial Darbari. Nasir Ali Khan served for twenty-five years in the Provincial Civil Service, and died in 1896, being succeeded in his turn by his nephew, Fateh Ali Khan, who inherited the title of Nawab and his uncle's estates and became the representative of the family, with a seat in Provincial Darbars. In 1897 Nawab Fateh Ali Khan was nominated a member of the Punjab Legislative Council. In 1902 he proceeded to England as one of the representatives of the Punjab for

the Coronation of His Majesty the King-Emperor, and in 1903 was invited as an official guest to the Delhi Darbar, at which he was invested as a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire. In 1904 he was made an additional Member of the Governor-General's Legislative Council. In 1911 he was invited as an official guest to the Delhi Darbar. During the Great War he served the Empire with exemplary loyalty and devotion. Some of his War services may here be mentioned. He donated Rs. 16,000 towards the War at the beginning of it, another Rs. 6,000 to the Aeroplane Fund in 1916, contributed Rs. 10,000 to the first War Loan and gave various other sums, large and small, aggregating to about a lakh of rupees towards the prosecution of the war. Besides, he supplied a large number of recruits both from the Punjab and from his estate in the United Provinces. Moreover, he offered himself and his eldest son, Nisar Ali Khan, for any service in connection with that campaign. During the Punjab disturbances of 1919, the Nawab once again rendered valuable assistance to the administration. At the time of the last Afghan War he was attached as Liaison officer, to the Kohat-Khurram Force. The Nawab was keenly interested in Muslim education at Aligarh and the Anjuman-i-Himayat-i-Islam, Lahore. He raised funds which he augmented by personal contribution and started a Shia School and a Shia Intermediate College at Lucknow, himself being for several years the honorary general secretary of these institutions. In 1921 he was made a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire. He was President of the Punjab Chiefs' Association, the Anjuman-i-Himayat-i-Islam, Lahore, the Punjab Muslim League, and the Anjuman-i-Islamia, Punjab. The Nawab's devotion and loyalty to the British Government was thus repeatedly proved, and won the commendation of successive Viceroys and Lieutenant-Governors. He was a liberal subscriber to all charitable causes and earned the respect of all classes, both as a public spirited citizen and a leading Muslim noblemen of the Punjab. Nawab Fateh Ali Khan died on 28th October, 1923, leaving behind a greatly developed estate.

Khan Bahadur Sardar Muhammad Ali Khan Qizilbash was a prominent member of the Qizilbash family. He was the son of Nawab Nasir Ali Khan, and a grandson of Nawab Ali Raza Khan. He was a man of great tact and personal merit. He started his career as an Honorary Magistrate and a Municipal Commissioner at Lahore and later became the Vice-President of the Lahore Municipal Committee, which post he occupied till 1921. In 1910 he was made a Khan Bahadur. He did useful work as a member of the Jail Committee, and as a non-official visitor of Jails and of the Mental Hospital, Lahore. During the Great

War he provided a large number of recruits. In 1923 he was declared a Provincial Darbari and was exempted from certain provisions of the Arms Act. He was helpful to the administration during the Civil Disobedience movement. Khan Bahadur Sardar Muhammad Ali Khan died in 1934 leaving five sons, the eldest being Sardar Ali Raza Khan Qizilbash.

Sardar Raza Ali Khan, son of Sardar Bahadur Muhammad Raza Khan, drew a pension of Rs. 200 per mensem in recognition of his father's services, and was a Divisional Darbari. He was for some years an Extra Assistant Commissioner, and accompanied Sir Lepel Griffin as a member of his political staff to Kabul in 1880. He did much useful work on the Lahore Municipality after his retirement from the Provincial Service, and in 1908 received the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the second class. He died in 1919. Ali Hussain Khan, Barrister-at-Law, son of Muhammad Azim Khan, has been an Extra Assistant Commissioner and retired on pension in 1927. Nawazish Ali Khan, son of Hidayat Ali Khan, is a graduate of the Punjab University.

Baqir Ali Khan, B.A., son of Sultan Ali Khan, is a gazetted officer in the North-Western Railway. He did splendid work for the department during the Railway strikes, and has earned the esteem of his officers by his integrity and hard work.

Nawab Nisar Ali Khan, son of Nawab Sir Fateh Ali Khan, the present head of the family, has maintained an attitude of consistent loyalty and devotion to Government since the death of his father. He received education in India and in Europe. The title of Nawab was conferred on him on the occasion of the Coronation of His Imperial Majesty King George VI. The family Provincial and Divisional Darbar seats have been allotted to him. His brother, Sardar Muzaffar Ali Khan, M.A. (Cantab.), and a Barrister-at-Law, is working as an Advocate at Lahore, and has recently entered the new Punjab Legislative Assembly. He was granted the Coronation Medal on the occasion of the coronation of His Imperial Majesty King George VI. He is a member of the Resources and Retrenchment Committee of the Punjab Government. His younger brother, Lieutenant Zulfiqar Ali Khan, is serving in the 5th Battalion, 6th Rajputana Rifles (Napiers). He married the younger sister of His Highness the Nawab of Cambay in 1937. The youngest, Talib Ali Khan, has recently taken his B.A. degree from the Punjab University.

Thus, for more than a century Ali Raza Khan, and his descendants have served the British Government with devotion which has been as perfect as it has been disinterested. He was not by birth a British

subject; but it will be difficult throughout Hindustan to find a family, however bound to the English Government by gratitude or duty, which has, for its sake, risked so nobly and disinterestedly life and everything that can make life desirable. As long as the first Kabul campaign, with the greatest disaster that has ever befallen the British arms, is remembered; as long as the sorrows and the glories of 1857 are household words amongst the English—so long should the name of Ali Raza Khan and his gallant family be remembered by all true Englishmen with gratitude and esteem.

NOTE.—The Qizilbash still possess great influence in Kabul, where they number some 8,000 to 10,000. They inhabit a separate quarter to the south-west of the city, strongly fortified, known by the name of Chandol. The present Minister in Kabul (Mustaufi) is a Qizilbash; the chief offices are filled by members of the tribe; and the mother of Dost Muhammad himself was a lady of this tribe. The Shah of Persia is said to be now intriguing with the Qizilbash faction to weaken the Kabul Government. (Griffin—1864).

Qizilbash or 'red head' is of Turki derivation, and by some said to have arisen from the red caps worn by the captives given to Shaikh Haidar by Tamarlane. D'Herbelot, however, in his *Bibliotheque Orientale*, published in 1887, states that the name originated with Ismail, founder of the line of kings who reigned in Persia from 907 A.H. who commanded his soldiers to wear a red-cap, around which a turban of twelve folds was bound in honour and in rememberance of the twelve Imams, the successors of Ali, from whom he professed to have descended.

DIWAN SOMER NATH.

- BAKHT MALL.
  - Raja Dina Nath (died 1857).
    - Diwan Amar Nath (died 1867).
      - Diwan Bahadur Diwan Ram Nath (died 1904).
        - Diwan Kailas Nath (died 1925).
          - DIWAN SOMER NATH (born 1902).
            - Permeshwar Nath (born 1924).
            - Jagteshwar Nath (born 1926).
      - Pandit Man Nath (died 1894).
        - Diwan Bahadur Som Nath (died 1930).
          - Joti Nath (born 1905).
          - Sameshwar Nath (born 1920).
        - Rai Bahadur Raja Gyan Nath (born 1885).
          - Kanwar Brahm Nath (born 1904).
            - Ravinder Nath (born 1934).
    - Kanwar Niranjan Nath (died 1892).
      - Two sons (dead).
  - Diwan Kidar Nath (died 1859).
    - Badri Nath (died 1892).
      - Three generations.
    - Pran Nath (died 1860).
      - Janki Nath (born 1849).
        - Two generations.
      - Arjun Nath (born 1853).
        - Two generations.

Among the men who rose to power during the latter days of the Sikh empire, the most remarkable was Raja Dina Nath. He has been well and happily styled the Talleyrand of the Punjab, and his life and character bear a strong resemblance to those of the European statesman. Revolutions, in which his friends and patrons perished, passed him by; dynasties rose and fell, but never involved him in their ruin; in the midst of bloodshed and assassination, his life was never endangered; while confiscation and judicial robbery were the rule of the State, his wealth and power continually increased. His sagacity and farsightedness were such, that when, to other eyes, the political sky was clear, he could percieve the signs of a coming storm, which warned him to desert a losing party or a falling friend. Honest men do not survive many revolutions, and the Raja's falseness was the measure of his success. He was patriotic, but his love of country was subordinate to his love of self.

He hated the English with a bitter hatred, for they were stronger than he or his country; but his interests compelled him to serve, like Samson, the Philistines he hated. He was not without his own notions of fidelity, and would stand by a friend as long as he could do so with safety to himself. Even when he deserted him, it was more from fear of danger to his wealth and influence than from personal fear, for Raja Dina Nath was physically brave, and also possessed in an eminent degree moral courage, though it did not lead him to do right regardless of consequences. As a financier, the policy of the Raja was intelligent and liberal, and he readily appreciated the advantages of the new system of taxation introduced by the English. He possessed immense local knowledge, and as vast a capacity for work; though, from his desire of keeping power in his own hands, he sometimes retarded instead of advancing business. He was an accomplished man of the world, courteous and considerate; well educated, though nothing of a scholar; and in conversation with Europeans, he would express himself with a boldness and apparent candour, that were as pleasant as they are unusual in Asiatics.

Raja Dina Nath should not be judged harshly. His faults would be still considered in some European countries as diplomatic virtues. Among the Sikh barons who stood around the throne of the young Maharaja Dalip Singh, there was not one who honestly laboured for his country, or who would have made the smallest sacrifice to save her. If Raja Dina Nath was not more honest than his contemporaries, he was, at least, more patriotic.

The family of Raja Dina Nath came originally from Kashmir, where in the reign of Shah Jahan some members of it held office about the court. It was not till the reign of Muhammad Shah that Lachi Ram, the elder son of Bishan Nath, left Kashmir for Lahore, where he obtained employment. Soon after he went to Delhi, whither he summoned his younger brother, Har Das, and later to Lucknow, where he chiefly resided. His son, Dila Ram, entered the service of the Nawab of Oudh, but was compelled to leave from some court intrigue. He then went into the English service, and was proceeding with the army to Mysore in 1791 when he was taken ill and died. Dina Nath, whose father, Bakht Mal, had held a subordinate civil appointment at Delhi, was invited to the Punjab in 1815 by Diwan Ganga Ram, a near connection, who was then head of the State office at Lahore. On his arrival he was placed in the same office, and very soon distinguished himself by his intelligence and business-like habits. He first attracted the notice of Ranjit Singh after the capture of Multan in 1818, when he made out the lists of those

entitled to rewards with great rapidity and clearness. He shortly afterwards adjusted the accounts of the province of Multan, which the first Nazim, Sukh Dayal, had thrown into great confusion. In 1826, when Ganga Ram died, he received charge of the Royal seal, and in 1834, on the death of Bhawani Das, he was made head of the civil and finance office; and in 1838 he received the honorary title of Diwan. Ranjit Singh had the greatest confidence in Dina Nath's judgment, and his influence during the latter years of the Maharaja's reign was very great. He was consulted on every occasion of importance, and received *jagirs* in the Amritsar, Dinanagar and Kasur districts to the value of Rs. 9,900. During the time of Maharaja Kharak Singh and Nao Nihal Singh, Diwan Dina Nath retained his office, and received new *jagirs*, and Maharaja Sher Singh treated him with the same consideration. He was one of those in immediate attendance on the Maharaja* when he was assassinated by the Sindhanwalias, and when Raja Hira Singh rose to power he had no more zealous adherent than the Diwan. When Hira Singh had quarrelled, or had pretended to quarrel, with his uncle, Raja Gulab Singh, the Diwan was sent in company with Bhai Ram Singh and Shaikh Imam-ud-din to Jammu to arrange matters with the Raja, and their mission was completely successful. They returned, bringing with them as a hostage Mian Sohan Singh, the son of Raja Gulab Singh, who was murdered with his cousin, Hira Singh, not long afterwards. On Hira Singh's death, Jawahir Singh, the debauched and contemptible brother of Maharani Jindan, obtained the chief power, but Diwan Dina Nath still held office.

After the murder of Prince Peshaura Singh, the troops rose in mutiny and decided to kill Sardar Jawahir Singh, who had been the instigator of it. The Sardar was much alarmed, prepared the fort for defence, and on the 19th September sent Diwan Dina Nath, Atar Singh Kalianwala and Fakir Nur-ud-din to conciliate the troops. The mission was only received with scorn, and Atar Singh and Dina Nath were kept prisoners in camp. Here they were detained till the 22nd, the day after the murder of Jawahir Singh, when the soldiery, over whom the Rani had still much influence, released them that they might soothe her violent grief; and they accompanied her back to the fort. Jawahir Singh was burnt with his four wives the same evening and Diwan Dina Nath was present on the part of the Maharani. The unfortunate women who were

*Diwan Dina Nath was standing immediately behind Sher Singh when the Sindhanwalias entered the apartment. He would, in all probability, have been wounded or killed by the shot which killed the Maharaja, had not Mehr Khasita, a Sindhanwalia Vakil, who was in the plot, drawn him aside pretending to have something important to communicate to him.

to burn with the body were shamefully treated by the soldiery, who stripped them of their jewels and tore their nose-rings away. A Sati is a sacred object among Hindus, and her last words are considered prophetic. At the feet of these women Dina Nath and others fell down, asking for their blessings. The Satis blessed him, the Maharani and her son, but cursed the Sikh army. When asked the fate of the Punjab they answered that during that year this country would lose its independence and the Khalsa would be overthrown; that the wives of the Sikh soldiers would be widows, but that the Maharaja and his mother would live long and happily. The words were remarkable; though in truth it did not require a prophet to tell that the Sikh army was rushing on to its destruction.

After this, Diwan Dina Nath clearly perceived that while the army remained as powerful and lawless as it then was, there was no safety for him or for any man who filled a conspicuous position; and with Raja Lal Singh, whose motives were similar to his own, and the Maharani, who longed to avenge her brother's death, he began to encourage in the army a desire for a war with the English, from which the conspirators hoped it would never return. Reports were industriously circulated tending to inflame the minds of the soldiers. The English, it was said, were determined to take advantage of the disordered state of the Punjab to overrun the country. The red coats were pouring up from Bengal, regiment after regiment, and some were even then preparing to cross the Sutlej. When the passions of the troops were sufficiently inflamed, a great council was called at Shalamar early in November, and here the Diwan made an address so eloquent, artful and impassioned, that all present unanimously declared for war. The result of that war is well known; and Diwan Dina Nath is next seen signing the Treaty of the 9th of March, 1846, by which the fairest portion of the Punjab was ceded to the English. Although the sentiments of Diwan Dina Nath with regard to the presence of the English at Lahore were well known, he was too wise to show much outward dissatisfaction; indeed he was anxious for the English to remain till the Government was strong enough to stand without external assistance. When in May, 1846, the fort of Kangra held out, and the Agent of the Governor-General had gone there in person to superintend operations, Dina Nath was ordered to follow him to induce the garrison, if possible, to listen to reason. In old days, Ranjit Singh had ordered the garrison never to open the gates to any one except to himself in person, Dina Nath, Fakir Aziz-ud-Din or Misar Beli Ram; but on the present occasion the Diwan's influence, or desire to use it, was not very strong, and it was not till a fortnight after he came

that the fort surrendered. The arrival of heavy siege guns from the plains had, perhaps, more to do with the surrender than the persuasions of Diwan Dina Nath.

When Raja Lal Singh, Wazir, was tried for treason in December, 1846, Diwan Dina Nath defended him on the part of the Darbar with skill and energy, though in the face of most criminating facts. On his deposition the powers of Government were vested, as a temporary measure, in Sardar Tej Singh, Sardar Sher Singh, Fakir Nur-ud-din and Diwan Dina Nath, and soon after four other influential chiefs were added to the number, constituting, under the authority of the Governor-General, a Council of Regency. The most able member of the Council was undoubtedly Diwan Dina Nath; and although his position, as head of the financial department, gave him great opportunities of enriching himself at the public expense, which there is every reason to believe he availed himself of, he still worked more disinterestedly than others, and was of very great service to the Resident at Lahore. Without his clear head and business-like habits it would have been almost impossible to disentangle the Darbar accounts; and after the annexation of the Punjab the Diwan's aid in revenue and *jagir* matters was almost as valuable as before. The Diwan was not a popular man at this time. The retrenchments which the lavish expenditure of the late ministries had rendered imperative were very distasteful to the Sikh Sardars and soldiery, and the Diwan with Sardar Tej Singh came in for his full share of odium. In November, 1847, the Diwan was raised to the dignity of Raja of Kalanaur. The following is the honorary title he received on the occasion: *Amārat waayālat dastgāh; khair andesh-i-daulat-i-alia dyānatdār, mashīr-i-khās, madār-ul-mahām.* He received at the same time a *jagir* of Rs. 20,000 from the *ilaqa* of Kalanaur. In April, 1848, the Multan Nazim Diwan Mul Raj rebelled. In September, 1846, Diwan Dina Nath had been sent by the Darbar to bring Mul Raj to Lahore; and it was principally by his means that a satisfactory arrangement was made with the Nazim, who did not, however, cease to intrigue with the ministry, and especially with Raja Dina Nath, for a modification in the terms of his agreement, up to the commencement of 1848. On the first news of the outbreak reaching Lahore, Raja Dina Nath was ordered, on the part of the Darbar, with Sardar Atar Singh Kalianwala, the commander of the irregular troops, to Multan, but was soon afterwards recalled. When Sardar Chatar Singh Atariwala had turned traitor, and the mission of Sardar Jhanda Singh Batalia to reclaim him had failed, the Resident sent Raja Dina Nath to endeavour to influence him. This mission failed as signally as the former one, for Sardar Chatar Singh, backed by the Sikh nation, had determined to try once more the fortune

of war. Some there were who said that Raja Dina Nath was a traitor at heart; that he had himself encouraged the rising; and that, had he not been a wealthy man with houses and gardens and many lakhs of rupees in Lahore, convenient for confiscation, he would have joined the rebels without hesitation. But these stories were, perhaps, invented by his enemies. Certain it is that, on his being recalled to Lahore, he zealously carried out the wishes of the authorities in confiscating the property of the rebels and in counteracting their schemes.

After the annexation of the Punjab, Raja Dina Nath was confirmed in all his *jagirs*, worth Rs. 46,460 annually, which he held till his death in 1857. His eldest son, Amar Nath, received during his father's life a cash pension of Rs. 1,200. On the Raja's death this was raised to Rs. 4,000 and on Amar Nath's death his pension was resumed and his son received a *jagir* of Rs. 4,000, to descend in perpetuity according to the rules of primogeniture. Amar Nath was not on good terms with his father, who during the Sutlej campaign had caused him to be removed from the paymastership of the irregular forces. After the Raja's death Amar Nath refused to take any portion of his property, which accordingly went to the younger son, Niranjan Nath. The Raja had, however, made a will leaving all his personal property to Niranjan Nath, his favourite son.

Amar Nath was a man of considerable ability. He was perhaps, the most classical poet in the Punjab, and some of his sonnets are of great beauty. In 1858 he published a history of the reign of Ranjit Singh. This work, though too elaborate in style for European taste, is undoubtedly one of the most valuable and interesting that any Indian author has produced since the annexation of the Punjab.

Diwan Kidar Nath, the Raja's brother, was for many years a servant of the Lahore State. He received the title of Diwan from Maharaja Dalip Singh, and on annexation received a life pension of Rs. 6,000. He died in 1859 leaving two sons, the elder of whom, Badri Nath, became a member of Council in the service of the Maharaja of Jammu and died in 1892.

Pran Nath, the second son, was a Tahsildar of Sowrian, and when the Tahsil establishment was moved to Ajnala, he was transferred there. He was at Ajnala in 1857, and on the 31st of July about 500 disarmed sepoys of the 26th N. I., which had mutinied at Lahore the day before, and had committed four murders, arrived on the left bank of the Ravi near Balghat and prepared to cross the river. Pran Nath collected the villagers and the police, and attacked the mutineers with vigor, and killed some 150 of them. The Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar, with

Sardar Jodh Singh, arrived soon afterwards, and the remaining mutineers, who had retired to an island in the river, were captured and executed; an act of vigour which saved the country from a great danger. Pran Nath died in 1860 leaving two sons, Janki Nath and Arjan Nath, who were brought up by their uncle at Jammu and were in service under the Kashmir Darbar.

Raja Dina Nath built at his own expense a *Shivala* (temple to Shiva) near the Police Court in the city of Lahore, and alienated for its support a *jagir* of Rs. 500, which is still maintained in perpetuity. Another *Shivala* he built near the Wazir Khan Mosque. He constructed a large tank at great cost near the temple of Achintbhawani Devi in the Kangra district, and another tank at Devipura near Shalamar, with a large building for priests and travellers. He also rebuilt, and endowed with the two villages, Kotla and Chuhanal, worth Rs. 2,200, the shrine the Mansa Ram Razdan, his spiritual teacher, and a great Hindu saint, much venerated by Kashmiris. The grant is maintained in perpetuity.

Diwan Amar Nath died in 1867 leaving two sons, Diwan Ram Nath and Pandit Man Nath. The father's full pension of Rs. 4,000 was continued to Diwan Ram Nath, but was exchanged for a *jagir* holding after the latter's death. Diwan Ram Nath served the Punjab Government in several important posts from 1863 till his retirement in 1892. He was appointed an Extra Assistant Commissioner in 1869 and an Extra Judicial Assistant in 1882, and upon the introduction of the reorganized judicial scheme in 1884, he was selected by Sir Charles Aitchison for a District Judgeship in the higher ranks of the Punjab Commission, which office he held until his retirement. He succeeded to his father's position on the Provincial Darbar List and was a Fellow of the Punjab University. In 1896, in recognition of his high character for integrity and of his work as a District Judge, he was granted the personal title of Diwan Bahadur which he held in addition to the hereditary title of Diwan.

He enjoyed an income of about Rs. 16,000 per annum, made up of salary and family allowances. He married in 1855 a daughter of the late Pandit Kidar Nath of Delhi, at one time Tahsildar of Ajnala in Amritsar. Diwan Bahadur Diwan Ram Nath died in 1904, leaving his only son, Kailas Nath, who succeeded him in the title of Diwan, his *jagirs* of Rs. 4,000 and other property. Diwan Kailas Nath took no interest in the management of his property which was taken over by the Court of Wards. He died in 1925, leaving an only son, Somer Nath, the present head of the family. Diwan Somer Nath graduated from the Punjab University, and succeeded to the hereditary title of Diwan in 1926, when he was also given the family seat in the Provincial Darbar,

and was exempted from certain provisions of the Arms Act. In 1927 he took over his estate from the Court of Wards. In the same year he was nominated as an Extra Assistant Commissioner. Diwan Somer Nath has two sons, Permeshwar Nath and Jagdeshwar Nath, who are minors.

Of the two cousins of the late Diwan Kailas Nath, the elder, Diwan Bahadur Som Nath, rose to be a District and Sessions Judge and died in 1930 at the young age of 49 years. During the Great War he did excellent service in connection with the War Loan and received a *sanad* from the Government. His eldest son, Diwan Joti Nath, is a graduate in Arts and Law and is serving as a Tahsildar in the Hoshiarpur district. Rai Bahadur Raja Gyan Nath, C.I.E., is serving in the Foreign and Political Department of the Government of India and is President of the Nabha Council of Regency. He began his career as a Munsif in 1909, after graduating from the Punjab University, and by 1913 became an Extra Assistant Commissioner. In recognition of his " exceptional and distinguished War services ", he received three *sanads*, a sword of honour, the title of Rai Sahib and four rectangles of land in the Montgomery district. In 1922 he was selected by His Excellency the Viceroy for admission into the Foreign and Political Department and was posted as Under-Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States. He claims to be the first Indian to have been taken into this Department. He received the title of Rai Bahadur in 1925 and was appointed to a permanent superior post three years later. In 1932 he was lent to the Nabha Darbar for the highly responsible post of the head of the administration, and became the President of the Council of Regency constituted by the Government of India. In 1934 he was granted the Companionship of the Indian Empire and a year later was the recipient of the Silver Jubilee Medal.

Recently the title of hereditary Raja—a rare distinction—has been bestowed upon him. His son, Kanwar Brahm Nath, after taking his degree in Arts and Law from the Punjab University, was nominated as an Extra Assistant Commissioner in 1928. As a special case he has been allowed by the Government to use the courtesy title of ' Diwan ', and in view of his father's recent distinction above mentioned, he is also entitled to be called ' Kanwar '.

The property which was held by the Court of Wards at the demise of Diwan Kailas Nath on behalf of his offspring and of Diwans Som Nath and Gyan Nath, was, later, released. One half of it went to Diwans Som Nath and Gyan Nath in equal shares and the other half to Diwan Somer Nath.

BHAI GURDIT SINGH.

- BHAI BULAKA SINGH.
  - Bhai Amolak Ram.
  - Bhai Sahai Ram (died 1793).
  - Bhai Basti Ram (died 1802).
    - Bhai Harbhaj Rai (died 1824).
      - Bhai Kahan Singh (died 1837).
        - Bhai Nidhan Singh (died 1856).
          - Rai Bahadur Mihan Singh (died 1900).
            - Rai Bahadur Bhai Hardyal Singh (died 1935).
              - Amrik Singh (died 1931).
                - Tarlochan Singh (born 1920).
              - Surendra Singh (born 1903).
                - Two sons.
              - Lakhmir Singh (born 1910).
            - Gyan Singh (born 1890).
              - Five sons.
        - Ganda Singh (dead).
        - Bhai Kesar Singh (died 1871).
          - Bhai Tara Singh (died 1916).
            - Two sons.
          - Bhai Partap Singh (died 1920).
            - Two generations.
      - Bhai Ram Singh (died 1846).
        - Bhai Charanjit Singh (died 1881).
          - BHAI GURDIT SINGH (born 1867).
            - Bhai Harnarain Singh (born 1890).
              - Gurbachan Singh (born 1914).
              - Har Bhajan Singh (born 1916).
              - Amar Singh (born 1919).
              - Narindar Singh (born 1931).
            - Parduman Singh (died 1902).
            - Rajinder Singh (born 1897).
              - Raghbir Singh (born 1916).
              - Atma Singh (born 1922).
          - Bhai Dan Singh (born 1872).
            - Pirthipal Singh (adopted) (born 1924).
          - Bhai Seva Singh (died 1907).
            - Anant Singh.
            - Indar Singh.
          - Bhai Sundar Singh (born 1878).
            - Amolak Singh.
            - Krishan Dev Singh.
            - Harsaran Singh.
      - Bhai Gobind Ram (died 1845).
        - Four generations.
    - Bhai Harnam Dass.

In the Sikh polity there is a close union between the church and the state, and from the time that the Sikh sect grew into a nation, the voice of Fakirs, Bawas and Bhais has ever been loud in its councils.

One of the most influential of the religious families at the Court of Lahore was that of Bhai Gurdit Singh.

The first of the family to acquire the title of Bhai was Bulaka Singh, a follower of Guru Gobind Singh. When the Guru retired to Abchalangeer in the Deccan in 1707, he directed Bulaka Singh to go to Lahore, where he would be married. Bulaka was upwards of fifty, and did not consider himself a good match; but he did as he had been ordered, and at Lahore a Sikh offered him his daughter in marriage, saying that the Guru had instructed him to do so in a dream. Bulaka Singh could not refuse, and three sons were the issue of the marriage, Amolak Ram, Sahai Ram and Basti Ram.

Basti Ram was born in 1708, and from an early age devoted himself to the study of medicine. He soon became known for his skill and for the sanctity of his life. He was much consulted by the Bhangi chiefs, who held Lahore during the latter half of the eighteenth century; and Ranjit Singh, who conquered that city three years before the death of the Bhai, in 1802, had the greatest respect for him. His prophecies were said to have always been fulfilled, and his prayers answered; and he was the fortunate possessor of a purse which replenished itself, and which it was impossible to empty. But, without crediting the fables* related of the Bhai, he undoubtedly had great influence at Lahore, and, like priests in other countries, probably used his knowledge of natural science to increase his religious reputation. Bhai Amolak Ram, the eldest brother of Basti Ram, died when a child. Bhai Sahai Ram lived to great age, but he was a recluse, entirely devoted to religion, and did not marry. He died in 1793.

Bhai Harbhaj Rai, during the lifetime of his father, Basti Ram, used to come to Court, where he was received by the Maharaja with the greatest respect. He had, like his father, studied medicine, and was reputed to be a very skilful doctor. Basti Ram had never accepted any *jagir*; but Harbhaj was not so scrupulous and in 1804 he received the village of Monawan, worth Rs. 400, and in 1805 estates in the vicinity of Lahore to the value of Rs. 5,740. Three years later he received Sundargarh and Rukha; and at the time of his death, in 1824, he was in possession of *jagirs* to the value of Rs. 9,000 in the Amritsar and

*Bhai Basti Ram lived outside the walls of the city, below the Saman Burj. A large branch of the river Ravi then flowed beneath the walls and every year did great damage to the city, till the Bhai determined to stop the river, and built his habitation (*dera*) just outside the walls. From that day the waters never invaded the city or passed the *dera* of the Bhai. When he died his tomb was built of white marble on the site of the *dera*, and the river still respects the spot, though a deep cut to carry off the surplus water, and a considerable change, in the course of the Ravi, may account for the safety of the city.

Lahore districts. These grants were all in perpetuity, and are still in possession of the family.

Bhai Harbhaj Rai and his brothers had not become Sikhs, and when Kahan Singh took the *pauhal* his father was very angry. Ram Singh also allowed his hair to grow, and became a Sikh, though he never took the *pauhal* or became a true Singh. Bhai Ram Singh, at Ranjit Singh's request, attended Darbar in 1802, and soon gained great influence over the superstitious Maharaja. His opinion was always asked in questions of difficulty, and during a campaign the tent of the Bhai was pitched next to that of the Maharaja. During the last years of Ranjit Singh's life Bhai Ram Singh's influence continually increased; and when the Maharaja died, Nao Nihal Singh, who had received the *pauhal* from the Bhai, entrusted him with still greater power, for he was himself very averse from conducting the details of business. He was one of the chief conspirators, with Raja Gulab Singh, Dhian Singh and others, in the murder of Sardar Chet Singh, the Minister of Kharak Singh; and it was at his house that the conspirators assembled before proceeding to the palace to commit the murder. Neither Nao Nihal Singh nor the Bhai were popular with the chiefs. The former compelled all Sardars and *Jagirdars* to fulfil their service and to keep their contingents in good order, which was most irksome to the men who during the last years of Ranjit Singh's life had done much as they liked, and had been responsible to no one.

When Nao Nihal Singh died on 5th November, 1840, and his mother, Mai Chand Kaur, claimed the vacant throne, Bhai Ram Singh supported her with all his power. His great rival and enemy, Bhai Gurmukh Singh, as vehemently espoused the cause of Kanwar Sher Singh; but they were almost alone in their enthusiasm, and there were none, with the exception of Raja Dhian Singh, Bhais Ram Singh and Gurmukh Singh, Diwan Sawan Mal, Atar Singh Sindhanwalia and the French Generals, who cared whether the Kunwar or the Mai succeeded to the throne. Bhai Ram Singh was not altogether averse to coalition between the two parties, and he foresaw that without the support of Raja Dhian Singh, the Mai could not possibly stand; and so convinced was he of the incompetency of her supporters, that he does not appear to have seen the triumph of Sher Singh with any great regret.

The new Prince treated Ram Singh with respect, notwithstanding the part the Bhai had taken against him; and at the investiture, on the 27th January, 1841, he was allowed a chair, the only others who

were permitted this honour being his brother Gobind Ram, Bhai Gurmukh Singh, Bawas Bikram Singh and Kahan Singh, and the Prince Partap Singh. The Maharaja even began to consult Ram Singh; and Raja Dhian Singh, fearing that he might regain his influence, tried to make the Bhai proceed to Multan on the pretext of recovering arrears of revenue from Diwan Sawan Mal. This project the Bhai vehemently opposed. He did not wish to be banished from Court; he was a friend of Sawan Mal; and his religious character should have disqualified him from the duties to which he had been nominated by the Minister.

Both Bhai Ram Singh and his brother, Bhai Gobind Ram, were thoroughly discontented. Although treated with consideration they were allowed no share of power, and saw their enemy Bhai Gurmukh Singh wealthy and influential. But their turn at length came. Sher Singh and his Minister fell by the hands of Sindhanwalias, and Bhai Gurmukh Singh, who had been the constant opponent of Raja Dhian Singh, was imprisoned and murdered.

After the death of Raja Hira Singh, Bhai Ram Singh recovered much of his influence with the army. He had ever been associated with Fakir Aziz-ud-din in his English policy; these two were almost the only men in Lahore who understood the relations of that State to the British Government under the treaty of 1809, and they were most desirous of keeping on good terms with it. It was on this account that in March, 1845, the Bhai warmly supported Raja Gulab Singh of Jammu as a candidate for the Wazirship; for he knew that he was the only man who could in any way restrain the army, and whose vast private means could avert the bankruptcy of the State. The intentions of the Bhai towards the British Government were good; and early in May 1845, he informed Major Broadfoot, Agent of the Governor-General, that Sardar Jawahir Singh intended, for his own safety, to incite the Sikh army to an invasion of British territory.

Jawahir Singh, though by no means without intellect, was drunken and debauched; even in public Darbars he was often seen under the influence of brandy; and he would then abuse Ram Singh in the most indecent terms, though in the worst of times the sanctity of the Bhai's character had saved him from insult. On the 12th September, 1845, the Bhai boldly remonstrated in open Darbar against the conduct of the Wazir towards the British Government. He asserted that the conduct of the English authorities had been distinguished by moderation and forbearance, and that the Darbar was entirely in the wrong in the dispute. Jawahir Singh is believed to have promised to retrace his steps, and to write an apology to the British Agent; but on that very

night news came of the murder of Prince Peshaura Singh, perpetrated by his orders, and he knew that an English war could alone preserve his power. Bhai Ram Singh had also heard the fatal news, and had reported it to the troops, and the party hostile to the Minister gained strength every hour. The murder of the obnoxious Minister and the Sutlej campaign followed. To the last Bhai Ram Singh opposed that insane war, but in vain. To Raja Lal Singh he said: "Beware what you do, and do not march to Hariki with the troops. The English have always behaved as friends and well-wishers, and have never interfered in the affairs of the Khalsa." Raja Lal Singh answered: "Bhai Sahib, what can I do? The soldiers have got me by the throat." However, he took the Bhai's advice as far as he could, and, like a coward as he was, made the other Generals go on before him to the scene of danger. After Sobraon, Bhai Ram Singh was sent with Raja Gulab Singh and Diwan Dina Nath to meet the Governor-General at Luliani on the road to Lahore, to try and obtain favourable terms.

After the treaty of the 9th March, 1846, Bhai Ram Singh remained one of the Council; and although, on account of bad health, he was unable to attend the Darbar very regularly, his opinion was always taken before any important measure was adopted. He was opposed generally to Raja Lal Singh, the Minister, and took the part of Mul Raj in the dispute regarding the Governorship of Multan. It was by his advice that Raja Lal Singh called upon all the Sardars to sign a *razinama*, a deed expressive of their contentment, under the existing Government, though it was notorious that the majority was opposed to it.

Bhai Ram Singh died in November, 1846, and was succeeded in the Council by his nephew, Bhai Nidhan Singh, son of Bhai Kahan Singh, who had died in 1837. Bhai Gobind Ram did not meddle much with politics after the death of Ranjit Singh. He was for some years a great invalid, and died in 1845.

Nidhan Singh was a very silent member of the Darbar. On the 16th December, 1846, he was appointed a member of the Council of Regency, which office he held till the annexation of the Punjab. In 1848 the *zamindars* of Kot Pindi Das, one of the *jagirs* of the Bhai family, failed to give supplies to the British army when marching through, and the village was consequently confiscated, but was subsequently released on payment of a fine of Rs. 800. On annexation, however, it was resumed with other personal grants of Ram Singh.

The *jagirs* of the family amounted at annexation to Rs. 49,000. Of these, *jagirs* to the value of Rs. 22,447 were released; Rs. 9,729 in

perpetuity, in three equal shares, to the descendants of the three sons of Harbhaj Rai; and Rs. 12,718 for the lives of Nidhan Singh, Kesar Singh, Charanjit Singh and Nand Gopal. A grant of Rs. 3,000 by Maharaja Ranjit Singh for the support of the Sikh temple at Tarn Taran was also released during the good behaviour; and the administration is in the hands of the three families, who each select one representative. Bhai Nidhan Singh's Council allowance of Rs. 6,000 was also continued for life. He died in 1856, and his cousin, Bhai Charanjit Singh, was then recognized as the head of the family.

Bhai Charanjit Singh died in 1881 leaving four sons. He was a good scholar in English, Persian, Sanskrit and Gurmukhi, and interested himself in educational matters. He received a *khilat* with a *sanad* in recognition of his efforts in behalf of female education, more especially in connection with the founding of the Istri Siksha Sabha; and in 1878 he was presented in Darbar with a copy of Dr. Trumpp's translation of the *Adi Granth* as a tribute to his researches in his own language. In 1879 he was appointed an Honorary Magistrate of Lahore. On his death, his *jagir* yielding Rs. 4,000 per annum was resumed, his four sons receiving in lieu a grant in perpetuity of Rs. 3,133 per annum. They were all minors when the father died, and were placed in charge of Raja Harbans Singh.

On the death of Bhai Charanjit Singh, his cousin, Bhai Nand Gopal, became the representative of the family. He was a Provincial Darbari and for a time a nominated member of the Lahore Municipality. He built a *Thakurdwara* outside the Shahalmi Gate of the city and a bathing place, known as the Jubilee Ghat, close beside it. Bhai Nand Gopal died in 1895 without issue, but he had adopted as his son, Manohar Lal, a grandson of his sister. Manohar Lal is a Divisional Darbari. He is enjoying a perpetual *jagir* worth Rs. 4,000 a year. He is exempted from certain provisions of the Arms Act. Being particularly fond of music he is actively associated with the Sangit Sabha of Lahore.

After the death of Bhai Nand Gopal, Bhai Mihan Singh, son of Nidhan Singh, was acknowledged as head of the family. He was a member of the Lahore Municipal Committee from 1876 till his death, and was appointed an Honorary Magistrate in 1882. In recognition of his services in these capacities, he received the title of Rai Bahadur in 1891. He was nominated a Fellow of the Punjab University in 1898. Bhai Mihan Singh was one of the most prominent citizens of Lahore, and exercised a powerful influence for good in the city. He died in 1900, leaving two sons, the elder of whom, Bhai Hardyal Singh,

was an Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab. He took his father's seat in Divisional Darbars. For his work during the Great War, Hardyal Singh was granted a *sanad*, a gold watch and a recruiting badge. He was also granted the titles of Sardar Sahib and later Sardar Bahadur. He enjoyed a perpetual *jagir* of Rs. 1,000. Sardar Bahadur Hardyal Singh died in 1935.

Bhai Gurdit Singh, the eldest son of Bhai Charanjit Singh, was recognized as the head of the family after Mihan Singh's death and he succeeded to the seat in Provincial Darbars. He was in charge of Maharaja Ranjit Singh's tomb at Lahore from 1900 to 1930 and was for some time a member of the managing committees of the Aitchison College and the Khalsa College, Amritsar. From 1900 to 1902 he was a member of the Municipal Committee of Lahore and in 1903 was invited as an official guest to the Coronation Darbar at Delhi and received the medal. He was later granted five squares of land in the Chunian colony. During the Great War he greatly assisted the authorities in recruitment. He has been a non-official visitor of jails and a member of the Mental Hospital Committee in Lahore. At the time of the Martial Law of 1919 he rendered useful service to the Administration and was granted a *khilat* of Rs. 200 and a *sanad* for his work. He was for many years a second class Magistrate in Lahore. Bhai Gurdit Singh was granted the Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935. He enjoys a perpetual *jagir* of Rs. 1,100.

Bhai Dan Singh, the second son of Bhai Charanjit Singh, is a graduate of the Punjab University. From 1897 to 1902 he was employed in the Kashmir State in charge of the Maharaja's English office, and was then for a short time in the service of the Raja of Sarmur as Judicial Secretary. He also received the Silver Medal on the occasion of the Delhi Coronation Darbar, and for some time represented the Kashmir State among the Fellows of the Punjab University. He enlisted 2,200 men in the Great War and received a sword and a *sanad* from the British Government and a gold medal from His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir. He retired from the Kashmir service as a Sub-Judge and is in enjoyment of a pension of Rs. 150 a month. He has no son of his own, but has adopted Pirthipal Singh, son of Bhai Harnarain Singh.

Bhai Charanjit Singh's third son, Bhai Sewa Singh, was also for a time in the service of the Kashmir State, where he rose to the position of a District Judge. He resigned to become a Munsif in the Punjab, and, shortly before his death in 1907, had been accepted as a candidate for the post of an Extra Assistant Commissioner. Bhai Sewa

Singh had two sons, Anant Singh and Indar Singh. The former is running business in cinemas in Jammu and Kashmir State and is also a share-holder in the Amritsar Distillery. He enjoys a *jagir* of Rs. 550, and has, besides, property in Lahore, Amritsar, Kashmir and Simla. Bhai Indar Singh is a graduate (B.Sc. in Agriculture) of the University of Wales. He is also a Barrister-at-Law. He is Professor of Agriculture in the Khalsa College, Amritsar, and has taken a leading share in the schemes adumbrated by the Faculty of Agriculture of the Punjab University during the last decade. He also enjoys a perpetual *jagir*, besides possessing extensive house property in Amritsar and Lahore.

Another brother of Bhai Gurdit Singh is Bhai Sunder Singh. He worked for seventeen years as a Sub-Inspector of Police, but resigned in 1919. He is at present engaged in private business. Of his sons the eldest Bhai Amolak Singh, is a graduate in medicine of a British University, has served for a few years as a temporary officer in the I.M.S., and is at present employed as a Medical Officer in the Bengal Nagpur Railway. The second son of Bhai Sunder Singh, Krishan Dev Singh, has recently taken the Master's degree from the Punjab University.

Bhai Kesar Singh died in 1871. He interested himself in the Siksha Sabha, the Anjuman-i-Punjab and other public societies. He left two sons, who jointly held a *jagir* of Rs. 1,625 per annum in the Lahore and Amritsar districts. The elder, Bhai Tara Singh, was a Tahsildar and a Divisional Darbari. He died in 1916. He was succeeded by his son, Bhai Bhagwant Singh, who is serving in the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Lahore on Rs. 155 per mensem, besides enjoying a *jagir* of Rs. 1,000 perpetually. Bhai Harbans Singh, son of Bhai Partap Singh, also enjoys a *jagir* of Rs. 1,000.

DIWAN BAHADUR RAJA NARENDRA NATH.

PANDIT KISHAN DASS.

Diwan Ganga Ram
(died 1826).

Diwan Ajodhya Prasad
(died 1870).

Diwan Baij Nath
(died 1875).

DIWAN BAHADUR RAJA NARENDRA NATH (born 1864).

Diwan Anand Kumar (born 1894).

Gajendar Kumar (born 1923).	Yogendar Kumar (born 1924).	Satyendar Kumar (born 1930).	Brijendar Kumar (born 1935).

The family of Raja Narendra Nath is of the Brahman caste, and originally came from Kashmir. It claims to belong to the family known as Swaman Gotam, descended from the famous *rishi* or sage, Gotama, who was born about 620 B. C. on the lower Ganges. It is also known as Chachbali, from the district in Kashmir, which was its residence.

The Muhammadan religion was established in Kashmir in the year 1326 by Shamas-ud-din Shah. For nearly a hundred years no severe measures were taken against the Hindus; but when Sikandar, named *Butshikan* or the Iconoclast, became King, the Brahman Pandits had much difficulty in preserving their religion and their lives. The ancestors of Diwan Narendra Nath studied Persian as a sort of compromise, and contrived to live in tolerable security till the conquest of Kashmir by Ahmad Shah Abdali in 1752. The Hindus were now exposed to constant persecution, and many emigrated to Hindustan and the Punjab. Among the emigrants was Pandit Kishan Das, great-great-grandfather of Diwan Narendra Nath. He was a good scholar and without difficulty obtained a situation under the Delhi Emperors, which he held till his death.

His son, Ganga Ram, who was born at Rampur near Benares, entered the service of the Maharaja of Gwalior, and was placed with Colonel Louis Burquien, one of the French officers in Scindia's service, under General Perron. Here the young man distinguished himself by his honesty and ability, and became entrusted with many important

political affairs. When the Mahrattas, towards the close of the eighteenth century, overran Central India, Malwa, and the Delhi territories, Ganga Ram was employed under Colonel Burquien in collecting tribute and in drawing up treaties with subject or allied states. After the defeat of Burquien at Patparganj on the Jumna by Lord Lake in September, 1803, Ganga Ram retired to Delhi, where he lived for the ten succeeding years. He was of great assistance to Colonel Ochterlony when, in 1809, that officer was arranging the relations between the Cis-Sutlej states and the British Government, from his knowledge of their past political history, their treaties and their relations with other states.

In March 1813 Maharaja Ranjit Singh, who had heard Ganga Ram spoken of as a man of ability, invited him to Lahore on the recommendation of Bhai Lal Singh and Sardar Himmat Singh Jalawasia. He accepted the invitation, and, taking with him a vessel of Ganges water for presentation to the Maharaja, was well received at Lahore, where he was placed at the head of the military office and made Keeper of the Seal. He was made one of the Paymasters-in-Chief of the irregular forces, Bhawani Das being the head of the Department, and rose rapidly in the favour of the Maharaja, who saw the great improvements made in the system of military accounts. Ganga Ram brought from Hindustan a number of his relatives and friends for whom he obtained good places about the Court. Most of them, however, were not mere adventurers, but men of business and literary attainments. Among them may be noticed Raja Dina Nath; Pandit Daya Ram, who administered successively the Ramgharia country and Jhang; Pandit Hari Ram, father of Shankar Nath, Honorary Magistrate of Lahore; Pandit Gopi Nath; Pandit Ram Kishan; Pandit Ganga Bishan and Pandit Lachhman Prasad.

Diwan Ganga Ram, Lachhman Prasad's father, and Bakht Mal had married three sisters. Ganga Ram had no son so he adopted his wife's nephew, Ajodhya Prasad, brother of Lachhman Prasad; Dina Nath (afterwards Raja) was son of Bakht Mal, and consequently first cousin of Ajodhya Prasad. Ganga Ram had, later, a daughter by a second wife whose son, Uttam Nath, died childless at Lahore in 1867.

Thus, by his personal ability and by the family interest which he established in Lahore, Ganga Ram obtained considerable power, and the administration of the country about Gujrat was in 1821 entrusted to him. In this district, which he held for two years, he received a grant of Khambi, Kalichpur and other villages in the Khariali *ilaqa*. He first organized the Abkari system, which was afterwards so much improved by Misar Rallia Ram.

Diwan Ganga Ram died in 1826. He was succeeded as Keeper of the Seal and in the military office of accounts by Dina Nath, whom he had brought up most carefully, and whose splendid abilities soon made him distinguished in the political world.

Ajodhya Prasad (or Ajodhya Nath) had been summoned to Lahore by his father in 1814. He was then fifteen years of age, but he was not suffered to enter at once the Government service. For two years he continued his studies, and was then sent to his native country, Kashmir, where he was placed in the military office on a salary of Rs. 1,000 per annum. Six months later he was recalled to Lahore. In 1822 Generals Ventura and Allard arrived in the Punjab from Europe by way of Persia and Khorasan, and entered the Maharaja's service. They received command of the *Fauj-i-Khas*, or special brigade, the first in rank in the Sikh army; and Ajodhya Prasad was placed under them as Paymaster of the troops and as the medium of communication between the commanding officers and the Maharaja. The *Fauj-i-Khas* was at one time raised to five battalions of infantry and three cavalry regiments; but at the request of General Ventura it was again reduced to four infantry battalions and two regiments of cavalry.

On the death of his father, the Maharaja directed Ajodhya Prasad to assume charge of the accounts office for regular troops and artillery; but he was on the best of terms with the French Generals, and begged to be allowed to keep his own appointment. The vacant post was accordingly given to Tej Singh. Ajodhya Prasad received the title of Diwan, and the village of Nainsukh was continued to him from his father's *jagir*. He continued to serve with the *Fauj-i-Khas*, and when General Ventura was absent on leave he commanded the whole force. So ably did he do this, that General Ventura wrote of him in these terms: "On the two occasions that I have been absent on leave in France, Ajodhya Prasad has held the command of the Life Guards of the Maharaja. I have never had a cause to repent appointing him my deputy, for on my return from France I have found the troops in as good a condition as if I had been present myself." In 1831 he was sent to the frontier of the Punjab to meet Lieutenant Burnes, who was on his way from Bombay, by way of Sindh, with a present of a team of cart horses, a stallion and four mares, and a carriage, for Maharaja Ranjit Singh, from the King of England. Ajodhya Prasad met the mission a little way below Multan, and remained attached to it till its arrival in Lahore on the 17th of July.

At the time of the Maharaja's death, Ajodhya Prasad was with the brigade at Peshawar, where it had been stationed for two years,

but was now summoned to Lahore by Maharaja Kharak Singh. The Diwan was, with Sardar Lehna Singh Majithia, at the close of 1839, directed to accompany the army of the Indus, under Sir John Keane, from Attock to Ferozepore, which was reached on the 31st of December, 1839; and his attention and anxiety to meet the wishes of the General were warmly acknowledged by that officer.

In April and May, 1840, the brigade, with General Ventura and Ajodhya Prasad, was sent against Kahan Singh Bedi, who had murdered his nephew, seized his fort of Malsian in the Jullundur Doab, and imprisoned his family. Nao Nihal Singh did not care much for the sanctity of a Bedi and, to the indignation of many, sent the troops against his fort of Dakhni, which they captured. Eventually this was given up to him again, on his restoring Malsian to his nephew's family and paying a fine of Rs. 20,000 to the State.

Later in the year the brigade was sent against the Mandi chief, who had omitted to pay in his tribute since the death of Ranjit Singh, or to acknowledge in any way the new Maharaja. Mandi was covered with little forts, said to be one hundred and twenty-three in number, besides the strong fort of Kamlagarh; but the Raja was frightened by the force sent against him and gave in his submission, and was directed to proceed to Lahore. The town of Mandi was occupied, and most of the forts dismantled. Kamlagarh, however, held out, and while its siege was in progress news arrived of the deaths of Maharaja Kharak Singh and Kunwar Nao Nihal Singh. This news in some measures raised the courage of the garrison; but the siege was vigorously pressed, and at length the fort surrendered on the 29th November, and the General, leaving a Sikh garrison in it, marched to repress disturbances which had broken out in Kulu. Sardar Ajit Singh Sindhanwalia, who had been sent to Mandi, had left for Lahore before the capture of Kamlagarh. General Ventura left for Lahore in the beginning of January, recalled by Raja Dhian Singh, who wished for his support to the claims of Prince Sher Singh; and Ajodhya Prasad was left in charge of the brigade. Reinforcements had been despatched from Lahore to Kulu, and when these arrived the *Fauj-i-Khas* heard that the troops in Lahore had received large gratuities from Sher Singh with four months' pay. Only two months' pay had been brought for them; so they rose in mutiny, seized the treasure in their camp and killed several of their officers. Ajodhya Prasad, who had considerable influence with the men, restored order and promised to obtain for the brigade whatever the Lahore troops had received.

General Ventura left the Punjab on leave in March 1840 and, on the arrival of the brigade at Lahore, Ajodhya Prasad retained the command, though it was placed nominally under the little prince Partab Singh. The first business in which it was engaged was against Jawala Singh,* the agent of the Maharaja.

This man had hoped to be Wazir when his master became King; and the office had been promised to him by Sher Singh. Raja Dhian Singh had, however, no intention of vacating the post; to the Maharaja he insinuated suspicions of Jawala Singh's loyalty; and he warned Jawala Singh of the Maharaja's intentions against him, till at last the wretched man was driven into treason, and, being encamped with five thousand irregulars at the *Dêra Charyari*, near Shalabagh, refused to obey the Maharaja's order to come into Lahore. Sher Singh moved out against him, and Ajodhya Prasad, with the *Fauj-i-Khas* and supported by artillery, was directed to go in advance. Seeing the approach of this formidable brigade Jawala Singh surrendered;† he afterwards died in prison in the fort of Sheikhupura from ill-treatment and starvation, one of Raja Dhian Singh's many victims.

The Maharaja paid to the *Fauj-i-Khas* the gratuity promised to them in Kulu by Ajodhya Prasad, and to the Diwan himself he made valuable presents. The Raja of Mandi was allowed to return to his hills, taking with him the image of the goddess Devi, in solid silver, of great value and sanctity, which the Sikh soldiers had taken from Kamlagarh.

General Ventura returned from Europe in 1840 and took command of the brigade. He, after Sher Singh's assassination, was sent secretly by Raja Hira Singh, the Minister, to Ludhiana to try and strengthen the English alliance by negotiation with Colonel Richmond, the British Resident; but at the end of 1843, disgusted with the insubordination of the troops, and clearly forseeing the troubles coming on the country, he finally left the Punjab where he had served for upwards of twenty-four years. Diwan Ajodhya Prasad now took command of the brigade, and held it till the close of the Sutlej campaign. It was composed in 1845, before the war, of 3,176 regular infantry, 1,667 regular cavalry, and 855 artillerymen; total 5,698 men and 34 guns. The infantry

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*Jawala Singh, though having no designs against Sher Singh, had plotted agains the Minister. He had been sent to resume the Sindhanwala *jagirs* and, returning from that expedition with the Sindhanwalia chiefs, they conspired together to eject Dhian Singh from the Ministry; and on the way to Lahore they visited the sacred shrine of Amritsar, where they swore to persevere till their design was accomplished. Dhian Singh must have heard of this confederacy and he never forgot to revenge himself on a rival.

†It is a remarkable proof of the lawlessness and power of the army at this time that the very Charyari Horse and Akalis, who had on the 1st of May supported Jawala Singh for Mutiny and treason, on the 2nd demanded and obtained a donation of Rs. 30,000 from Maharaja Sher Singh for not having compelled Jawala Singh to fight against him.

force included the *Khas* battalion, strength 820 men; a Gurkha battalion, 707 men; Dewa Singh's battalion, 839 men; and Sham Singh's battalion, 810 men. The cavalry force was composed of a Grenadier regiment, strength 730 men; a Dragoon regiment, 750 men; and a troop of orderly *Khas*, 187 men. The artillery was the corps known as that of Ilahi Bakhsh, and was commanded by General Ilahi Bakhsh, the best artillery officer in the Sikh army. The pay of the whole brigade was Rs. 96,067 per mensem.

The composition of the other brigades may be in a great measure seen from this statement regarding the crack brigade of the Sikh army. 'A great change had taken place since the death of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. His strong hand kept down mutiny and complaint, though even he was once compelled to take refuge in Gobindgarh from the fury of his Gurkha regiment which could not obtain its arrears of pay; but his successors, fearing for their lives and power, were compelled to increase the numbers and the pay of the army, till it at length became an insupportable burden to the State and a standing menace to other powers.

At the time of Maharaja Ranjit Singh's death, the regular army, infantry, cavalry and artillery, was composed of 29,168 men, with 192 guns, at a monthly cost of Rs. 3,82,088. Under Maharaja Sher Singh, the regular army was composed of 50,065 men, with 232 guns, at a monthly cost of Rs. 5,48,603. Under Raja Hira Singh the regular army consisted of 50,805 men, with 282 guns, at a monthly cost of Rs. 6,82,984. Under Sardar Jawahir Singh, the regular army consisted of 72,370 men, with 381 guns, at a monthly cost of Rs. 8,52,696. The increase in the number of guns under Sardar Jawahir Singh was in a great measure nominal. Few new guns were cast, but many old ones were taken out of forts, furbished up, and placed on field carriages. The irregular cavalry does not appear to have increased in the same proportion as the regular army. At the commencement of hostilities, its numbers were 16,292. When the Sutlej War of 1845 broke out, the Sikh army throughout the whole Punjab was thus composed:—

Regular Infantry	53,756
Regular Cavalry	6,235
Irregular Cavalry	16,292
Artillery	10,968
Camel Swivels	584
Miscellaneous	827

Guns, Field, 381; Garrison, 104; Camel Swivels, 308.

The irregular levies and *jagirdari* contingents of horse, not included in the above, cannot be accurately determined, but they may be fairly estimated at 30,000 men.

During the troubled administration of Raja Hira Singh, the brigade of Ajodhya Prasad, which had been accustomed to discipline under the skilful Ventura, did not become so completely mutinous and disorganised as the rest of the army. When Hira Singh fled from Lahore, and was pursued by Sardar Jawahir Singh and the Sikh army, the *Fauj-i-Khas* remained on the plain below the citadel to guard the person of the young Maharaja. Jawahir Singh added Rs. 3,000 per mensem to Ajodhya Prasad's pay, and gave him the villages of Khanpur, Gang, Shadian, Nuradi and Kathianwala, in the Hafizabad district.

After the murder of Sardar Jawahir Singh, Tej Singh, who was hated by the army, was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the regular forces, and Raja Lal Singh of the irregular; and when the *Fauj-i-Khas* was ordered to Peshawar it distinctly refused to obey. The Sutlej campaign followed. At its close, Diwan Ajodhya Prasad tendered his resignation, which was accepted, and he left the corps with which he had served for twenty-six years.

After the treaty of the 16th March, 1846, making over the hill country between the Ravi and the Indus to Maharaja Gulab Singh, Ajodhya Prasad was appointed Commissioner, in conjunction with Captain Abbott, to lay down the boundary line of the Lahore and Jammu territories. This work, which was by no means an easy one, occupied two years, and it was not till May, 1848, that the Diwan returned to Lahore. During all this time his conduct had given the greatest satisfaction to the authorities, and without in any way sacrificing the interests of his own Government, he had shown the greatest courtesy and attention to Captain Abbott, the British representative. On November 26, 1847, he had received the honorary title of *Mumtaz-ud-daulah* (Eminent in the State), besides substantial addition to his pay. At annexation he was in possession of Rs. 5,000 per annum cash allowance, besides the villages of Nainsukh, Balu Salu, Chogian, Kot Nao, Khanpur, Khatianwala, Shadman, Gang and Muradi, worth Rs. 19,000 per annum. In April 1849, immediately after the annexation of the Punjab, the Diwan was appointed to take charge of the young Maharaja Dalip Singh in conjunction with Dr. Login, and in 1849 he accompanied the Prince to Fatehgarh, where he remained in attendance upon him until September 1851. He then, the Maharaja being about to leave for England, returned to the Punjab and gave up public life. Dr. Login has borne the highest testimony to the Diwan's upright and honourable conduct while with the Maharaja at Fatehgarh.

The *jagirs* of the Diwan had lapsed to Government at annexation; but he was granted a pension of Rs. 7,500, and the Supreme Government in 1852 sanctioned Rs. 1,000 of this pension being upheld in perpetuity.

In 1862 the Diwan was appointed an Honorary Magistrate of the city of Lahore. He carried out the duties of his office in an admirable manner, preserving his good name for justice and impartiality up to the day of his death. In January 1864 the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Robert Montgomery, conferred upon him proprietary rights in the Hingarwal Rakh, Lahore district, embracing an area of twelve hundred acres, in recognition of his past services. The grant was subject to a *nazrana* payment of Rs. 1,200 and was assessed at an annual rental of Rs. 2,400. It bears the name of Ajodhyapur in memory of the original grantee. *Khilats* were at the same time bestowed upon the Diwan and his son, Baij Nath. The latter was a gentleman of education and ability. He commenced training for official life in the office of Major Abbott, Deputy Commissioner of Hazara, and was made a Tahsildar in 1858, and four years later was brought to Lahore as an Extra Assistant Commissioner. At his father's request he resigned the service in 1866 and took up his abode permanently at Lahore, where he exercised magisterial powers under the title of Honorary Extra Assistant Commissioner. In 1873 he was appointed an Honorary Assistant Commissioner.

Diwan Ajodhya Prasad died in 1870. Of his life pension of Rs. 7,500, one half was continued to Diwan Baij Nath. The estate was saddled with a debt of Rs. 24,000, which Baij Nath rapidly increased to Rs. 40,000. In 1874 Baij Nath's services were placed at the disposal of the Kapurthala State for employment as member of a Council appointed to carry on the administration owing to the continued illness of Raja Kharak Singh. His services were dispensed with early in 1875, affairs at Kapurthala having necessitated the appointment of an English official in supersession of the Council. The Diwan proceeded thence on a pilgrimage to Kangra, and was on his way back to Lahore when he was seized with cholera, and died after a few days' illness on the 18th August 1875. He took a keen interest in all matters connected with education, and was one of the organizers of the Punjab University.

Diwan Baij Nath married three times. His second wife bore him his only son, Narendra Nath, born in 1864. He is the present head of the family. There were two daughters (married in 1887) by the third wife whom he married in 1871. The management of the minor's estate passed into the hands of the District Court of Wards at Lahore. A loan of Rs. 20,000 was granted by Government to meet the claims of

the more pressing creditors. To Narendra Nath was sanctioned a life pension of Rs. 1,625 per annum over and above the income from Ajodhyapur already referred to. By careful management the father's liabilities were cleared off, and the estate was freed from debt.

Narendra Nath married in 1879 the daughter of Rai Bahadur Pandit Bisheshar Nath Kaul, at one time a District Traffic Superintendent on the North-Western Railway. After attaining his majority, he was granted a seat in Provincial Darbars and was allowed to assume the hereditary title of Diwan. In 1886 he obtained the degree of Master of Arts and in the following year was nominated a Fellow of the Punjab University. In the beginning of 1888 he was selected for the post of Assistant Commissioner under the Statutory Civil Service Rules, and was posted to Gurdaspur. Later on he officiated as District Judge at Ferozepore, Jhelum and Rawalpindi, and in 1895 he was promoted to the rank of Deputy Commissioner. In this capacity he held charge of Montgomery, Gujranwala, Gujrat (the district of which his great-grandfather was *hakim* nearly one hundred and twenty-five years ago) and Multan. In 1911 he was appointed to officiate as Commissioner, Lahore Division, for six months. He attended the Coronation Darbar of His late Majesty King George V. In 1913 he visited Europe and on return was posted to Jullundur and Hoshiarpur successively. He retired in 1916.

Diwan Narendra Nath was granted the title of Diwan Bahadur as a personal distinction in 1908. Later he was elevated to the rank of a Raja as a personal distinction.

Since his retirement Raja Narendra Nath, who was extensively travelled in India, Ceylon, Europe and Egypt, has taken a very active interest in public and political life of this province. From his headquarters in Lahore he has kept in touch with the various political movements of recent years. Since the introduction of the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms he had been continuously representing one of the landholders' constituencies in the Punjab Legislative Council. He was a member of the Provincial Reforms Committee appointed by the Punjab Government to co-operate with the Indian Statutory Commission in 1928; and also acted as a member of the Education Committee, auxiliary to the Simon Commission and in this capacity travelled all over India. In May 1929, Raja Narendra Nath went to London at his own expense and interviewed leaders of the various political parties there. In the next two years he attended the first two Round Table conferences in London. He has presided over several Hindu conferences, the most important being the Hindu Mahasabha session of 1927, held at Delhi.

Besides, he has taken special interest in the various movements of social and religious reforms. He was until recently a member of the Punjab Legislative Assembly and the leader of the Hindu Progressive Group of M.L.A.s He has now resigned.

Raja Narendra Nath enjoys *jagirs*, granted in perpetuity, of nine villages in the Lahore Tahsil, of one of which, Amirpur, he is also owner. He owns, besides, Ajodhyapur, which was granted to his grandfather, and shares in two villages in the Sharakpur Tahsil, as well as some house property in Lahore. He has also acquired by purchase some squares of land in the Sharakpur Tahsil.

Raja Narendra Nath has only one son, Diwan Anand Kumar, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, who is a Reader in Zoology in the Punjab University. Diwan Anand Kumar, like his father, is connected with several educational and other public institutions of Lahore.

SARDAR HARDAYAL SINGH NAKAI OF BAHRWAL.

- CHAUDHRI HEM RAJ.
  - Hira Singh.
    - Dal Singh
  - Natha Singh.
    - Nar Singh (died 1789).
    - Ran Singh (died 1781).
      - Bhagwan Singh (died 1789).
      - Gyan Singh (died 1807).
        - Sardar Kahan Singh (died 1872).
          - Chatar Singh.
            - Ranjodh Singh (died 1891).
              - Sardar Udham Singh (died 1909).
                - Balwant Singh (dead).
                  - Harmohan Singh (dead).
              - Narain Singh dead).
                - Sardar Gurdayal Singh (died 1913).
                - SARDAR HARDYAL SINGH.
                  - Manmohan Indarpal Singh (born 1921).
            - Partap Singh. (born 1845).
              - Autar Singh (died 1905).
              - Hazura Singh (dead).
                - Buta Singh.
            - Thakur Singh (died 1878).
          - Atar Singh, *alias* Khuda Bakhsh (died 1879).
            - Lehna Singh, *alias* Ghulam Qadir (died 1881).
              - Three generations.
            - Labh Singh (born 1842).
              - Three generations.
          - Ishwar Singh, *alias* Abdul Aziz.
            - Two generations.
          - Hukam Singh (dead).
      - Khazan Singh.
        - Panja Singh.
          - Four generations.

About the year 1595 Guru Arjun, travelling with a few followers in the Lahore district, reached the little town of Bahrwal, which had been founded some years before by a man of the Arora caste, named Bahr. He was not received with hospitality and passed on to the neighbouring village of Jambar, where, tired and foot-sore, he begged for the loan of a *charpai* (native bedstead) and, lying down in the shade of a tree, went to sleep. By this time Hem Raj, a Sindhu Jat *chaudhri* or headman of Bahrwal, who was absent when the Guru passed through his village, heard of what had occurred and, ashamed of his townsmen's inhospitality, set off to Jambar to try and induce the holy man to return. On his arrival at the village he found the Guru asleep. What was to be done? He dared not wake the saint, for he was uncertain of his temper, nor could he suffer him to remain longer at Jambar; so, being a man of resource and some physical strength, he lifted the *charpai* and the Guru together on his head and carried him away to Bahrwal.

When Arjun woke he was much pleased with Hem Raj's attention and called for water to drink. He was told that water of their only well was brackish. The Guru then directed Hem Raj to throw some sweet cakes down the well. This being done the water immediately became sweet and pure. The Guru also blessed Hem Raj and prophesied that he would have a son, by name Hira Singh, who would be a great and powerful chief.

So runs the legend, believed to this day at Bahrwal; for is not the water of the well, known as Budhewala, still sweet and clear? The legend would have been told with more propriety of Alam the father, or of Mahmana, the grandfather of Hem Raj; for Hira Singh, who was certainly the first man of note in the family, was not born till nearly a hundred years after the death of Guru Arjun, which took place in 1606.

Hira Singh, at the time that the Sikhs grew powerful about the middle of the eighteenth century, took possession of the Naka country lying between Lahore and Gugera, and which has given its name to the family of Hira Singh and to the *misal* which he commanded. He took Chunian from the Afghans, and joined the Kanhayas and Bhangis in their attacks upon the falling Mughal power.

When Sardar Hira Singh was killed fighting with Shaikh Shuja Chishti of Pakpattan, his son, Dal Singh, was a minor, and his nephew, Nar Singh, succeeded to the command of the *misal*. Nar Singh was killed in a fight at Kot Kamalia in 1768, and his brother, Ran Singh, succeeded him. Under this chief the *misal* rose to some strength and importance. It was never powerful compared with some of the other

Sikh confederacies; but it could bring into the field nearly two thousand horsemen, with camel swivels and a few guns. The Jats of the Naka country are strong and bold, and the little *misal* did good battle with the Afghans and other neighbours, till at last a tract of country worth nine lakhs of rupees was in the hands of Sardar Ran Singh and his *misaldars* (feudal retainers). They held Chunian, part of the Kasur, Sharakpur and Gugera *parganas*, and at one time Kot Kamalia, the headquarters of the Kharal tribe.

The chief of Sayadwala, Kamr Singh, was the rival of Ran Singh, and they fought with varying success for some years, till at length Ran Singh obtained a decided advantage and took possession of Sayadwala. Sardar Ran Singh died in 1781, and his eldest son, Bhagwan Singh, who succeeded to the command of the *misal*, was not able to hold the territory his father had acquired. Sayadwala was recovered by Wazir Singh, brother of Kamr Singh, who also took some of the Nakai villages, but these he eventually gave up. Bhagwan Singh now perceived that, unless he made powerful friends, he would probably lose his territory altogether, so he betrothed his sister, Nakayan, generally known as Raj Kaur, to Ranjit Singh, son of Mahan Singh Sukarchakia, who was then one of the most powerful chiefs in the Punjab Wazir Singh tried hard to break off this match, which boded no good to him, but was unable to do so. Shortly after this, in 1785, Mahan Singh summoned both Bhagwan Singh and Wazir Singh to Amritsar to aid him in his struggle with Jai Singh Kanhaya. The rival chiefs went accordingly; but when Jai Singh was defeated they soon began to quarrel, for Mahan Singh treated Wazir Singh with more consideration than Bhagwan Singh, which roused the jealousy of the latter. Mahan Singh with some difficulty brought about a reconciliation; but the peace was not of long duration, and the quarrel broke out with greater violence than ever, and in the fight which ensued Bhagwan Singh was slain. His brother, Gyan Singh, succeeded him in 1789. The old enemy of their family, Wazir Singh, was murdered soon after by Dal Singh, son of Sardar Hira Singh, who took refuge at Bahrwal; but he was followed and assassinated by a servant of Wazir Singh who had resolved to avenge his master's death. Mahan Singh died in 1792, and in 1798 Gyan Singh married his sister to Ranjit Singh, to whom she had been some time betrothed. In 1802, a son, the issue of this marriage, was born, who afterwards ascended the throne as Maharaja Kharak Singh. The Nakai family did not find the alliance with Ranjit Singh productive of much advantage. The ambitious chief hungered after his kinsmen's possessions, and tried hard to induce Sardar Kahan Singh, who became the head of the family on the death of Gyan Singh in

1807, to come and reside at Court. This the Sardar steadily declined to do; and in 1810 the Maharaja seized all the possessions of the family without any resistance on their part, for resistance was unavailing. He gave Kahan Singh estates in the neighbourhood of Bahrwal of the value of Rs. 15,000, and to Khazan Singh he also gave a *jagir* at Nankot.

Sardar Kahan Singh in 1860 was made a *jagirdar* Magistrate. He always lived at Bahrwal, a little town far away from any high-road, and after the death of Maharaja Ranjit Singh mixed very little in politics. In 1848 his troops, and his second son, Atar Singh, who were with the army at Multan, joined the rebels; but Kahan Singh, who was then an old man, was not suspected of being a party to his son's disaffection. He enjoyed a life pension of Rs. 3,840, in addition to his *jagir* revenue of Rs. 11,980. His eldest son, Chatar Singh, who remained faithful, died in 1857 leaving three sons and two daughters.

Kahan Singh died in 1872. The chiefship of the family passed to his grandson, Sardar Ranjodh Singh, eldest son of Chatar Singh, a landowner, to the extent of over 1,400 *ghumaons* in various villages in the Lahore and Montgomery districts. Of the *jagir* of Rs. 12,000 held by Kahan Singh, Rs. 7,040 were continued to the family, Rs. 2,000 in perpetuity to Sardar Ranjodh Singh and the remainder in various pensions for the lives only of the recipients. With the exception of the Rs. 2,000 granted in perpetuity and Rs. 1,200 allowed to Ishwar Singh for life the whole of the above amount lapsed owing to the death of the grantees.

Sardar Ranjodh Singh died in 1891 and his eldest son, Udham Singh, succeeded him as the head of the family and also to the *jagir* of Rs. 2,000 and to his father's seat in Provincial Darbars. Udham Singh died in 1909 and his son, Sardar Balwant Singh, succeeded to his *jagir*. Balwant Singh died in 1910 and his son, Harmohan Singh, inherited the *jagir*. He also died in 1911. Sardar Udham Singh's brother, Sardar Narain Singh, who was a Tahsildar, died in 1910. Both Uttar Singh and Ishwar Singh (*alias* Abdul Aziz) became Muslims, the former dying in 1879. The latter who was a *Zaildar* and who besides his pension enjoyed the proprietary dues of over 4,000 *ghumaons* of land, died in 1933, leaving two sons. One of his sons is Khan Bahadur Din Mohammad, Extra Assistant Commissioner, who owns 2,000 *ghumaons* of land in the Chunian Tahsil and in the Montgomery district. His second son, Muhammad Akbar, who is a *Zaildar* and an Honorary Magistrate, possesses the same amount of land as his brother, and is, besides, a life member of the Prisoners' Aid Society.

The late Sardar Narain Singh left two sons, Gurdyal Singh and Hardayal Singh. The former died a bachelor in 1913, and hence all the *jagir* and land went into the possession of the latter. Sardar Hardayal Singh is now the head of the family and is, besides, a *lambardar*, and owner of 2,000 *ghumaons* of land, and a *Jagirdar* of Rs. 2,000. He is exempted from certain provisions of the Arms Act, and is a person of some influence in his *ilaqa*.

There had been considerable ill-feeling between the Sikh and the Muslim branches of the family for some time, but now they seem to be mutually reconciled.

SARDAR TEJA SINGH NAKAI.

CHAUDHRI MITHA.

- **Kamar Singh** (died 1780).
- **Wazir Singh** (died 1790).
  - Mehar Singh (died 1843).
    - Jaimal Singh (dead).
    - Dhara Singh (died 1860).
      - Uttam Singh (died 1907).
        - SARDAR TEJA SINGH (born 1871).
          - Udham Singh (died 1923).
            - Balram Singh (born 1919).
            - Sukh Ram Singh (born 1924).
          - Gurcharan Singh (born 1897).
            - Jagdishawar Singh (born 1921).
            - Yogdishwar Singh (born 1934).
          - Harcharan Singh (born 1899).
            - Sukhwant Singh (born 1922).
            - Harwant Singh (born 1927).
          - Shivcharan Singh (born 1902).
            - Harinder Pal Singh (born 1926).
            - Sotinder Pal Singh (born 1930).
            - Gur Inderpal Singh (born 1933).
        - Labh Singh.
          - Gurdial Singh (born 1910).
          - Beant Singh (born 1914).
          - Jagjit Singh (born 1922).
          - Sukhjit Singh (born 1927).
        - Waryam Singh.
          - Mohinder Singh (born 1901).
            - Bir Inder Singh (born 1930).
            - Vir Inder Singh (born 1932).
          - Narindar Singh (born 1908).
          - Joginder Singh (born 1910).
          - Rajinder Singh (born 1916).
      - Sher Singh.
    - Fateh Singh (dead).
      - Cheman Singh (dead).
        - Two generations.
  - Mohar Singh (dead).
    - Hira Singh (dead).

The Naka country between Lahore and Gugera has given its name to two families, that of Sardar Kahan Singh of Bahrwal and that of

Dhara Singh of Gugera. Between the families there was no relationship, but they were near neighbours and were engaged in perpetual quarrels.

Kamar Singh, son of Chaudhri Mitha, was a bold and successful chief, who took possession of Kot Kamalia, Sayadwala and the surrounding country. He generally contrived to hold his own against Sardar Ran Singh of Bahrwal; but shortly before his death, in 1780, Sayadwala fell into the hands of the enemy. Wazir Singh, who succeeded his brother, recovered the town from Bhagwan Singh, son of Ran Singh, and the fighting between the rival chiefs went on as fiercely and with as little result as ever. To strengthen himself Bhagwan Singh married his sister to the infant son of Mahan Singh Sukarchakia; but this alliance did him little good, as in 1783 Sardar Jai Singh Kanhaya, who was angry with Mahan Singh for sacking Jammu and deceiving Hakikat Singh Kanhaya, marched into the Naka country and seized the territory of both Wazir Singh and Bhagwan Singh with the greatest impartiality. The chiefs had, however, their revenge; for two years later they joined the Sukarchakias and Ramgarhias in the attack on the Kanhayas, when the power of that great confederacy was broken and Sardar Gurbakhsh Singh slain.

Sardar Wazir Singh was murdered in 1790 by Dal Singh, son of Hira Singh, of Bahrwal; but his death was avenged on the assassin by a devoted servant, who slew Dal Singh in his own house and surrounded by his family and clan. Mehr Singh succeeded to the estate and held it till 1804, when his brother, Mohar Singh, excited the indignation of Ranjit Singh by secretly betrothing his daughter to Ishwar Singh, the reputed son of Rani Mahtab Kaur. Ranjit Singh knew that he was not the father of the child; but Mohar Singh's presumption gave him a good excuse for seizing all the estates of the family. This he did, only leaving a *jagir* worth Rs. 4,000. The girl Desa was afterwards married to Maharaja Sher Singh in 1819.

Sardar Mehar Singh died in 1843. His son, Dhara Singh, succeeded him, and during the Ferozepore campaign rendered himself conspicuous by raising a band of horsemen and plundering the country in every direction. For this conduct, on the return of peace, his *jagirs* were confiscated by the Darbar. In 1848 he joined Raja Sher Singh, with his *sowars*, at Multan. He soon, however, returned to his home; but was induced by Ahmad Khan, the celebrated leader of the Kharal tribe, to fortify Satgarha and make a stand against the British. Dhara Singh consented; but his treacherous friend betrayed him to the Government, and brought a force against him, which defeated him with considerable loss. He then fled to the Sikh army, and fought in the battles

of Ramnagar and Gujrat. Some time after annexation, the Board of Administration, finding him in great poverty, procured for him a pension of Rs. 300.

During the disturbances of 1857, Dhara Singh had an opportunity of avenging himself upon his old enemy Ahmad Khan. This chief, who had great influence with the Kharals, and who had headed many successful insurrections in his day, thought the Mutiny of 1857 an opportunity for disturbance and plunder which it would be criminal to miss, so he called the tribe to arms and invited Dhara Singh to join him. But the Sardar thought of his ruined homestead and his plundered harvest, and gave information to the Government of Ahmad Khan's intentions. He joined the force under Major Marsden and marched against the rebels. He was present in several engagements, and claimed to have shot Ahmad Khan with his own hand. When the outbreak was crushed, he gave important information which insured the conviction of many of the rebels. Whether Dhara Singh was influenced by loyalty or by revenge his services were equally valuable, and he received as a reward for them an additional grant of Rs. 300 per annum, with two villages, Gash Kauri and Wan Mehr Singh, worth Rs. 200 which had belonged to his old *jagir*, in perpetuity.

Dhara Singh died in 1860 leaving two sons, Uttam Singh and Sher Singh. The former rose to be an Inspector of Police in the Lahore district. They mortgaged the family property at Gugera, but the *jagir* holding in Gash Kauri and Wan Mehr Singh was continued to them in equal shares. Sardar Uttam Singh had proprietary rights in several villages in the Lahore district. He married into the Sidhu family of Sardar Karam Singh and was also connected by marriage with Sardars Sardul Singh Man, Narayan Singh Randhawa, and Jawahir Singh Sirhaliwala, Lahore.

Uttam Singh died in 1907, and left three sons, to whom his landed property in the Chunian and Gugera Tahsils, and the *jagir* in Gugera descended. The two eldest, Teja Singh and Waryam Singh, were Sub-Inspectors of Police, and the third, Labh Singh, looked after the family property on the Chenab, where they had six squares of land in 1909. Sardar Teja Singh now resides at Mudki in the Lahore district. His eldest son, Udham Singh, after taking the Engineering degree from the Glasgow University in 1916 entered service in the Punjab Irrigation Department as a temporary Engineer, but died in 1923, while in service, through being bitten by a rabid jackal. His two other sons, Gurcharan Singh and Harcharan Singh, too, were educated in England; the

former taking the diploma in Civil Engineering, is now employed in the Public Works Department of the Bikaner State; and the latter received his training in the railways, but did not enter Government service. The youngest son of Sardar Teja Singh, Shivcharan Singh, is helping his father on his lands. Sardar Waryam Singh died in 1919. Sardar Labh Singh and his sons are engaged in agricultural pursuits.

SHAHZADA SALEH MUHAMMAD.

- AHMAD SHAH ABDALI (died 1773).
  - Timur Shah.
    - Thirty two sons.
      - Many descedants now living in various parts of India.
  - Suliman Shah.
    - Farukh Siyar (dead).
      - Sultan Adam (died 1865).
        - Khan Bahadur Shahzada Sultan Ibrahim Jan (dead).
          - SHAHZADA SALEH MUHAMMAD (born 1896).
            - Saleh-ud-Din Alamgir (born 1904).
              - Maslih-ud-Din (born 1927).
              - Khalid Masud (born 1935).
            - Ahmad Siyar (born 1909).
            - Sultan Muhammad (born 1916).
          - Muhammad Muazzam (born 1891).
            - Six sons.
          - Muhammad Yusaf (born 1896).
            - Muhammad Asif (born 1918).
        - Shahzada Sultan Ismail Jan (died 1909).
          - Khan Sahib Sultan Asad Jan (born 1873).
            - Sher Muhammad (born 1904).
              - Abdul Aziz.
              - Abdul Jalil.
          - Sultan Hamid (born 1876).
            - Two generations.
          - Two other sons.
      - Faridun (died 1901).
        - Gauhar Malook (died 1906).
          - Farruk Alam (born 1888).
            - Two generations.
      - Muhammad Shahur (died 1872).
    - six other sons.
  - 5 other sons.

This family is descended from the famous Ahmad Shah Abdali, the founder of the Durrani dynasty of Afghan Kings, who was crowned at Kandhar in 1747 and from that date adopted the name of Durrani for

his tribe. Ahmad Shah was himself a descendant of Khizar Khan, the eldest son of Sado Khan, the common ancestor of the Sadozai tribe, of whom an account is given in another chapter. Before his death in 1773 Ahmad Shah had extended the boundaries of his empire from the west of Khorasan to Sirhind, and from the Oxus to the sea*. None of his successors, however, inherited his capacity for ruling, and the Sadozai dynasty, weakened by internal dissension, was finally overthrown by Dost Muhammad in 1823. Ayub Shah, the last of the Durrani kings, together with many of his relatives, sought refuge at the Court of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, who received them kindly and gave many of them liberal allowances. Among others so pensioned was Shahzada Farukh Siyar, the great-grandfather of Saleh Muhammad, to whom the Maharaja allowed Rs. 500 per mensem. After Farukh Siyar's death part of this allowance was continued to his sons by the Sikh Darbar, and after annexation by the British Government.

Shahzada Faridun, second son of Farukh Siyar, obtained a commission as Jamadar of the 2nd Punjab Infantry in 1857. After the Mutiny he was made a Sub-Inspector and ultimately an Inspector of Police, his services being rewarded by a grant of eleven squares of land in the Khangah Dogran Tahsil, which were later held by his grandson, Farukh Alam.

Khan Bahadur Shahzada Sultan Ibrahim Jan served during the Mutiny as Adjutant of a corps of Afridi *Jezailchis*, and was subsequently made an Inspector of Police, and later a Tahsildar. In 1870 he was promoted to the rank of Extra Assistant Commissioner, and served on the Frontier in this capacity till his retirement in 1895. He took part in several expeditions beyond our borders as Assistant Political Officer, including the Afghan War of 1879-1880, and the Chitral and Black Mountain expedition. He also accompanied Colonel Grey on the Yarkand and Kashmir Commission for the renewal of treaties. Sultan Ibrahim Jan married Tajwar Sultan Begam, the niece and heiress of his distant cousin, Shahzada Yahya, who was himself a grandson of Timur Shah. Shahzada Yahya lost his life on an expedition into Asia Minor, and in recognition of his services Government conferred upon his niece and her husband a *muafi jagir* of 1,365 acres of land in the Kasur Tahsil, known as Rakh Vegal, the annual revenue of which was Rs. 669 in 1909

Shahzada Sultan Ibrahim was rewarded with the title of Khan Bahadur and the grant of 34 squares of land in the Chenab Canal

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*Elphistone's Account of the Kingdom of Kabul Vol. II, p, 299.

colony. He was also the owner by purchase of some 800 acres in the Chunian and Sharakpur Tahsils. He was a Provincial Darbari in the Frontier Province. Khan Bahadur Shahzada Sultan Ibrahim Jan, on his death, left behind three sons. The eldest, Shahzada Saleh Muhammad, succeeded his father as the head of the family. His second son, Shahzada Muhammad Muazzam, is an Excise Sub-Inspector and the third, Muhammad Yusaf, is a graduate of the Cambridge University and Director of Agriculture in the Veterinary Department in Afghanistan. He is an international hockey player and represented India in the Olympic games at Amsterdam in 1928. Shahzada Saleh Muhammad's eldest son, Shahzada Alamgir, is a B.A., LL.B., of the Punjab University. He was appointed an Extra Assistant Commissioner in 1929. He is married to the youngest daughter of Sardar Ayub Khan, the younger brother of Amir Yaqub Khan. Shahzada Saleh Muhammad's younger son, Shahzada Ahmad Sayar is also a graduate, and is an honorary Colonel of the Military College in Afghanistan. This branch of the family claims relationship with the mother of Nadir Shah, the late King of Kabul. Shahzada Abdulla Jan, Sub-Inspector, Railway Police, is a maternal uncle of Shahzada Alamgir, who is a grandson of Shah Kamran, who was a grandson of Ahmad Shah Abdali.

Shahzada Sultan Ismail Jan, the younger brother of Khan Bahadur Sultan Ibrahim Jan, served on the frontier for about 35 years in the police, retiring in 1901 with the rank of Assistant District Superintendent. Like his brother he took part in several expeditions as Assistant Political Officer. He received a grant of 10 squares of land on the Chenab Canal in the Samundri Tahsil, and occupied a seat on the Lahore Honorary Bench. In his capacity of an Honorary Magistrate he was entitled to a seat in Divisional Darbars. He died in February, 1909. His eldest son, Sultan Asad Jan, volunteered his services at the time of the Mohmand Expedition of 1897 and was employed as Assistant to the Chief Political Officer. In 1900 he was made an Extra Assistant Commissioner, and served for some years on the frontier as Assistant Political Officer at Wana, and Commandant of the Mahsud Levies and Bannu Military Police. In 1904 his services were transferred to the Punjab where he was appointed as Subordinate Judge at Lahore. He retired from this post in 1928. The title of Khan Sahib was conferred on him by the Government. The Khan Sahib's only son, Shahzada Sher Muhammad, after graduating from the Punjab University, proceeded to England and was called to the Bar. He is at present practising as an Advocate in Lahore. Khan Sahib's younger

brother, Sultan Hamid, served the Hyderabad Police until his retirement. Shahzada Wala Gauhar was at first a Sub-Inspector of Police, but after resigning that post he went to England and was called to the Bar.

Various members of this Sadozai branch continue to prefix to their names the courtesy title of Shahzada. Almost all of them reside in Lahore in the locality known as Bangla Ayub Shah.

FAKIR SAYAD HUSSAIN-UD-DIN BOKHARI.

- GHULAM SHAH.
  - Ghulam Mohi-ud-din.
    - Fakir Aziz-ud-Din (died 1815).
      - Nasir-ud-din (died 1814).
      - Fazl-ud-din (died 1842).
      - Shah Din (died 1842).
      - Charagh Din (died 1851).
        - Siraj-ud-din (died 18[illegible]0).
          - Firoz-ud-din (died 1904).
            - Three generations.
          - Hasan-ud-din (born 1850).
            - Three sons.
        - Four other sons.
      - Two other sons.
    - Fakir Imam-ud-din (died 1844).
      - Fakir Taj-ud-din (died 1846).
        - Mehraj-ud-din (died 1899).
          - Muhammad Jamal-ud-din (died 1929).
            - Two generations.
          - Said-ud-din (died 1934).
            - Two generations.
          - Fida Hussain (born 1890).
            - Two sons.
    - Fakir Nur-ud-din (died 1852).
      - Zahur-ud-din (died 1893).
        - Four generations.
      - Shamas-ud-din (died 1872).
        - Four generations.
      - Khan Bahadur Fakir Sayad Kamar-ud-din C.I.E. (died 1909).
        - Khan Sahib Zafar-ud-din. (died 1924).
          - HUSSAIN-UD-DIN (born 1895).
            - Ghias-ud-din (died 1934).
          - Fakhr-ud-din (born 1899).
          - Hassan-ud-din (born 1902).
            - Zaka-ud-din (born 1926).
        - Jalal-ud-din (died 1938).
          - Two generations.
      - Hafiz-ud-din (died 1899).
        - Muhammad Iqbal-ud-din (died 1881).

Sayad Ghulam Muhi-ud-din, the father of Aziz-ud-din, Imam-ud-din and Nur-ud-din, was the son of Ghulam Shah, who held a subordinate office under Nawabs Abd-us-Samad Khan and Zakaria Khan, governors of Lahore. The family of Ghulam Shah was respectable, and had from about the year 1550 resided at Chunian in the Lahore district, and before that time at Uch in the Bahawalpur territory. The founder of it was Jalal-ud-din, a native of Arabia, who at the close of the seventh century of the Muhammadan era came to the Court of Halaku Khan of Bokhara. He had served for some years as a priest at Mecca, Medina and the shrine at Najib Sharif; and had made pilgrimages to the tomb of Suliman and Ghaus-ul-Azam at Baghdad, and had gained a great reputation for sanctity. In Bokhara he gained many disciples, but incurred the hatred of Halaku Khan, who was an idolator and a tyrant, by bold denunciation of his cruelty and oppression, and was seized by the royal order and thrown into a blazing furnance. But, like the three Jewish saints, his body was proof against fire, and he came forth unscorched and unharmed; and Halaku Khan, not proof against such arguments, became a convert to Islam with many of his subjects; and gave his own daughter in marriage to Jalal-ud-din who lived for some years in Bokhara, where there are still many of his descendants. From the residence of Jalal-ud-din at Bokhara the family has obtained the name of Bokhari. At length he again set out upon his travel, taking with him his little grandson, Baha-ud-din. On the journey, when the child was thirsty, a doe came and fed him with her milk, and after enduring many hardships they reached the Punjab. There Jalal-ud-din made many converts, and finally settled at Uch, formerly known as Deogarh. He died in 1293 in the reign of Jalal-ud-din Firoz Khilji.*

Ghulam Muhi-ud-din was born at Rahila on the river Beas. When he was three months' old his father, Ghulam Shah, died, and his widowed mother, left in great poverty, came to Lahore to seek help from her husband's friends. Abdullah Ansari, a well known physician of Lahore who had been Judge in Kashmir early in the reign of Ahmad Shah, and

*This account of the family claiming descent from the Bokhari Sayads is possibly true. There are, however, many who assert that it was only, when Fakir Aziz-ud-Din became rich and powerful that he discovered himself to be a Sayad; and an amusing story is told of the manner in which the genealogy was manufactured and promulgated. Certain it is that until the time of Maharaja Sher Singh the Fakirs styled themselves, and were styled in all official documents, 'Ansari'; after 1840 they styled themsleves 'Bokhari'. But, on the other hand Fakir Aziz-ud-Din was so truthful a man that it is impossible to believe that he would become a principal to such a fraud; and he was too careless of nominal distinctions to value the titl of Sayad, 'Ansari' or 'Bokhari'. He knew that the dress and style of Fakir were his greatest protection in the intriguing and unscruplous Court of Lahore, and he would never accept the titles and honours which the Maharaja desired to confer on him.

whose father had written a medical work, *Tazkira Ishakiya*, which is still an authority, took pity upon her and supported both her and her son. He gave Ghulam Mohi-ud-din a good education; and when the boy had grown up married him to his niece, the daughter of his brother, Khuda Bakhsh. Ghulam Muhi-ud-din became a physician and bookseller and, in pursuit of his trade, travelled over a large portion of the Punjab. He became a disciple of Fakir Amanat Shah Kadri, and himself assumed the title of Fakir; and his *murids* or disciples are still to be found in Lahore and Bahawalpur.

Ghulam Muhi-ud-din left three sons, Aziz-ud-din, Imam-ud-din and Nur-ud-din. Of these, Aziz-ud-din, the eldest, was a pupil of Lala Hakim Rai, the chief Lahore physician, who placed him in attendance on Ranjit Singh when that Chief, soon after his capture of Lahore in 1799, was suffering from severe affection of the eyes. The skill and attention of the young doctor won the chief's regard, and Aziz-ud-din received a grant of the village of Badu and Sharakpur, and a cash assignment on Diwan Hukam Singh Pathban, who at that time farmed the customs of Lahore, as Rama Nand did those of Amritsar. Ranjit Singh made him his own physician and, as he extended his territories, the *jagirs* of Aziz-ud-din were also increased.

In the year 1808, when Mr. Metcalfe was sent to Lahore to draw up an agreement by which Ranjit Singh should be confined to the north of the Sutlej and in 1809, when the British troops were moved up to that river, the Sikh Chief, supported by his Sardars, had almost determined on war with the English; but Aziz-ud-din strongly dissuaded him from such a course, and his wiser counsels at last prevailed. Ranjit Singh, appreciating the far-sightedness and wisdom of Aziz-ud-din consulted him on all occasions; and from this time to the end of his reign never undertook any important operation against his advice. In all matters connected with Europeans and the English Government, Aziz-ud-din was specially employed; and to the Fakir's enlightened and liberal counsels it may be attributed that throughout his long reign the Maharaja maintained such close friendship with the English Government. Trusting implicitly to its good faith, he would set out with his whole army on distant expeditions, leaving only the Fakir with a few orderlies for the protection of Lahore.

Aziz-ud-din was employed on several occasions on military service. In 1810 he was sent to annex the Gujrat country of Sahib Singh Bhangi, and in 1831, when Jahan Dad Khan had given up Attock to the Maharaja, he was sent, with Diwans Devi Das and Sukh Dayal and Sardar Mota Singh, to reinforce the garrison, and to settle the district. In 1819

he was sent as Envoy to the Bahawalpur Court, and was received there with great honour. He accompanied the expedition against Kangra; and in 1826, when Diwan Kirpa Ram fell into disgrace, Fakir Aziz-ud din was sent to receive from him the fort of Phillaur, of which he took charge till it was placed under Sardar Desa Singh Majithia; and shortly before this he had assumed charge of Kapurthala, Jandiala, Hoshiarpur and the Trans-Sutlej estate of Fateh Singh Ahluwalia, who had fled across the Sutlej for British protection. In April, 1831, Aziz-ud-din, in company with Sardar Hari Singh Nalwa and Diwan Moti Ram, was sent to Simla on a complimentary visit to Lord William Bentinck.* The envoys were received with great honour, and arrangements were made for a meeting between the Maharaja and the Governor-General which took place at Rupar in October of the same year.

In May, 1835, he was present in the Peshawar valley when Amir Dost Muhammad Khan with a large army arrived from Kabul with the intention of recovering Peshawar from the Sikhs. Aziz-ud-din was sent as the principal envoy to the Afghan camp, and contrived to delude the Amir so completely that the Afghan army was almost surrounded by the Sikhs during the progress of the negotiations, and had to retire to Kabul with all speed. The Maharaja was so pleased with the adroitness of the Fakir on this occasion that on his return to camp a general salute was ordered in his honour.

In November, 1838, when the British forces were being assembled for the Kabul campaign, the Maharaja visited Lord Auckland, the Governor-General, at Ferozepore, where the splendour of the scene even surpassed that of the meeting at Rupar in 1831, which had been called the 'Meeting of the field of cloth of gold'. Shortly afterwards Lord Auckland paid the Maharaja a return visit at Lahore and Amritsar; and on both these occasions the Fakir had been foremost in his attentions, doing the honours in the most graceful manner for his master, whose health was fast giving way.

On the 27th June, 1839, Ranjit Singh died. To the last Aziz-ud-din, the most faithful of his servants, the most devoted of his friends, had remained by him; administering the medicine with his own hand, and telling him news from various quarters which the Maharaja was anxious to hear. On the accession of Maharaja Kharak Singh, Aziz-ud-din and Sardar Lehna Singh Majithia were sent to Simla to renew the engagements which had been entered into by Ranjit Singh with the

*It was during this visit to Simla that an English officer asked Fakir Aziz-ud-Din of which eye the Maharaja was blind? He replied: "The splendour of his face is such that I have never been able to look close enough to discover."

British Government. While at Simla, news arrived of the murder of Sardar Chet Singh, the minister and favourite of Kharak Singh, and the assumption of power by Prince Nao Nihal Singh. This news caused some hesitation at Simla; but the treaty was eventually renewed, and the envoys returned to Lahore.

The influence of the Fakir at Court did not perceptibly decline during the reign of Kharak Singh. In May, 1840, he was deputed by the Darbar to visit Mr. Clerk at Ferozepore, and he made the arrangements for the visit which that officer paid the Maharaja at Lahore in the same month. In September of the same year, in company with Rai Gobind Jas he was again sent on a confidential mission to Mr. Clerk to discuss the treatment of the Ghilzai and Barakzai chiefs, and the interpretation of the first article of the Tripartite Treaty of 1838, which had been somewhat infringed by the action taken by the Sikhs in Yusafzai and Swat.

In the intrigues which succeeded the deaths of Kharak Singh and Nao Nihal Singh, the Fakir did not take an active part. Raja Dhian Singh indeed used always to consult him; and they both were parties to the arrangement by which Mai Chand Kaur was appointed Regent during the pregnancy of Sahib Kaur, widow of Prince Nao Nihal Singh. Aziz-ud-din was well aware that this arrangement could not be a successful one, and his sympathies were all with Prince Sher Singh; but his great influence was in the foreign department, and regarding home politics he at this time rarely ventured an opinion in Darbar.

When Sher Singh obtained the throne, he treated Aziz-ud-din with the greatest kindness; and in March 1841 sent him to Ludhiana to sound Mr. Clerk, the Agent of the Governor-General, as to the willingness of the British Government to aid him in reducing his troops to obedience. Mr. Clerk was not averse to the idea. The Sikhs, before the experience of the Sutlej campaign, were not considered formidable in the field, and Mr. Clerk thought that with twelve thousand troops it was possible to reduce the Khalsa army to obedience throughout the plain country of the Punjab; in case of resistance, to disperse it and to establish Sher Singh firmly on the throne. The terms on which such assistance would be rendered were the cession to the British Government of the Lahore territory south of the Sutlej and the payment of forty lakhs of rupees for the expenses of the expedition. The Fakir, with his colleague, Munshi Din Muhammad, had no authority to conclude so important a transaction as this; and asked permission, as the matter could not be trusted to paper, to go to Lahore to consult the Maharaja, promising to return in eight days. He never returned, and perhaps never intended to do so. The Maharaja was more afraid

of the British army than of his own; and, in spite of the revolt of the troops in Mandi, wrote to the Agent to say that he had suppressed all mutiny, and that the Sikh army, obedient and loyal, was ready to march against the enemies of the English.*

Sher Singh feared that the British army, once having occupied Lahore, would never again leave it. Fakir Aziz-ud-din, who knew better the policy of the English Government, professed himself still anxious for its interference, and directed his son, Shah Din, the Lahore agent at Ludhiana, to urge Mr. Clerk to renew the overtures made, and to send for Bawa Mahan Singh, a confidential servant of the Maharaja, to conduct the negotiations. But Mr. Clerk did not find it politic again to take the initiative, and the scheme was wisely abandoned.

About this time an accident befell Aziz-ud-din, which it was feared would end fatally. He was seated in Darbar, at Shah Bilawal, next to Diwan Bishan Singh, whose sword, as he rose from his seat, wounded the Fakir severely in the leg. He fainted from loss of blood, and it was thought that lockjaw would come on. Gradually, however, he recovered; and this accident afforded him an excuse to attend the Darbar less frequently; for he, with the other ministers, feared the abuse and excesses of the soldiery.

In February 1842, Aziz-ud-din was sent by the Maharaja to Makhu, on the south side of the Sutlej, to meet Mr. Clerk, who was proceeding to Lahore on a mission of congratulation on the Maharaja's accession, and condolence on the death of Kharak Singh.

In December 1842, Sardar Lehna Singh Majithia was deputed by the Lahore Court to wait on Lord Ellenborough, who was present with the British army at Ferozepore. Through some misunderstanding, the Sardar, expecting the Agent of the Governor-General to conduct him to the British camp remained in his tent, and the interview failed altogether to come off. Lord Ellenborough, thinking the slight intentional, demanded explanation. Fakir Aziz-ud-din, accordingly, with Prince Partab Singh, Raja Hira Singh and other Sardars, proceeded to Ferozepore, where a grand Darbar and review of both the Sikh and British armies were held. Aziz-ud-din explained away the apparent discourtesy, and so pleased the Governor-General that he called him, in full Darbar, "the protector of the friendship of both States," and taking from his pocket a gold watch presented it to him. This gift,

*The Supreme Government did not adopt the extreme views of Mr. Clerk, and deprecated armed interference; unless the course of events in the Punjabshould render it absolutely necessary.

valued beyond other *khilats*, was in the possession of Fakir Jamal-ud-din until his death.

During the last year of Sher Singh's reign, Fakir Aziz-ud-din fell out of favour. He was suspected of attachment to the Jammu Rajas, whom Sher Singh hated, though he was unable to resist them. The truth was that Raja Dhian Singh found the abilities of Aziz-ud-din necessary to him; and indeed no ministry at Lahore could have dispensed with the services of the Fakir. It was not without difficulty that Aziz-ud-din forgave Raja Dhian Singh for the murder of Sardar Chet Singh, his particular friend; but at length he seemed to believe that the Dogra Rajas alone could save the State from disruption and it was this belief which induced him to join their party.

After the death of Maharaja Sher Singh the Fakir took little part in politics. His health was bad, his eyesight failing, and his influence day by day grew less as the army became more powerful and reckless. He saw well whither the evil passions of the troops were hurrying them, and he raised his voice, unfortunately in vain, against the suicidal policy of Jawahir Singh and Lal Singh. His last act was to urge the recall of the invading army which had marched to the Sutlej against the British; and he died on the 3rd December, 1845, before ruin had fallen on the State he had served so long and so faithfully.

Fakir Aziz-ud-din was one of the ablest, and certainly the most honest, of all Ranjit Singh's advisers. That monarch knew how to choose his ministers; and throughout his long reign his confidence in, and affection for Aziz-ud-din never lessened, as they were never betrayed or abused. There were few questions, either in home or foreign politics, on which the Maharaja did not ask his advice, while the conduct of negotiations with the English Government was left almost entirely in his hands; and it was undoubtedly owing in no small degree to the tact and wisdom of the Fakir that the two States remained till the close of Ranjit Singh's reign on terms of the most cordial friendship.

Fakir Aziz-ud-din was of so engaging a disposition, and so perfect a courtier in his manners, that he made few declared enemies, though many were doubtless jealous of his influence. One reason of his popularity, as a Muslim minister at a Hindu Court, was the liberality of his belief. He was a Sufi,* a sect held, indeed, as infidel by orthodox

*The Sufi sect represents, the mystical asceticism of Islam. All over the East its members are more or less numerous. Persia has for many centuries been its headquarters, while in the Punjab a declared Sufi is rarely to be found. Yet the mystical doctrines of the Sufi are common everywhere. The Hindu Vedantic school of deistical philosophy hardly differs from Sufism except in name; and the principles upon which Gur Nanak founded the Sikh faith are almost identical with those which may be found in the purely Sufi writings of Mahmud Hafiz or Fakir Aziz-ud-Din himself.

Muslims, but to which the best thinkers and poets of the East have belonged. He had no attachment for the barren dogmata of the Quran, but looked on all religions as equally to be respected and regarded. On one occasion Ranjit Singh asked him whether he preferred the Hindu or the Muslim religion. "I am," he replied, "a man floating in the midst of a mightly river. I turn my eyes towards the land, but can distinguish no difference in either bank."

Fakir Aziz-ud-din was celebrated as the most eloquent man of his day, and he was as able with his pen as with his tongue. The State papers drawn up by him and his brother, Nur-ud-din, are models of elegance and good taste, according to the Oriental standard. He was himself a ripe scholar in all branches of Eastern learning, and also was a generous and discriminating patron of learning. At Lahore he founded at his own expense a college for the study of Persian and Arabic, and to this institution very many of the Arabic scholars of the Punjab owe their education.

As a poet, Aziz-ud-Din must be allowed a high place. His Persian poems, of the mystical character which the Sufis affect, are often very beautiful, and are distinguished by simplicity and great elegance of style. A few stanzas, literally translated, are inserted here to show, in some measure, the character of Sufi religious poetry:—

If you attentively regard the world
  You will find it fugitive as a shadow:
Why should you vex yourself with vain desires
  When you have no power to perform?
Forget yourself, and leave your work with God;
  Trust yourself with all confidence to Him.
Wait with patience until He shall bless you,
  And thank Him for what He has already given.
Stop your ears from the sound of earthly care;
  Rejoice in God, and be hopeful of His mercy.
The wise should consider me as an idolator
  Should I thoughtlessly speak of myself as 'I';
To the wise and to those who most nearly know,
  It is folly for any mortal to assert '*I am*';
Although able to vanquish Sorab, Zal and Rustam,
  Yet at the last your stability is but as water.
It is a vain thought that your reason may spin
  Her imaginings, as a spider spins her web.
It is well that I should breathe the air of freedom,
  For I know that everything is dependent upon God.

Fakir Aziz-ud-din had several sons. Shah Din, who died in 1842, was in 1836 appointed Agent with the British Political Officer at Ludhiana, and two years later was appointed *Vakil* at Ferozepore. Fakir Chiragh-ud-din was in 1838 made governor of Jasrota, and shortly afterwards was placed in attendance on Prince Kharak Singh. He succeeded his brother as *Vakil* at Ferozepore in 1842, and was afterwards attached to the Council of Regency in the same capacity. Jamal-ud-din entered the service of the English Government as Tahsildar of Hafizabad. He was then transferred to Gujranwala, and in 1864 was appointed Mir Munshi of the Punjab Secretariat. He was made an Extra Assistant Commissioner in 1870, but was obliged by ill-health to retire in 1883 on a pension of Rs. 100 per mensem, which he enjoyed in addition to his political allowance of Rs. 1,000. He was appointed Sub-Registrar of Lahore in 1883, and in the following year was made an Honorary Extra Assistant Commissioner, with full magisterial powers. He was a Fellow of the Punjab University and a Provincial Darbari. He died in 1894, leaving no children. Aziz-ud-din's youngest son, Rukn-ud-din, also enjoyed a pension of Rs. 1,000 per annum, which lapsed to Government on his death without issue in 1881.

Nasir-ud-din, the eldest son of Fakir Aziz-ud-din, was murdered, when quite a youth, in 1814. A Purbeah sepoy, who had been dismissed by Fakir Imam-ud-din for some fault, determined upon revenge, and came to Lahore to the shop of Ghulam Muhi-ud-din and asked to be treated for some alleged disorder. Young Nasir-ud-din, who used to assist his grandfather, took the sepoy into an inner room, when he drew his sword and cut the boy down. Ghulam Muhi-ud-din ran up, hearing the cries of his grandson, but the room was locked. He, however, broke the door down with an axe and rushed upon the murderer, whom he disarmed, not without receiving severe wounds himself, and threw him from the window into the street, where he was torn to pieces by the infuriated mob. Nasir-ud-din lingered a few days and then died.

Charagh-ud-din was the only one of Aziz-ud-din's sons to leave any family, and the fate of Siraj-ud-din, his eldest son, was as tragic as that of Nasir-ud-din. This young man was in the employ of Bahawal Khan, the Nawab of Bahawalpur, who was succeeded by his favourite son, Sadik Muhammad Khan. The new Prince wished to put to death his brother, Haji Khan, whom he found in prison; but Siraj-ud-din and the Daudpotras took his part and raising an insurrection in his favour, placed him upon the throne. In gratitude for this, Haji Khan made Siraj-ud-din his minister, and his brother, Shah Nawaz Khan, Commander-in-Chief. Not long time afterwards, however, Siraj-ud-din quarrelled

with Asad Khan, the maternal uncle of the Nawab, who took his relative's part, and Siraj-ud-din prepared to leave Bahawalpur. But the Nawab sent several Sayads to him, who swore on the Quran that no injury was intended him, and he then resolved to remain. But two or three days later the house was surrounded by troops, and Siraj-ud-din was informed that he was a prisoner and must consent to be placed in irons. He refused to submit except to force, and the house was at last stormed. The brothers defended themselves gallantly, but they were almost unarmed. The principal officer, Siraj-ud-din killed with his own hand, and was then shot dead himself. Shah Nawaz Khan was captured, severely wounded, and was thrown into prison, where he remained eight months, until ransomed by his father for Rs. 80,000.

During the life of Fakir Aziz-ud-din, his brothers played subordinate parts; but some account must be given of them here, as both were men of importance. Fakir Imam-ud-din was, during a great portion of Ranjit Singh's reign, custodian of the celebrated fort of Gobindgarh* at Amritsar, and governor of the country immediately surrounding it. With this he had charge of the magazine, arsenals and royal stables. His occupations at Amritsar did not allow him to perform much service in the field; but he was one of the force sent to reduce the forts of Mai Sada Kaur and the Kanhayas, and also served in one or two other minor campaigns. He died in 1844 leaving one son, Taj-ud-din, who had shared with him the charge of Gobindgarh and who survived him only two years. Mehraj-ud-din, son of Taj-ud-din, married a daughter of Sayad Kasim Shah of Lahore; he enjoyed an allowance of Rs. 500 per annum, and his father's widow had a life pension of Rs. 360 per annum. He died in 1899, and his son, Said-ud-din, was a Munsif in the Punjab.

Fakir Nur-ud-din neither possessed the ability nor the courage of his brother, Aziz-ud-din, whom in many points he much resembled. His early life was passed in devotion, till in 1810, Ranjit Singh, who had taken a great fancy to Aziz-ud-din, sent for Nur-ud-din to his Darbar and gave him the district of Dhani to superintend. He acquitted himself well, and was then sent to Gujrat, where he had some difficulty in reducing the Chibs to obedience. In 1812 Jullundur was placed under

*The first Thanadar or governor of gobindgarh was Sardar Shamir Singh of Thethar, Lahore. He rebuilt the fort, in a great measure, under Ranjit Singh's order. After Shamir Singh, Fakir Imam-ud-din was appointed, who with his son Taj-ud-din held the fort till the reign of Maharaja Sher Singh. Subha Singh of Baghrian was then nominated, and remained governor till 1842, when Surmukh Singh, a Brahman of Batala, was appointed. This man allowed Darya Khan, a State prisoner, to escape, and he was consequently superseded by Shamas-ud-din, son of Fakir Nur-ud-din, in 1847.

him, and the next year Sialkot, Daska, Halowal and Wazirabad. In 1818 he was summoned to Lahore; and henceforward his duties were generally about the Court. These duties were multifarious and responsible. He was in charge of the arsenal at the fort, and of the royal gardens and palaces. He was almoner to the Maharaja, and dispensed the royal bounty to deserving applicants. He kept one key of the royal treasury, the Moti Mandir; the two other keys being in charge of Misar Beli Ram and Diwan Hukman Singh. In 1826 Nur-ud-din was sent to reduce the country around Pind Dadan Khan, and in 1831 he proceeded to Sayadpur and Makhad to assist Raja Gulab Singh in his administration of that part of the country. Nur-ud-din was closely associated with his brother, Aziz-ud-din, in the conduct of negotiations with the British Government. Both were lovers of the English, and earnestly desirous that the two states of India and Lahore should always remain on the most friendly terms. On the 19th September, 1846, when the Khalsa army had mutinied and required the Rani to give up her brother and the murderers of Prince Peshaura Singh to their vengeance, Fakir Nur-ud-din was sent with Diwan Dina Nath and Sardar Atar Singh Kalianwala to endeavour to soothe them. The mission was without result, and Nur-ud-din alone of the envoys was allowed to return to Lahore without insults and threats. After the Sutlej war, Nur-ud-din was one of the subscribing witnesses to the treaty of the 9th March, on the part of the Lahore State; and in December 1846, when Raja Lal Singh, the Wazir, was deposed for treason, Nur-ud-din was appointed one of the Council of Regency to carry on the Government until Maharaja Dalip Singh should arrive at his majority.

Nur-ud-din was not an active member of the Council, but he was one of the most disinterested; and his advice was generally sound and well considered. He at all times was ready to facilitate matters for the British Resident, while remaining faithful to the interests of his own Government. In 1850 the Supreme Government confirmed to him for life all his *jagirs* and allowances, amounting to Rs. 20,885 per annum. To his two elder sons, Zahur-ud-din and Shamas-ud-din, were granted cash pensions of Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 720, respectively; to the younger, Rs. 540 each. On the death of their father Nur-ud-din in 1852 these allowances were increased to Rs. 1,200, Rs. 400 and Rs. 1,080, respectively.

Fakir Zahur-ud-din was placed with the young Maharaja Dalip Singh as a tutor. He accompanied the Prince to Fatehgarh, and the way in which he fulfilled the duties of the office gave every satisfaction. At the end of 1851 he returned to the Punjab, and was in 1855 appointed Tahsildar of Chunian, and was subsequently transferred to Moga and

Lahore. In 1863 he was promoted to the rank of Extra Assistant Commissioner. He retired in 1883 after a service of twenty-seven years on a pension of Rs. 315 per mensem, which he enjoyed in addition to his family allowance of Rs. 1,200 per annum. He received a grant of five hundred acres of land in Gujranwala in 1877, and was a Provincial Darbari. He died in 1893, his only son Naobahar-ud-din, who was a Tahsildar, having predeceased him in 1880. Zahur-ud-din's daughter married in 1877 Zafar-ud-din, the eldest son of Fakir Kamr-ud-din, at one time a Deputy Superintendent of Railway police.

Fakir Shamas-ud-din, second son of Nur-ud-din, was Thanedar of the Gobindgarh fort during the Second Sikh War. In this position he behaved with great fidelity, and made over the fort to European troops at a time when any hesitation on his part might have produced serious results. In 1850 he was appointed Tahsildar of Shahdara, but was compelled to resign the next year through ill health. In 1862 Shamas-ud-din was appointed an Honorary Magistrate of the city of Lahore, and a member of the Municipal Committee. He was a man of great energy and liberality. A finished scholar himself, he was ever foremost in any scheme for the advancement of learning among his countrymen. It was very much owing to his exertions that female education was so generally taken up in Lahore. He also took an active part in the establishment of the literary society known as the *Anjuman-i-Punjab*. Fakir Shamas-ud-din died in 1872 leaving three sons. The eldest, Burhan-ud-din, commenced life as a Pleader in 1866. In the following year he became a Naib-Tahsildar, and soon rose to be a Tahsildar and a Superintendent of Settlements. He was promoted to the rank of Extra Assistant Commissioner in 1882. Four years later his services were lent to the Bhopal State, and he was employed as *Naib-Wazir-i-Mal* (Assistant Revenue Minister) on a salary of Rs. 500 per mensem. In January 1888, the title of Khan Bahadur was conferred on him in recognition of his meritorious services. He had been confirmed after his father's death as holding in perpetuity a *jagir* of about nine hundred acres of land in Rakh Raiwind Kadim in the Lahore Tahsil; and the proprietary rights in this plot were formally ceded to him by Government in 1885. He married the daughter of Sayad Najib Ali Bokhari of Kanga Gil, Batala, and died without issue in 1890.

Shamas-ud-din's second son, Zain-ul-Abdin, became a Pleader in 1866 and died in 1904 leaving no children. Fakir Shahab-ud-din, third son of Shamas-ud-din, was a Naib-Tahsildar, and for short periods held the offices of District Inspector of Schools at Lahore, and overseer of the Ravi ferries. He died in 1908, and his only son, Najam-ud-din, became a Naib-Tahsildar in Karnal.

The late Naobahar-ud-din, only son of Zahur-ud-din, left two sons, Iftikhar-ud-din and Iktadar-ud-din, who were brought up by their grandfather. The eldest, Fakir Sayad Iftikhar-ud-din, succeeded to the seat held by Zahur-ud-din in the Provincial Darbars, on the latter's death. This was the highest seat in Darbar held by any member of the family, and Fakir Iftikhar-ud-din was properly speaking, the head of the family, as the descendant of the eldest son of his great-grandfather, Nur-ud-din. He, however, out of respect and affection for his great-uncle, Fakir Sayad Kamr-ud-din, whose daughter he married, consented to an arrangement whereby he was to sit below Kamr-ud-din in Darbar during the latter's lifetime, and Kamr-ud-din was to be recognised as the head of the family. Iftikhar-ud-din entered the service of Government in 1886, and was promoted to the post of Extra Assistant Commissioner in 1899. After serving for some years as Mir Munshi to the Punjab Government, he was transferred to Rawalpindi as Revenue Assistant, and later worked as Extra Assistant Settlement Officer in that district. In 1906 his services were lent to the Tonk State in Rajputana, where he was employed as Revenue Member of the Council. In the latter part of the same year he was deputed by Government to act as Attache on the staff of the Amir of Afghanistan, on the occasion of His late Majesty's visit to India. In 1907 he was appointed to the important post of British Envoy at Kabul. He owned about a thousand acres of land in Lyallpur and two hundred acres in Lahore. He died in 1914. His brother, Iktadar-ud-din, has been serving in the police.

Fakir Sayad Kamr-ud-din, third son of Fakir Nur-ud-din, was as already stated, recognized as head of the family. He was born in 1827 and twenty years later accompanied his father on a deputation sent by Maharaja Dalip Singh to bid farewell to Lord Hardinge on his departure from India. On this occasion he received a handsome *khilat*. In 1848 he was appointed by Sir F. Currie, Resident at Lahore, to accompany the Maharani on a pilgrimage to Benares, and was later appointed to the personal staff of Maharaja Dalip Singh. In 1882 a *khilat* of Rs 500 was conferred on him by Sir Robert Egerton, Lieutenant-Governor, and in the same year he was granted proprietary rights in seven hundred *ghumaons* of waste land in the Lahore Tahsil, where he founded a village, naming it Jalalabad after his second son. The *jagir* rights in this village were granted to him in 1887, with succession to his son, Jalal-ud-din. In 1905 he was granted ten squares of land in the Chenab colony. He enjoyed a political pension of Rs. 60 per mensem. He was for some years a member of the Lahore Municipal Committee and of the District Board, and was also the senior Honorary Magistrate

in Lahore. He was also one of the oldest Fellows of the Punjab University, and a Provincial Darbari. In all these capacities he rendered valuable services, which were recognized by the bestowal on him of the title of Khan Bahadur on the occasion of Her late Majesty's Jubilee in 1887, and by a Companionship of the Order of the Indian Empire granted on January 1st, 1909. He throughout his long life exercised a strong influence for good in Lahore, where he was regarded with affection and respect by all classes. He was a storehouse of historical learning and his conversation abounded with interesting tales of the past glories of Lahore. His venerable aspect and courtly manners were both reminiscent of an older generation. He died in 1909.

His eldest son, Fakir Sayad Zafar-ud-din, was a Deputy Superintendent of Railway police at Lahore, and in recognition of his services was granted the title of Khan Sahib. He was an Honorary Magistrate at Lahore. His eldest son, Hussain-ud-din, is a Sub-Inspector of Police in the Montgomery district and is a Provincial Darbari. His second son, Jalal-ud-din, was educated at the Aitchison College and appointed a Munsif in 1899. He was promoted to Extra Assistant Commissionership in 1907, and resided in Lahore on his retirement and until his death in 1938. He held revenue free estate, called Jallalabad after his own name and had 12 squares of land in the Lahore Tahsil. Fakir Jalal-ud-din's eldest son, Muqis-ud-din, is an Honorary Lieutenant in the Territorial Force. Khan Sahib Zaffar-ud-din's youngest son, Hassan-ud-din, is an Assistant Station Master at the Lahore Railway Station.

Fakir Hafiz-ud-din, the fourth son of Nur-ud-din, retired in 1886 after serving for many years as a Tahsildar in the Punjab. He lost his only son, Muhammad Ikbal-ud-din, in 1881, and himself died in 1899.

Of Fakir Aziz-ud-din's descendants, Sultan-ud-din, the eldest son of Firoz-ud-din, was a Settlement Tahsildar and died in harness in 1904. So did Nasar-ud-din, second son of Firoz-ud-din, who was a Veterinary Inspector. Nadir-ud-din, the third son of Firoz-ud-din, is a clerk in the police department. Hassan-ud-din, the younger brother of Firoz-ud-din, had two sons, of whom one Jalal-ud-din was an Executive Officer in the Andamans and is now retired from service. Another member of the family, Najum-ud-din, has retired from the post of a Tahsildar and holds an hereditary *jagir* in perpetuity at Burhampur in the Lahore Tahsil.

At the present time there is hardly any gentleman of outstanding importance among the descendants of this historic family.

DIWAN BAHADUR DIWAN KRISHNA KISHORE DHARIWALA.

LALA JAWALA NATH.

- Lala Karam Chand (died 1836).
  - Diwan Tara Chand (died 1858).
  - Lala Mangal Sen (died 1864).
    - Lala Budha Mal (died 1919).
      - Three generations.
  - Diwan Ratan Chand (died 1872).
    - Diwan Bhagwan Dass. (died 1906).
      - Diwan Raj Kumar (died 1909).
        - DIWAN BAHADUR DIWAN KRISHNA KISHORE (born 1874).
          - Hari Krishna Das (born 1899).
            - Raghunath Sahai (born 1918).
            - Jwala Sahai (born 1922).
            - Gobind Sahai (born 1923).
            - Ganga Sahai (born 1927).
            - Lachhmi Sahai (born 1928).
          - Kesho Das (born 1903).
            - Ram Prashad (born 1925).
            - Lakshaman Prashad (born 1925).
          - Hari Charan Das (born 1907).
            - Manohar Lal (born 1934).
          - Hari Bhajan Das (born 1910).
        - Balram (died 1906).
        - Jaigopal (born 1883).
          - Two sons.
    - Rup Chand.
    - Barkat Ram (died 1864).
  - Diwan Sahib Harnam Das (died 1914).
    - Diwan Moti Ram (born 1865).
      - Durga Das (born 1886).
        - Hari Kishan (born 1927).

The family of Diwan Krishna Kishore Dhariwala, came originally from Payal, a village situated between Ludhiana and Patiala, and held various revenue appointments under the Muhammadan Emperors. When the Sikhs rose to power, Jawala Nath entered the service of Sardar Charat Singh Sukarchakia as a *munshi*, and remained with him and his son, Mahan Singh, till his death. Karam Chand was first employed by Sardar Bishan Singh Kalal, the confidential agent of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, who retired in the year 1813 to Benares, where he died. Karam Chand in course of time was promoted to offices of trust under the Maharaja. He accompanied him in 1805 on his secret visit to Hardwar, and the following year was employed as an agent in the arrangements

concluded between the Lahore State and the Sikh chiefs south of the Sutlej. He also assisted in drawing up the Treaty of the 25th April, 1809, with the British Government. Some time before, he had been placed at the head of the Lahore office, if that can be called an office where no accounts were regularly kept. Bhawani Das first introduced a system of accounts in 1809, from which time Karam Chand worked under him, and remained in the office till his death in 1836.

His eldest son, Tara Chand, had entered the service of Government when very young, and his first employment was in Peshawar, under Diwan Kirpa Ram, in 1822. He was sent in the following year to Kangra, with civil and military authority, to collect the revenue, and in 1832 was posted at Ferozepore to reduce the turbulent inhabitants of that district to order, and to suppress dacoity, which had become very common. Tara Chand was afterwards made Diwan, and placed in charge of Bannu, Tonk and Dera Ismail Khan. His administration here was not very successful. Of all the frontier chiefs, no one was more hostile to the Sikhs than Dilasa Khan of Bannu. Diwan Tara Chand, who had with him the flower of the Sikh cavalry, the chiefs of Atari, Majitha, Naka and Butala, led his force of eight thousand men and twelve guns against the little fort of Dilasa Khan, but was ignominiously repulsed with a loss of three hundred killed, including the younger, Jai Singh Atariwala, and five hundred wounded. When the Maharaja heard of this repulse he was very indignant and fined the Diwan Rs. 7,000. Tara Chand also quarrelled with Raja Suchet Singh, who was in authority in the Derajat, and who could not endure the Diwan's independent spirit; so Tara Chand, making a virtue of necessity, and pleading ill-health and his desire to make his peace with heaven, left the Punjab in 1838 for Benares, where he died in 1858.

Mangal Sen, the second son of Karam Chand, was commandant of a cavalry regiment under the Darbar. After annexation he received a pension of Rs. 480 a year. He died in November, 1864, leaving one son, Lala Budha Mal, who was an Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab. The latter retired as an Additional District Judge in 1914. Budha Mal's eldest son, Uttam Chand, rose to be a Sub-Judge. He was granted the title of Diwan in 1930. His two sons, Khushal Chand and Iqbal Kishan, are Sub-Inspectors of Police. The third son, Puran Chand, died in the prime of his life in 1923, while he was serving as an Excise Inspector. His son, Permanand, was therefore taken in the Excise Department and is serving at present as Sub-Inspector. Ram Nath, the eldest son of Girdhari Lal, is a graduate in Law and is a Sub-Inspector of Police; so is Bishamber Das. Diwan Kahan Chand

was at first employed in the police department of His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala as superintendent. In 1921 he was employed by Government as Tahsildar. In 1924 the Government sent him on deputation to Suket State as Revenue and Judicial Secretary. Three years later he was made an Extra Assistant Commissioner. In 1931 the title of Diwan was conferred upon him as a courtesy title. He holds a *sanad* for distinguished work in connection with the Red Cross movement. He is at present working as Revenue Assistant at Multan.

Ratan Chand, third son of Karam Chand, was a great favourite of Maharaja Ranjit Singh and, when quite a boy, used to be in constant attendance at Court. When the first down began to grow upon his lip and chin, Ranjit Singh gave him the nickname of Dhariwala or ' the bearded ', to distinguish him from Ratan Chand Dogal, who was four years younger, and who had consequently no beard at all. He was in 1829 appointed to the postal department on Rs. 200 a month, with certain assignments from the revenues of Peshawar and Hazara. He remained in this department during the reign of Ranjit Singh and his successors, and under the Darbar was in the enjoyment of cash allowances to the amount of Rs. 2,610 and *jagirs* in Dinanagar, Khanowal, Yuhianagar, Tiwan, Bhindan, Hazara and Peshawar, worth Rs. 13,600. Ratan Chand happened to be in the Lahore fort when the Sindhanwalia chiefs seized it, and Raja Hira Singh, believing him their accomplice, fined him Rs. 30,000. This money was given back by Sardar Jawahir Singh after Hira Singh's death. After the Sutlej campaign Ratan Chand was appointed Postmaster-General in the Punjab and did excellent service throughout the rebellion of 1848-49. His department had at this time to contend with great difficulties, but the Postmaster-General's energy and ability enabled him to surmount them. On the annexation of the Punjab certain of his *jagirs*, amounting to Rs. 6,800, were released to him for life, free of all service, and a garden worth Rs. 200 near the Shahalmi gate of Lahore was released to his male heirs in perpetuity. Ratan Chand was appointed an Honorary Magistrate of the City of Lahore in 1862 and a Member of the Municipal Committee. He was one of the most active and intelligent of the Honorary Magistrates; and through his liberality the city of Lahore was much embellished. The most striking of the public works constructed by him is the fine *sarai* and tank near the Shahalmi gate. He also had a large share in the formation of the public gardens round the city; and whenever money was required for any work of public utility, Ratan Chand showed himself liberal in the extreme. He was created a Diwan by the Supreme Government in January, 1865. He died in 1872.

His eldest son, Diwan Bhagwan Das, received a *jagir* grant under a *sanad*, dated 7th January, 1874, valued at Rs. 2,585. He was an Honorary Magistrate of Lahore, a member of the District Board and Municipal Committee, and a Provincial Darbari. His public services were on several occasions recognized by Government and the hereditary title of Diwan was conferred on him in 1892; he took a keen interest in all matters connected with the welfare of the city, and invariably showed that he possessed a public and enlightened spirit. He erected several buildings, including a *thakurdwara* on the edge of a fine tank made by his father. He died in 1906, and his son, Diwan Raj Kumar, succeeded to the family *jagir* and property, and to his father's title and seat in Darbar. He was an Honorary Magistrate and was recognised as the head of the family. He died in 1909.

Lala Harnam Das, younger brother of Diwan Ratan Chand, was an Extra Assistant Commissioner and retired from Government service in 1896. He was an Honorary Magistrate at Lahore, and was for some years Sub-Registrar, but resigned this latter office on account of old age in 1907. He was granted 6 squares of land on the Gugera branch of the Chenab canal in recognition of his good services. He died in 1914. His son, Moti Ram, rose to be a Tahsildar and is at present on the retired list. He is a man of considerable literary calibre, being a poet and a writer in the Persian language, and enjoys the courtesy title of Diwan from Government. Diwan Moti Ram's only son, Lala Durga Das, is a Deputy Collector (Irrigation) in the Karnal district.

Diwan Raj Kumar's son, Diwan Krishna Kishore, now the head of the family, received his education at the Central Model School and at the Government College, Lahore, up to the Intermediate standard. In 1908 he was appointed an Honorary Magistrate in the city, which office he continued to hold until 1936. He succeeded to the family property, the *jagir*, the hereditary title and the Provincial seat in the Darbar of his father. In 1911 he was presented a certificate on the occasion of the Coronation by His late Majesty King George V. In 1919 he received another certificate in recognition of his efforts in connection with the Indian War Loan and later was awarded a *sanad* together with a *khilat* of Rs. 200 for the good work done by him during the Punjab disturbances of that year. In 1922 the title of Diwan Bahadur was conferred upon him. He is a prominent member of the Sanatan Dharam Community. Diwan Bahadur Diwan Krishna Kishore was also a member of the Managing Committee of the Aitchison Chiefs' College and of the Queen Mary College for many years. He is on the Board of censors of films and is director of several electrical, sugar and banking concerns.

His eldest son, Hari Kishan Dass, has studied up to the B.A. standard and the second son, Kesho Dass, is a B.A., LL.B. and a Tahsildar in the Punjab. His third son, Haricharan Dass, is also a B.A., LL.B., and is managing a sugar mill. His fourth son, Hari Bhajan Dass, is studying aeronautical engineering in England.

THE LATE GOSWAMI PANDIT BHAGWAN DASS.

- SHRI GOSWAMI PANDIT BRIJ BHUSHUNJI.
  - Three generations.
    - Shribrij Roy (died 1833).
      - Pandit Madhusudan (died 1863).
        - Pandit Radha Kishan (died 1875).
          - Pandit Rishi Kesh (died 1889).
            - Kishori Lal (died 1868).
            - Pandit Bansi Lal (died 1897),
        - Pandit Hari Kishan (died 1861).
          - Pandit Amar Nath (died 1929).
            - PANDIT BHAGWAN DASS (died 1939).
              - Pandit Sheo Charan Das (born 1900).
                - Pandit Sushil Kumar (born 1932).
                - Pandit Vijay Kumar (born 1934).
              - Pandit Kidar Nath (born 1906).
            - Pandit Shambu Nath (died 1926).
              - Shanti Parkash Nath (born 1913).
              - Onkar Nath (born 1920).
              - Jogendra Nath (born 1922).
        - Pandit Balkishan (died 1880).
          - Pandit Mohan Lal (died 1862).
            - Sohan Lal (dead).
            - Ram Lal (died 1893).
              - Panna Lal (born 1886).
              - Parduman Lal (died 1895).
        - Pandit Deviditta Prasad (died 1876).
          - Durga Dutta (died 1864).
          - Pandit Jwala Dutt Prasad (died 1918).
            - Sheodutt Prasad (born 1894).
              - Madan Mohan (born 1912).

The traditions of this Brahman family go back to the year 1244 when Ala-ud-din Masud was King of Delhi. In this year, on account of the persecutions suffered at the hands of the Muhammadans, the whole family emigrated, with other Hindus, from the sacred city of Muttra to Uch near Multan. This new home was singularly chosen and could hardly have been a pleasanter residence than Muttra, as at this very time, according to Farishta, it was overrun by an army of Mughals from Kandhar. Some time afterwards the family settled at Lahore, but when happier times came round returned to its old home at Muttra. One ancestor of Radha Kishan, by name Narayan Das, was celebrated for his learning and piety, and is mentioned in the *Bhagatmala* or '*Fakir's Necklace*' of Nabhaji. A *farman* of the Emperor Jahangir, granted to Kishan Lal, great-grandson of Narayan Das, twenty-four *bighas* of land

at Muttra for the purpose of growing the flowers used in Hindu worship, is still extant. This document has every mark of being genuine, and bears the date 1610 A. D.

Brij Bhushan, son of Kishori Lal, was the very Diogenes of Brahmans. The Emperor Shah Jahan, hearing of his piety, paid him a visit, and was so pleased at his derivation of the word Hindu, from '*hin*', an abbreviation of ' Hinsa ', Sanskrit *sin*, and du, abbreviation of ' dur ', Sanskrit and Persian far, ' far from sin ', that he desired the Brahman to ask any favour of him and it should be granted. " Do me then the favour ", said Brij Bhushan, " of never paying me another visit ".

During the reign of Aurangzeb, Kewal Nain, the youngest son of Brij Bhushan, went to Jaipur, at the invitation of Raja Jai Singh I. Here he obtained the charge of a temple, with a *jagir* for its support, which is still held by his descendants. Bansi Dhar, his grandson, was a man of great piety, and numbered among his disciples Suraj Mal, the famous Raja of Bhartpur.

Brij Raj, or as he was generally called Brij Lal, settled in Lahore about the middle of the eighteenth century. He was very much respected by the Bhangi chiefs, who were then rulers of the city; and when Ranjit Singh rose to power he was made Pandit, and appointed to read and explain the sacred Sanskrit books. He held this office, remaining in high favour with the Maharaja till his death in 1833. Like his father, Pandit Madhusudan was a great scholar, and there was no other Pandit in Lahore who had so extensive an acquaintance with Sanskrit literature. In 1808 he was appointed *Dana Daaksh*, or almoner to the Maharaja, and chief Darbar Pandit, both which offices he held till the annexation. Madhusudan married the daughter of Misra Batalia, the great Amritsar banker. He was a great favourite of the Maharaja, who in 1824 appointed his son, Radha Kishan, tutor to the young Raja Hira Singh, whose after-life, mean, sensual and untrue, did not certainly say much for his education.

Radha Kishan, who was, like his father, a Darbar Pandit, was in 1846 appointed to superintend the education of the young Maharaja Dalip Singh.

Pandit Madhusudan held under the Sikh Government *jagirs* of the value of Rs. 9,935. One village, Kila Gujar Singh, had been granted by Ranjit Singh as a *Dharmarth* to Brij Lal and his heirs for ever. The other villages included in the estate were grants to Pandit Madhusudan himself. These were, in 1851, released for life, and two gardens at Lahore and Dinanagar granted in perpetuity.

Pandit Madhusudan died in 1863. With his three elder sons he had violently quarrelled, and he consequently left his entire property, with the perpetual *jagir*, to Devi Ditta Prasad, his fourth son by a second wife. This disposition was contested by the other heirs in the civil courts. Ultimately, however, the matter was compromised. Devi Ditta Prasad retained all the patrimony with the exception of the *jagir* revenue, which was divided equally amongst all the sons. Devi Ditta Prasad died in 1876 and was succeeded by his son, Pandit Jwala Dat Prasad, who was a Provincial Darbari, but occupied a seat in Divisional Darbar below that of his cousin, Amar Nath.

Hari Kishan died before his father, in 1861. He held a considerable position under the Sikh Government and enjoyed *jagirs* of the value of Rs. 900, in addition to a salary for acting as a writer of the Dharm-Shastra law. On his death his *jagirs* lapsed, a life pension of Rs. 180 per annum being continued to his widow. He left one son, Pandit Amar Nath, who was an Honorary Magistrate of Lahore and a Divisional Darbari. Amar Nath had, since the death of Bansi Lal in 1897, been recognized as head of the family.

Of the *jagir* of Pandit Radha Kishan, amounting to Rs. 5,270, Rs. 4,700 were released for life, and a garden yielding Rs. 100 per annum in perpetuity. Radha Kishan died in 1875. He was well known and was much respected. His exertions in the cause of education were considerable. He was one of the first to advocate female education, and when the American Mission opened an English School at Lahore his sons were among the first pupils. He sent one of them to study at the Lahore Medical College when the prejudices against it were still strong. The Pandit was a distinguished Sanskrit scholar, well versed in Hindu law. When the Punjab University was founded Pandit Radha Kishan set himself out to proclaim its merits throughout the different States of the Punjab, and was thus instrumental in securing large donations from most of the chiefs. In recognition of these special services and of his scholarly attainments, the Pandit was made a member of the Senate and was appointed one of the board of examiners in Sanskrit; and the Sanskrit Text Society of London conferred upon him the honour of membership. He published a Sanskrit grammar, a manual of Hindu medicine and other learned works. The Pandit was held in the highest esteem by the late Sir Donald Mcleod, whose certificate of the Pandit's merits is worthy of record. It is dated 22nd August, 1870; "Pandit Radha Kishan is one of the worthiest, most respected and most valuable of the citizens of Lahore. He is a man of learning, and has done much to promote the interests of Oriental learning. It was a letter addressed by him to the Viceroy which led to the adoption by Government of more

strenuous and systematic measures for the preservation and collection of manuscripts than was formerly the case. He is a correspondent of Professor Goldstrucker, through whom he has presented valuable manuscripts to the Sanskrit Text Society, and he has been a most hearty and useful promoter of the Punjab University College movement. He has creditably assisted the officers of Government at all times in educational matters; he has taken an especially active interest in the cause of female education; and on no occasion has he been found wanting, when any opportunity has been afforded him, of assisting in matters calculated to promote the public good ".

Professor Goldstrucker, who received a catalogue of the contents of the Pandit's Sanskrit library, expressed his surprise at its " magnificence and richness; many of its works being utterly unknown in Europe ". In 1884 the Local Government confirmed his proprietary right in two thousand acres in the Chunian Tahsil to his son, Rishi Kesh, he having fulfilled the condition of bringing one-half under cultivation within fifteen years of the grant. The Pandit made a garden in this village (Kot Radha Kishan) along the line of the railway between Lahore and Multan, and he built a commodious bungalow with out-offices and a fine tank, and in other ways greatly improved his property. To Pandit Rishi Kesh was continued for life a *jagir* income of Rs. 1,200, the remainder having lapsed upon the death of Radha Kishan. He held in addition the village of Kot Radha Kishan already mentioned, yielding a rental of about Rs. 6,000.

Pandit Rishi Kesh joined the board of Honorary Magistrates at Lahore in 1878. He was appointed a member of the Municipal Committee in 1870, and succeeded his father in the Senate of the Punjab University. Much of his time was devoted to the public service; and his family possess many testimonials in the form of *sanads* from Government acknowledging his assistance on various occasions. He died in 1888, much regretted by all classes.

His eldest son, Pandit Bansi Lal, who succeeded him, died childless in 1897. He left the land in the Chunian Tahsil and a small garden near Lahore to his widows. On his death Pandit Amar Nath succeeded to his seat in Divisional Darbar and to one-third of the family *jagirs*. An equal share was held by Jwala Dat Prasad, and the remaining third was held jointly by Sohan Lal and Panna Lal. Pandit Amar Nath was in addition the proprietor of certain amount of land in the Lahore and Sharakpur Tahsils, and of house-property in Lahore. He was an Honorary Magistrate in Lahore. During the Great War he helped in the work of recruitment and of collection of War loans. Besides he held a

"Yagya" (a religious and ceremonious prayer meeting) on the banks of the river Ravi for several days, in honour of the Goddess Durga who might vouchsafe victory to the Allies. He was granted a *sanad* in recognition of his War services. He held several certificates and testimonials from the Punjab Officials of his time; and was granted eight squares of land in the Sheikhupura district. He also inherited the landed property of Pandit Bansi Lal on the death of his childless widows. He died in 1929.

Pandit Amar Nath was succeeded by his eldest son, Bhagwan Dass, to the headship of the family, the *dastar bandi* ceremony being performed at his house by the then Deputy Commissioner. Goswami Bhagwan Das served for several years as Tahsildar in the Punjab. A part of his service was spent in the Poonch State as a lent officer. He was a Provincial Darbari. During the Great War Pandit Bhagwan Dass procured many recruits in his official capacity as a Tahsildar from the Amritsar district. This fact is borne out by several letters which the Goswami held in his possession. He was awarded a war badge, a *sanad* and a cash *khilat* of Rs. 200 for his War work. He also did very useful work in connection with the Akali agitation. He was exempt from certain provisions of the Arms Act. Goswami Pandit Bhagwan Dass held large landed and house property in the districts of Lahore, Amritsar and Sheikhupura. His brother, Goswami Pandit Shambu Nath, who is now dead, also rendered valuable services to Government during the Great War in the capacity of a Tahsildar. He was also granted a *khilat* worth Rs. 200 cash and a letter of appreciation by Government. Pandit Bhagwan Dass died in 1939 leaving two sons; the elder, Pandit Shiv Charan Dass, is an Advocate at Lahore; the younger, Pandit Kidar Nath, is a Bachelor of Science and is studying Medicine at the King Edward Medical College, Lahore. Pandit Shiv Charan Dass did some publicity work in connection with the suppression of the Akali agitation at Batala, which was approved by the Deputy Commissioner of Gurdaspur.

Among the junior branch of the family may be mentioned Pandit Sewa Dutt Prashad who is leading a retired life and devoting himself to the study of Sanskrit. Pandit Amar Nath's younger brother, Shambu Nath, was educated at the Aitchison College and was later appointed as Tahsildar.

SHAIKH GHIAS-UD-DIN.

MUHAMMAD AFZAL KHAN.

- Shaikh Ujala.
  - Shaikh Ghulam Mohi-ud-Din (died 1845).
    - Nawab Imam-ud-Din Khan (died 1859).
      - Shaikh Ghulam Mahbub Subhani (died 1903).
        - Saadatmand Khan (died 1867).
    - Shaikh Firoz-ud-Din (died 1880).
      - Khan Bahadur Shaikh Nasir-ud-Din (died 1920).
        - Shaikh Riaz-ud-Din Ahmad (died 1934).
          - GHIAS-UD-DIN (born 1903).
            - Zahir-ud-Din (born 1923).
            - Ghulam Mohi-ud-Din (born 1930).
          - Ghulam Muin-ud-Din (born 1906).
            - Ghulam Qutab-ud-Din (born 1934).
- Kala Khan.
  - Ilahi Bakhsh.
    - Shaikh Sande Khan (died 1888).
      - Muhammad Hussain Khan (died 1908).

Shaikh Ujala, of the Kalal tribe, was a *munshi* in the service of Sardar Bhup Singh of Hoshiarpur. His son, Ghulam Muhi-uddin, when very young, attracted the attention of Diwan Moti Ram, son of the celebrated General Mokham Chand, who placed him in attendance on his second son, Sheo Dayal. Here he soon became a man of importance, and managed all the affairs of Sheo Dayal, whose two brothers, Ram Dayal and Kirpa Ram, also favoured the young man and advanced his interests.

In 1823, when Muhammad Azim Khan of Kabul had marched to Peshawar to attack the Sikhs, Ranjit Singh wished, if possible, to induce the Afghans to retire without fighting. Kirpa Ram put Ghulam Muhi-ud-din forward as well-suited to carry on the negotiation, and he accordingly bought over the '*Pir*', or spiritual adviser of Muhammad Azim Khan, who persuaded the Sardar to retire to protect his family and treasure at Michni, which the Sikhs intended to seize. Yar Muhammad Khan, brother of Muhammad Azim Khan, was also under Sikh influence, and the result was that the Afghan army was hastily broken up, and

retired in confusion upon Michni and Jalalabad. Maharaja Ranjit Singh took possession of Peshawar, and, not thinking it wise to remain there long, divided the territory between Yar Muhammad Khan and Dost Muhammad Khan, and returned to Lahore. Before he left, Ghulam Muhi-ud-din was sent on a mission to Muhammad Azim Khan, on the part of the Maharaja. He told the Sardar of the capture of Peshawar, and its delivery to the brothers who had betrayed him; and the news so affected the chief with mortification and anger, that he fell ill and died twenty-two days later.

In 1827 Shaikh Ghulam Muhi-ud-din accompanied his patron, Kirpa Ram, to Kashmir, where the latter had been appointed governor. The Shaikh became sole agent for Kirpa Ram, and he exercised his power with great cruelty and tyranny. In 1831, when through the enmity of Raja Dhian Singh, Kirpa Ram was recalled, Ghulam Muhi-ud-din was also summoned to Lahore, fined and imprisoned. But later in the same year he again proceeded to Kashmir as agent and lieutenant of Prince Sher Singh, who had been nominated to succeed Kirpa Ram. The Prince knew little business, and the Shaikh acquired more power than ever, which he used more ruthlessly than before. The people cried out bitterly against his oppression, and, to add to their distress Kashmir was in 1832 visited by famine. The Shaikh was again recalled to Lahore and fined. He protested against the amount of the fine, which he said he could never pay; and the Maharaja directed Misar Rup Lal to confiscate his property at Hoshiarpur. There were found concealed no less than 9½ lakhs of rupees. Vainly the Shaikh swore that this was money accumulated by his father in the service of Sardar Bhup Singh, but Ranjit Singh well knew that the little Sardar had never seen a lakh of rupees in his life, and that the treasure had been wrung from the starving Kashmiris. He confiscated the whole, and fined the Shaikh Rs. 25,000 besides.

Ghulam Muhi-ud-din remained for some time out of employment, till Bhai Ram Singh, wishing to have a friend about the person of Nao Nihal Singh with ability sufficient to counteract the influence of his enemy, Diwan Hakim Rai, placed him in the service of the Prince. Here he rapidly became a great favourite; and he accompanied the Prince to Peshawar and became his chief fiscal minister. In 1839 he was made governor of the Jullundur Doab, and in the hot season of the next year was sent with General Ventura to subdue the Rajputs of Mandi. The progress of the troops was slow and, in September, 1840, Sardar Ajit Singh Sindhanwalia was sent to their assistance with an additional force.

When Nao Nihal Singh was killed on the 5th November, the Shaikh was still in the hills; but he quickly returned to Lahore and espoused

the cause of Mai Chand Kaur, mother of the deceased Prince. When Sher Singh ascended the throne, the Shaikh excused his opposition to him on the ground of fidelity to his late master, and so convinced Sher Singh of his sincerity that, on the arrival of the news of the murder of General Mihan Singh, Governor of Kashmir, by his own men on the 17th April, 1841, the Shaikh was appointed to succeed him. He immediately left for Kashmir, and his son, Imam-ud-din Khan, was summoned from Mandi to take charge of the Jullundur Doab.

Raja Gulab Singh was sent with Ghulam Muhi-ud-din to restore order in Kashmir. The former had his hill troops; the latter the Jullundur levies, chiefly Muhammadan. The Hazara troops and the Afghans of Pakhli and Dhamtaur who had revolted were, after some fighting, reduced to submission, and lastly the Kashmir mutineers were defeated and disbanded. The Shaikh, who was governor more on the part of Raja Gulab Singh than of the Lahore State, raised new regiments, consisting partly of hill Rajputs, subjects of Gulab Singh, and partly of Muhammadans. Being himself a Muhammadan, the Sikh authority in Kashmir depended thenceforward very much on the fidelity of Raja Gulab Singh.

The leading man in the hill country was Sultan Zabardast Khan, Raja of Muzaffarabad. His capital, at which a small Sikh garrison was stationed, was on the road from Hazara into Kashmir. He was a man well disposed to the Lahore Government, in favour with Sher Singh, and had done good service in putting down the mutiny in Kashmir. This chief, about two months after Sher Singh's death, was treacherously seized while at prayers in a mosque by Ghulam Muhi-ud-din, imprisoned and his *jagirs* confiscated.

At the same time disputes arose between Gulab Singh and his nephew, Hira Singh, and the former used every means to attach the people of Kashmir and the hills to himself. In this he partially succeeded; and at all events he showed the hill chiefs and Muhammadan population their own strength and the Sikh weakness so clearly that they determined to make a stand on their own account. Accordingly, in August, 1844, Habibulah Khan of Pakhli attacked the Sikh garrison of Khori; but Ghulam Muhi-ud-din sent five hundred men to its relief, who defeated the insurgents and slew their leader. Soon after this, Raja Sultan Khan of Khori, joined by a son of Habibullah Khan and other hill chiefs, attacked and reduced Khori, and in October marched to Muzaffarabad and attacked the forts. Ghulam Muhi-ud-din sent nearly all his Sikh troops to the relief of the garrison; but they were attacked and defeated by the insurgents, who burnt the town and killed such of their Sikh prisoners who would not adopt the Muhammadan faith. The son of

Raja Zabardast Khan and the Rajas of Dobheta and Uri now joined the insurgents, who became so strong that, in November, they seized Baramula and occupied the *pargana* of Saupur, within a short march of the capital.

Ghulam Muhi-ud-din now first informed the Court of Lahore of the insurrection. General Gulab Singh Povindia, then on his way to Peshawar, was ordered to advance into Kashmir with his troops. Reinforcements were also sent by way of Poonch and Jammu, but those sent by Raja Gulab Singh soon halted, the depth of the snow being the excuse; but the real reason was that the Raja did not wish to co-operate heartily till he had secured some advantages for himself; a retention of the salt mine leases; the re-possession of Hazara; and the restoration to favour of chiefs like Chatar Singh Atariwala, who in the late quarrel had espoused his cause.

The troops that marched by way of Poonch were commanded by Imam-ud-din Khan, son of Ghulam Muhi-ud-din. This young man, though he had served in the Derajat under Prince Nao Nihal Singh, had never been in action, and had no military reputation. He joined the Kashmir expedition with the greatest reluctance, and only consented to go on the understanding that no Sikh troops were to accompany him, for he was hated by them as the murderer* of Bhai Gurmukh Singh and Misar Beli Ram.

In the meantime Kashmir had been entirely overrun by the insurgents, and Ghulam Muhi-ud-din was shut up in the fort of Hari Parbat. The Muhammadan troops had revolted, the hill Rajas were all up in arms and the Sikhs found they had their most difficult conquest to make over again.

Among the Yusufzais of Pakhli and Dhamtaur, and the tribes of Kaka and Bhamba, the insurrection was a religious one, and a man came forward calling himself the *Khalifa* or vicar of the Sayad,† and was joined by all the fierce population in the attack upon Hazara and Kashmir.

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*After the destruction of the Sindhanwalias, Raja Hira Singh arrested Bhai Gurmukh Singh, Misar Beli Ram and his brother Ram Kishan, and made them over to Imam-ud-Din Khan, who confined them in the stables adjoining his house, and here, a few days later, they were all three murdered.

Bhai Gurmukh Singh was an inveterate enemy of Raja Dhian Singh, and no surprise can be felt at Raja Hira Singh desiring his death; but Misar Beli Ram and his brother, though opposed in policy to Dhian Singh, were harmless men, and very generally beloved. Their death was barbarous and unnecessary. Misar Rup Lal who had been employed in 1832 to confiscate the property of Ghulam Muhi-ud-din, was brother of Misar Beli Ram. By the murder of the latter it was supposed that the revenge of the Shaikhs, rather than that of Raja Hira Singh, was satisfied.

†Sayad Ahmad, who was defeated and slain by Sher Singh and General Ventura in 1831. His followers (who were numerous all over India) asserted that the river shrank back to aid his escape and closed upon his pursuers, and that he would reappear and lead them to victory. His last stand was made in Pakhli and Dhamtaur.

The force of Gulab Singh Povindia and Diwan Mul Raj* at length advanced to Muzaffarabad and relieved the garrison. It then marched into the valley, and after some severe fighting the insurgents were defeated. Raja Zabardast Khan was reinstated at Muzaffarabad, and the neighbouring Rajas were made subordinate to him. In February, 1845, Shaikh Ghulam Muhi-ud-din tried to open negotiations with the English Government, to which he tendered his allegiance and that of Raja Rahim-ullah Khan of Rajaori. His proposals were rejected, and soon afterwards he died, it is believed, from poison, and his son, Imam-ud-din Khan, who was in Kashmir at the time, succeeded him as governor.

The Shaikhs (as the father and son were called) had neither family nor influence, and were useful to the Lahore State, chiefly as being unscrupulous collectors of revenue. Their names are not remembered with any affection either in Kashmir or in the Jullundur Doab. They were hated by the Sikhs, and this was considered as a guarantee for their fidelity; but both father and son had a natural genius for treason and intrigue, which no considerations of prudence could overcome.

Imam-ud-din Khan was governor of Kashmir when that province was made over to Maharaja Gulab Singh by the treaty of 16th March, 1846. This transfer was not popular at Lahore, and to Raja Lal Singh, the minister, it was especially distasteful, for Gulab Singh had always been his rival and enemy. He accordingly sent instructions to Imam-ud-din Khan to oppose the Maharaja, and directed the troops to obey the Shaikh implicitly. Imam-ud-din Khan was willing enough to comply. He was very rich, and he understood that the success of the Maharaja signified not only the end of his exactions, but also the rigid scrutiny of his accounts by his declared enemies. It was popularly reported at this time that the family possessed from seventy lakhs to two crores of rupees; and although this was doubtless an exaggeration, yet it is certain that the father and son had amassed an immense fortune during their occupation of Kashmir and Jullundur.

It is possible that Imam-ud-din Khan, misapprehending the motives of the British Government, imagined that by the payment of a large sum of ready money he might be allowed to retain Kashmir as viceroy, and with this object was ready to carry out the instructions of Raja Lal Singh and make a prolonged resistance to show his own power and

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*Diwan Mul Raj was Governor of Hazara, and must not be confused with Diwan Mul Raj, Governor of Multan.

resources. But, whatever were the reasons for his conduct, he disregarded the peremptory orders of the Darbar to evacuate the province; he induced by bribes many of the Maharaja's troops to join his standard; and with the assistance of Fakir-ullah Khan, son of Raja Rahim-ullah Khan of Rajaori and other hill chiefs, he retained possession of the greater part of the country until a large force was sent from Lahore against him.

It was not until the army had reached the border of the Kashmir valley that the Shaikh, seeing further opposition to be useless, came into Colonel Lawrence's camp at Thana and surrendered himself. He then gave up two letters and an address to the troops serving under him, which he stated contained the instructions of Raja Lal Singh, and in obedience to which he had acted. Although the sentiments of the minister towards Gulab Singh were notorious, it was thought hardly conceivable that he should have been foolish enough to put his signature to these treasonable documents; but on the return of the force to Lahore he was brought to trial. The authenticity of both the letters and the address to the troops was fully proved, and Lal Singh, convicted of deliberate treason, was deposed from the Wazarat and banished to Agra. Shaikh Imam-ud-din Khan, though a willing party to the treason, was pardoned, and his Lahore estates, which with his other property in that city had been confiscated were restored to him.

The generous treatment he received seems to have made a favourable impression upon Imam-ud-din, and in 1848, when almost all were traitors to their Government, he remained faithful, though great efforts were made by the leaders of the rebellion to gain him to their side. In June, 1848, with two thousand newly-raised troops, he marched to Multan to co-operate with the force of Lieutenant (the late Sir Herbert) Edwardes. Both he and his men behaved well, and distinguished themselves in several actions with the rebels. When peace was restored he received, as a reward for his services, the title of Nawab and a life cash pension of Rs. 11,600; and his *jagir* of Rs. 8,400 was confirmed to him. In 1857 he raised, under the orders of Government, two troops of cavalry for service at Delhi. He died in March, 1859, aged 40, leaving one son, Shaikh Ghulam Mahbub Subhani.

In 1862, at the recommendation of the Punjab Government, the Supreme Government, sanctioned Rs. 5,600 of the *jagir* of Ghulam Mahbub Subhani being upheld in perpetuity and Rs. 2,800 to lapse at his death. After living the greater part of his life in Lahore, where he took no part in public affairs, the Shaikh died at Delhi in 1903 during the Coronation Darbar, which he was attending on the invitation

of Government. He left no direct heir, as both his sons died in infancy. His daughter survived and received a pension of Rs. 1,200 per annum. His *jagir* lapsed to Government, but his cousin, Shaikh Nasir-ud-din, inherited all his private property and became the head of the family.

Shaikh Nasir-ud-din was an Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab and for nearly three years Prime Minister of the Bahawalpur State, a post his father, Firoz-ud-din, had held before him. In 1910 he retired from the post of District and Sessions Judge and soon after was granted the family seat in the Provincial Darbars, which he held till his death in 1920. He had received the title of Khan Bahadur in 1909. Firoz-ud-din was appointed a Tahsildar in 1866. Five years later his services were transferred to Bahawalpur State and he was appointed Collector of Minchinabad. He became a Sessions Judge in a few years, and in 1878 was selected for the high post of *Wazir*. In recognition of his eminent services in the Bahawalpur State, the Punjab Government conferred on him in 1878 the title of Honorary Extra Assistant Commissioner. He died in 1880.

Mention may be made of Shaikh Sandhe Khan, second cousin of Nawab Imam-ud-din Khan, under whom he acted as Lieutenant in the Multan war, doing excellent service which was duly recognized by Government. Shaikh Sandhe Khan was appointed an Honorary Magistrate of Lahore in 1873, and performed the duties of his office till his death in 1888. In 1885 he received a grant of two thousand acres of land in Tahsil Pakpattan, Montgomery, which was gradually brought under cultivation. After his death his son, Shaikh Muhammad Hussain, succeeded to his property, as well as to his seat in Divisional Darbars. In 1899 Muhammad Hussain was granted six squares of land in the Lyallpur district. He died in 1908.

Shaikh Nasir-ud-din was succeeded by his only son, Riaz-ud-din, as the head of the family. Shaikh Riaz-ud-din was recruited directly as an Inspector of Police in the Punjab and was promoted to the rank of Deputy Superintendent in 1918. For some time he served as Superintendent of Police in the Kangra district. He succeeded to his father's seat in the Provincial Darbar. He died in 1934. The only daughter of Shaikh Muhammad Hussain had been married to Shaikh Riaz-ud-din. From this marriage there are two sons; Shaikh Ghias-ud-din, the present head of the family and Shaikh Muin-ud-din. These two gentlemen have inherited by a will of their mother's father his property also. After studying in the Aitchison College, Lahore, both of them

went to England to complete their education. Shaikh Ghias-ud-Din, on his return, engaged himself in managing the family property. He is a member of the Indian Legislative Assembly since 1934. Shaikh Muin-ud-Din, took his B.A. degree from the Oxford University in 1928 and entered the Indian Civil Service as the result of a competitive examination a year later. He is serving as Deputy Commissioner in the Punjab.

THE KAMLA FAMILY.

- BULAKI.
  - Uttam Singh (died 1803).
    - Two other sons.
    - Jai Singh Kamla (died 1827).
      - Mangal Singh (died 1821).
        - Vir Singh (died 1838).
          - Buta Singh (died 1875).
            - Sardar Lal Singh (dead).
              - Two generations.
          - Ajaib Singh (died 1900).
            - Labh Singh (dead).
              - Natha Singh (born 1901).
              - Kartar Singh (born 1906).
            - Two other sons.
        - Chugatra Singh (died 1830).
          - Kesar Singh (dead).
        - Khem Singh (died 1852).
        - Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sher Singh (died 1871).
          - Sardar Suchet Singh (died 1872).
            - Sardar Bhagel Singh (died 1924).
              - Two genera-
          - Baz Singh (dead).
            - Two generations
          - Sardar Tara Singh (died 1915).
      - Jaimal Singh (died 1852).
        - Nihal Singh (dead).
          - Two generations.
        - Khushal Singh (dead).
          - Pal Singh.
            - Gyan Singh.
        - Lal Singh (dead).
          - Harkishan Singh.
            - Two sons.
      - Amar Singh (dead).
        - Ranjodh Singh (died 1896).
          - Indar Singh (died 1918).
            - Gurbakhsh Singh (died 1903).
            - Hazura Singh (born 1892).
              - Four sons.
            - Teja Singh (born 1894).
              - Kuldip Singh (born 1924).
            - Chatarpal Singh (born 1896).
              - Daljit Singh (born 1926).
            - Four other sons.
          - Bishan Singh (born 1873).
        - Ujagar Singh (died 1902).
          - Two generations.
        - Sant Singh (dead).
  - Godh Singh Kamla.

Godh Singh, son of a *Chaudhri* of Manihala, was a follower of Sardar Hari Singh Bhangi, and became possessed of estates worth Rs. 40,000. On one occasion he and his brother, Uttam Singh, were besieged in a small fort near Sialkot by some three hundred irregulars of Raja Ranjit Deo of Jammu. The horses belonging to the besieged were stabled without the walls, and Godh Singh, fearing that they might fall into the hands of the enemy made a sally and disabled them all. The Rajputs, thinking they were about to be attacked, and frightened by the apparent audacity of the besieged, fled, and Sardar Hari Singh, when he heard of this needless destruction of the horses, said: "This Godh Singh is a perfect *Kamla* (idiot)". This uncomplimentary cognomen has since remained attached to the family.

Godh Singh and his brother fought under the Bhangi chiefs against Ranjit Deo, Sansar Chand Katoch and the Sukarchakias, and on the death of Godh Singh, without issue, Uttam Singh succeeded to the estate; but both he and his two elder sons died soon afterwards, and Jai Singh became the head of the family. His *jagirs* were increased by Sardar Gulab Singh Bhangi to Rs. 50,000; and when that chief died in 1800, Jai Singh joined Ranjit Singh, then lately master of Lahore. He was a good soldier and fought bravely in many campaigns, and received additional *jagirs* worth Rs. 40,000 in Sheikhupura, Sidhni and Bhaowal. In 1817, becoming too old for active service, the Maharaja appointed him a Judge at Amritsar, resuming all but Rs. 16,000 of his *jagir*, and granting him a cash allowance of Rs. 8,000. Jai Singh died in 1827. Of his sons, Mangal Singh had been killed at Mankera in 1821, and his *jagirs* of Rs. 9,000 had been continued to his son, Vir Singh. Jaimal Singh, the second son, had also acquired a separate estate of Rs. 8,000; but on his father's death both his and the *jagirs* of his nephew were resumed, and in their stead the Maharaja granted Jai Singh's estate, less the village of Rasulpur in the Cis-Sutlej States, which was worth Rs. 3,000. Amar Singh, the third son of Jai Singh, received an annuity of Rs. 800, while the three younger sons of Mangal Singh were provided for; Chugatra Singh being made Risaldar in General Ventura's Brigade, and Khem Singh and Sher Singh receiving the village of Patti in Kasur, with a cash allowance. When Vir Singh died in 1838 half his estate was resumed, and the remainder divided between his brother and his son, Buta Singh. Jaimal Singh was commandant in the Charyari Horse, and served under Raja Suchet Singh on the frontier and elsewhere. At annexation Rs. 2,000 of his *jagir* were maintained for his life. Sher Singh and Buta Singh joined the rebels in 1848 and lost everything; and the Rs. 4,000 *jagir* of Khem Singh, whose conduct was suspicious, was reduced to Rs. 1,000. The latter's two widows were

alive in 1909 and were in receipt of small pensions. On the death of Jaimal Singh, his sons received a pension of Rs. 666. Lal Singh, the only surviving son enjoyed his share until his death, Nihal Singh's was inherited by his two sons, Arur Singh and Ganda Singh, and Khushal Singh's descended to his son, Pal Singh.

Buta Singh was in receipt of an annual pension of Rs. 240 until his death in 1875. He was a Zaildar in his *ilaqa*. A grant of Rs. 50 per annum was made to his widow. His son, Lal Singh, obtained a direct commission as a Jamadar in the 24th Punjab Infantry, in which he served until his retirement with the rank of Subedar in 1907. He was a member of the Order of British India of the second class with the title of "Bahadur", having served with distinction in many campaigns, and was the head of the senior branch of the family. He lived at Manihala and was a member of the Kasur Local Board. His son, Balwant Singh, was a Subedar in the 35th Sikhs.

Sardar Sher Singh took service in 1857 as a Naib-Risaldar under Colonel Voyle in the Hyderabad Contingent. He behaved with great gallantry throughout the disturbances in Oudh and was made Risaldar and Sardar Bahadur. He also received a *jagir* valued at Rs. 3,000 per annum in the district of Bharaich. On the return of peace he resigned service and died in 1871. His son, Tara Singh, served as Jamadar with the 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, throughout the Afghan War. He was a Divisional Darbari and for some years an Honorary Magistrate at Patti. He owned about 1,500 *bighas* of land in the Lahore district and 3,000 *bighas* in Oudh. He resided at Kulla in the Lahore district until his death in 1915. His eldest son, Gyan Singh, served for a time as a Dafadar in the 30th Cavalry; but at present, is leading a retired life on a part of his landed property situated in the Sheikhupura district, and is extremely reduced in circumstances.

Sardar Baghel Singh, son of Suchet Singh, was an Honorary Magistrate at Bharaich in Oudh, where he owned a large amount of land, and had a seat in Divisional Darbars, higher than that of his uncle, the late Sardar Tara Singh. He had also purchased some land in Tahsil Chunian, Lahore. He died in 1924, leaving behind two sons, Avtar Singh and Sangat Singh. The former's son, Sardar Joginder Singh, is a member of the Indian Legislative Assembly. Of the other members of the family Indar Singh, son of Ranjodh Singh, was a Risaldar in the 30th Lancers. He died in 1918. Sant Singh, son of Amar Singh, was a Deputy Inspector of Police, and is now dead. Mehr Singh and Jawahir Singh, sons of Ujagar Singh, were Dafadars. Of these the first named is dead. Pal Singh, son of Khushal Singh, was a Dafadar in the 30th Lancers.

Hira Singh and Gurbakhsh Singh, sons of Baz Singh, inherited a considerable portion of the Bharaich estate and also a share in the Kulla property. The latter is now dead. Sardar Hira Singh is a Darbari in Oudh.

Several branches of this rather large family have been reduced in circumstances in recent years. Not many have any record of personal services to show. Historically, however, the family is of some interest.

CAPTAIN SARDAR AUTAR SINGH OF THETHAR.

- CHUR SINGH.
  - PREM SINGH.
    - Lakha Singh (died 1807).
      - Three generations.
    - Shamir Singh (died 1824).
      - Kesar Singh (died 1863).
      - Wachan Singh (died 1867).
        - Three generations.
      - Balwant Singh (died 1842).
    - Amir Singh (died 1807).
      - Gulab Singh.
        - Gurdit Singh.
          - Nihal Singh (died 1899).
          - Bishan Singh (died 1925).
            - Peshawra Singh (died 1924).
              - Four sons.
          - Ram Singh (died 1912).
            - Lahora Singh (born 1882).
            - Kashmira Singh (born 1884).
              - Narayan Singh (born 1909).
              - Gurdayal Singh (born 1917).
              - Gurmej Singh (born 1922).
            - Tara Singh (born 1888).
              - Two sons.
            - Resham Singh (died 1931).
    - Sahib Singh (died 1807).
      - Sher Singh (died 1862).
        - Jawand Singh (died 1844).
          - Ajit Singh (died 1840).
        - Jwala Singh (died 1870).
          - Bakhshish Singh (died 1884).
        - Rajendra Singh (died 1881).
        - Indar Singh (died 1901).
          - Sardar Teja Singh (died 1929).
            - CAPTAIN AUTAR SINGH (born 1887).
              - Gurpuran Singh (born 1908).
            - Raghbir Singh (born 1894).
            - Randhir Singh (born 1897).
              - Sarjit Singh (born 1923).
            - Gurcharan Singh (born 1903).
              - Two sons.
            - Amrik Singh (born 1909).
              - Harjot (born 1935).
          - Sardar Bahadur Janmeja Singh (born 1867).
            - Sukhbans Singh (born 1909).
            - Kalwant Singh (born 1910).
            - Bhupindar Singh (born 1923).
        - Dalip Singh (died 1913).
          - Iqbal Singh (died 1907).
            - Two generations.
          - Partap Singh (born 1887).
            - Two sons.
          - Gurbakhsh Singh (born 1894).
            - Four sons.

Chur Singh, a Sindhu Jat and *Chaudhri* of the village Thethar near Lahore, was the first of the family to adopt the Sikh faith, about 1740. His grandson, Lakha Singh, joined Sardar Charat Singh Sukarchakia as a *sowar*, and obtained *ilaka* Ranjitgarh in *jagir;* also four villages in the Gujranwala district. He, with his three brothers, fought for his master in his long struggle with the Bhangi Misal. He also distinguished himself against Dharam Singh, better known as Pritasha, who on Charat Singh's death, trusting to the youth and weakness of his successor, attempted to seize the chief power in the Misal. Shamir Singh, Lakha Singh's brother, first came into notice in a battle against the warlike Chhatas, who had been expelled from Ramnagar by Mahan Singh, and who nearly defeated Ranjit Singh at Manchar in the vicinity of the city. The Maharaja had a fancy that swords were more effective than fire-arms, and directed his soldiers only to use the former in the battle. Shamir Singh retained his musket, and at a critical time, when the Maharaja's troops were wavering, shot the leader of the Chhatas dead. Shamir Singh was a celebrated shot; but he prefered the bow to the musket, and in his hands the bow was a deadly weapon. In 1808, by direction of the Maharaja, he built the fort of Gobindgarh at Amritsar. There had before been a fort on the same spot, built by Sardar Gujar Singh Bhangi, but it was of no great strength. Shamir Singh was appointed Thanadar of the new fort, and held the post for some years. He was succeeded by Fakir Imam-ud-din. He served in many campaigns; and at Kot Budhe Khan, during the war against the Pathans of Kasur, was almost killed by a spearman of the enemy, who rushed upon him from behind when he was engaged with his favourite bow, which he did not find of much use at close quarters. In this Kasur campaign, Lakha Singh was killed; and in the same year, too, were killed the two other brothers Amir Singh and Sahib Singh, the former in the Kangra hills, the latter before Sujanpur. In 1819 Shamir Singh was transferred as *Thanadar* to Nurpur. He died in 1824, and was succeeded in his *jagir* by his second son, Wachan Singh, who served at Peshawar, Kashmir, Teri and many other places with credit. In 1848 Wachan Singh was sent with his *sowars* to Multan under the command of Sardar Lal Singh Kalianwala, but joined the rebels and fought against the British at Ramnagar and Gujrat. After annexation his *jagir* was resumed, and he received a cash pension of Rs. 100. He was also proprietor of half the village of Thethar in the Lahore district. He died in 1867. His brother, Kesar Singh, who enjoyed a pension of Rs. 120, died in 1863. Several members of the family took service in 1857; Rajendar Singh was a Dafadar in Hodson's Horse, and Indar Singh his brother, at one time Aide-de-Camp to the Lieutenant-Governor, and Kamr Singh and Milkha Singh

entered the Guide crops, the former as Jamadar and the latter as Dafadar.

After Wachan Singh's death, the most prominent member of the family was Sardar Indar Singh, Inspector of Police, who acted as orderly officer to every Lieutenant-Governor of the Province from Sir John Lawrence's time until his retirement, when he was made Honorary Attache to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. He held the highest testimonials from Lord Lawrence, Sir Robert Montgomery, Sir Henry Davies, Sir Robert Egerton, and Sir Charles Aitchison. It may be noted that his grandfather, Sahib Singh, was always about the person of Ranjit Singh in the Maharaja's younger days, and instructed him in sword exercise and horsemanship. He was present with the Maharaja in most of his earlier campaigns. Indar Singh's father, Sher Singh, received the title of *ustad*, or master, for his proficiency as a swordsman, and was a respected official at Ranjit Singh's court, also taking part in many expeditions on the Bannu and Peshawar frontiers. On one occasion, before Attock, he received a bad gun-shot wound in the thigh.*

Sardar Indar Singh died in 1901 and was succeeded by his eldest son, Teja Singh, who with his younger brother, Janmeja Singh, inherited the father's property in equal shares. This property consisted of 700 *bighas* in *rakh* Ladhar, 600 *bighas* in *rakh* Dhalla, 1,860 *bighas* in the village of Thethar and six squares in the Lyallpur district. The proprietary rights in the land in *rakhs* Ladhar and Dhalla were purchased by Sardar Indar Singh. Sardar Teja Singh in addition to his half share of the above had a *jagir* of Rs. 45 per annum. He was a first grade Inspector of Police, a Provincial Darbari and was for ten years the Native Aide-de-Camp to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, until the appointment was abolished. He was awarded a certificate and the title of Sardar Sahib in recognition of the excellent services rendered by him on January 9th, 1908, in the capture of three desperate men, who were shot after firing on the police in the Ferozepore district. He retired in 1913 and died in 1929. Sardar Sahib Sardar Teja Singh left behind five sons. His eldest son, Autar Singh, succeeded him as a Provincial Darbari. He was educated at the Aitchison College and was given a direct commission as Jamadar in the 22nd Cavalry in 1905. He was promoted to the rank of a Risaldar in 1915. During the Great War

*His services in this capacity are thus modestly described by his father: "He suffered greatly from dust-storms on the river Hamun while pitching up tents of his European officers dropped down by the gale. On Chashma Sabaz, while taking provisions for his European officers amidst the falling snow, he, being exposed to severe cold and chilled to the bone became half dead. With the due care of his noble-minded European officers and his native companions he was restored to life again." For these and other services he was promoted to a Deputy Inspectorship of Police on his return to the Punjab.

he assisted in recruiting work. In 1916 he joined the Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force, showed great initiative as a troop commander, was brought to the notice of the authorities for gallantry in action and awarded the Indian Order of Merit for "conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty on the 27th September, 1917. . . ." In 1918 he was selected for admission to the cadet college at Indore and was granted the King's Commission a year later. For his services in the field he was awarded two squares of land in the Montgomery district. He also received 1½ squares of land for *lambardarship*. During the Akali trouble of 1924 he gave considerable help to the General Officer Commanding of the Jullundur Brigade, and the Commissioner of Jullundur also thanked him for his assistance. He retired after nearly 30 years' meritorious service in 1934 on the maximum pension of £500 a year enjoyed by a permanent Captain. His son, Gurpuran Singh, was also educated at the Aitchison College from where he received his diploma in 1926. Gurpuran Singh joined the Indian Reserve of Officers as a Second Lieutenant in 1931, and was later promoted to be a Lieutenant. In 1933 he was taken in the police as an Inspector and is at present posted at Gujrat. Captain Autar Singh's younger brother, Colonel Sardar Raghbir Singh, after being educated at the Aitchison College, joined the Patiala State service as Superintendent of Police in 1915. In 1927 he became an officiating Inspector-General of Police in the State and was later confirmed in that post. He holds the King's Police Medal for gallantry exhibited in rounding up a gang of notorious dacoits. In 1933 he was granted the honorary rank of a Colonel by His Highness the Maharaja and was also appointed as Sardar Sahib Deorhi-i-Mualla. In 1935 he rose to be the Deputy Revenue Minister which post he at present holds together with that of Inspector-General of Police. Captain Autar Singh's youngest brother, Captain Sardar Amrik Singh, was likewise educated at the Aitchison College and was appointed as an Aide-de-Camp to His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala in 1930.

Sardar Teja Singh's younger brother, Janmeja Singh, was given a direct commission in the 21st Cavalry in 1886, and rose to be its Risaldar-Major. He served with the squadron of his regiment in the Zhob valley in 1888 under Sir Robert Sandeman and with the Tochi Field Force in 1897-98. He rendered great assistance to Major (later Major-General) Sir James Willcocks in capturing a band of Waziris. He also took part in the operations against the Darwesh Khel Waziris in 1902. He retired as an Honorary Captain in 1913 and became Honorary Magistrate of the First Class and Civil Judge at his native village Thethar. In 1930 he was nominated as a member of the Punjab Legislative Council, which position he held until recently. In the words of one of the recent

Governor's (Sir Geoffery deMontmorency) " Janmeja Singh had a distinguished career in the 21st Cavalry and got the Order of British India. Since his retirement he has been of great assistance to the civil authorities. He got the recruiting badge during the War, and was very useful in connection with the returned revolutionary emigrants in 1915. He did very well in the Martial Law days. He was very helpful in the Akali agitation and was plaintiff in the case against the Shromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee for rendition of accounts. He was one of the earliest members of the Sudhar Committee ...." He was awarded two squares of land as a military grant, and another six squares for his political services. He holds many certificates and *sanads* and also several medals including the Coronation and the Silver Jubilee Medals. Of his three sons, Sardar Sukhbans Singh, a graduate of the Punjab University, and a well-known athlete, has recently been nominated as a Tahsildar. The second, Lieutenant Sardar Kalwant Singh, studied at the Aitchison College, the Prince of Wales Royal Military College, Dehra Dun, and at Sandhurst in England and is now in the 5/8th Punjab Infantry. The third, Bhupinder Singh, is a minor. The old Captain Janmeja Singh is closely related to several chiefs' families of the Punjab. His four daughters are married, respectively, to Lieutenant Sardar Naonihal Singh Man, of Mananwala, Sardar Jagjit Singh Man of Mananwala, Captain Mohindar Singh of Atari and Sardar Bhupindar Singh, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Punjab.

Indar Singh's brother, Rajendra Singh, rendered valuable service at Lucknow during the Mutiny, being present at the first relief and taking part in many of the dangerous episodes of the campaign. He served also in Abyssinia, in the first Black Mountain expedition and in the Afghan war, dying shortly after his return from Kabul in 1881. His family were granted a special pension of Rs. 312 per annum in recognition of the Sardar's splendid services. One of his sons, Khushal Singh, died while serving in the 10th Bengal Lancers. Another son, Lal Singh, was a Risaldar in that regiment till his death in 1903. Indar Singh's younger brother, Dalip Singh, served as Risaldar-Major in the Bahawalpur State cavalry till his retirement on pension, and was present throughout the Afghan campaign. Kirpal Singh, son of Kamr Singh, was a Dafadar in the Guides. Lal Singh, grandson of Wachan Singh, obtained a direct commission as Jamadar in the 28th Punjabis, and became a Subedar in the 30th Punjabis. Bishan Singh, great grandson of Amir Singh, fought in the Mutiny at Lucknow and elsewhere and subsequently did good service with Fane's Horse in China. He was awarded two squares of land and seven decorations. His son,

Peshaura Singh, received a direct commission as Jamadar in that regiment, later known as the 19th Lancers. He was granted two squares of land and five medals. His son, Autar Singh, is a Risaldar in the 19th K.G.O. Lancers and is the recipient of four medals. Sardar Gurbakhsh Singh, son of Risaldar Lachhman Singh, is a Risaldar-Major in Sam Browne's Cavalry. The younger members of the family continue to follow soldiering as a profession, and many of them are serving in cavalry regiments, while many of the older members are now at home enjoying pensions, well earned after years of hard service all over India.

MALIK GHULAM MUHAMMAD KHAN OF BETU.

MANSUR KHAN.

- Khewa Khan (died 1856).
  - Mauj Din Khan.
    - Kamal-ud-Din Khan (died 1881).
      - Three generations.
  - Khair Din Khan (died 1866).
    - MALIK GHULAM MUHAMMAD KHAN (born 1865).
      - Asad Ullah Khan (born 1890).
        - Fakir Hussain Khan (born 1922).
        - Murid Hussain Khan (born 1923).
        - Muhammad Anwar Khan (born 1927).
        - Muhammad Sarwar (born 1933).
        - Ghulam Hussain (born 1935).
      - Karamat Ullah Khan (born 1896).
        - Eight sons.
      - Rahmat Ullah Khan (born 1898).
      - Hidayat Ullah Khan (born 1903).
        - Ahsan Ullah Khan (born 1931).
- Jiva Khan.
  - Jalal-ud-Din Khan (dead).
    - Pir Bakhsh Khan (died 1888).
      - Three generations.
  - Kaku Khan (dead).
  - Bela Khan.
    - Four generations.
  - Shadi Khan (died 1848).
    - Fateh Din Khan (died 1904).
      - Kale Khan (died 1923).
        - Two generations.
      - Kadir Bakhsh Khan (died 1932).
        - Two generations.
- Nisira Khan.
  - Three generations.
- Jahangir Khan.

The ancestors of Malik Ghulam Muhammad Khan were Bhatti Rajputs, resident in the Sirsa district. About the year 1520 Gagu and Naulu, two members of the family, obtained from Ibrahim, the last of the Lodi dynasty, a grant of thirty thousand acres of waste land in the Kasur district. Thither the brothers proceeded with their families, and founded several villages, Harike, Betu and the two Nauls. About this time also, whether from conviction, or influenced by the grant of land, they became converts to Islam. When the Sikhs became powerful, about the middle of the eighteenth century, Kasur with its large Muhammadan population, consisting partly of Pathan colonists and partly of

Hindu converts, fell into the hands of the Bhangi chiefs, who held it till 1794, when Nizam-ud-din Khan, the Pathan leader, drove out the Sikhs, and contrived for some years to hold his own against all opposition. Nizam-ud-din Khan was assassinated by some of his relations in 1802, and his brother, Kutub-ud-din Khan, became chief in Kasur. He married a daughter of Khewa Khan, and bestowed upon his father-in-law an estate worth Rs. 10,000 in addition to his ancestral villages. In 1807 Kasur was conquered by Ranjit Singh, and Kutab-ud-din Khan was permitted to retain Mamdot to the south of the Sutlej, whither he retired, accompanied by Khewa Khan, who received a *jagir* in Mamdot of the same value as that he had lost in Kasur, subject to the service of a contingent of horse. For many years, under Kutab-ud-din and his successor, Jamal-ud-din, Malik Khewa performed military service; and when he grew old, his son, Khair-ud-din, headed the contingent on active service. Khair-ud-din Khan during the first Afghan War was stationed at Peshawar with the one hundred horsemen of the Mamdot contingent; and after its disastrous termination he accompanied the second army under General Pollock to Kabul with the Mamdot horse and one hundred men from the Mokal and Attariwala contingents. His services, at the time when the Sikh brigade was notoriously hostile and refused to advance, were very valuable, and on his return to the Punjab both General Pollock and Major Mackeson recommended him to the kindness of Maharaja Sher Singh, who promised to increase his *jagir*, but was assassinated before he was able to carry out his intention. At this time Jamal-ud-din Khan, Chief of Mamdot, confiscated the *jagir* of Khewa Khan, who retired to the village of Betu, an ancestral possession, where he died at a very advanced age, in 1856. Maharaja Dalip Singh, in compensation for this loss of the Mamdot *jagir*, gave to Khair-ud-din Khan in 1844, six villages near Kasur, worth Rs. 6,000. During the latter part of the Sutlej War he fought on the side of the British, crossing the river with his whole family and joining the camp soon after the battle of Ferozeshah. During the retrenchments that followed the deposition of Raja Lal Singh his *jagir* was reduced to Rs. 4,000, and shortly afterwards two more villages were taken away; the Kardars affirming that the revenue of the two remaining ones, Betu and Matran, was fully Rs. 4,000. At the time of the Multan outbreak, Khair-ud-din was at Dera Ismail Khan under the orders of Captain Taylor. He was sent to Bannu to relieve Fateh Khan Tiwana, who was besieged in Dalipgarh; but Fateh Khan was slain and the fort reduced before he reached it. He was afterwards sent from Isakhel with two hundred horse and five hundred foot into the Pindigheb country to harass Gauhar Singh, the rebel Kardar of Sardar Chatar

Singh, and to encourage the Attock garrison. He performed the duty most satisfactorily. Gauhar Singh was routed in two or three encounters, and was forced to fly the country; and while the Sikh army remained on the left bank of the Jhelum, Khair-ud-din held his ground to the north of the Salt Range. In 1857, at the requisition of the Chief Commissioner, he raised one hundred horsemen, and with his nephew proceeded to Hissar under General Van-Cortlandt.

In this expedition Kamal-ud-din Khan, his nephew and adopted son, was made Risaldar, and distinguished himself highly. Khair-ud-din Khan also did good service at Gugera against the rebel Ahmad Khan, chief of the Kharals. He died in 1866, having served the British Government faithfully in five campaigns, proving himself a man upon whom reliance might be confidently placed. His *jagir* valued at Rs. 2,500, but later, owing to river action, worth considerably less, passed in equal shares to his nephew, Kamal-ud-din, and his son, Ghulam Muhammad Khan. Kamal-ud-din died in 1881 and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sahib Khan, who was a Divisional Darbari and at one time a member of the Local Board at Kasur. He and his three brothers resided at Betu and jointly held one-half of the family *jagir*. They received in addition an income of about Rs. 2,500 as proprietary dues in five villages in the Lahore and Ferozepore districts. The other half of the *jagir* is enjoyed by Ghulam Muhammad Khan. Malik Sahib Khan died in 1933. Malik Ghulam Muhammad Khan gave some recruits during the Great War and in appreciation of his work was granted a *sanad* by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. He has been a member of the District Board and takes interest in horse-breeding. No member of the family has been in Government service for the last quarter of a century or more.

THE SADOZAI FAMILY OF LAHORE.

- **SADO KHAN.**
  - Khizar Khan (from whom descended Ahmad Shah Durani and the Khizar Khels).
    - Sarmast Sultan Khan.
      - Daulat Khan.
        - Zaman Khan.
          - Ahmad Shah Abdali.
            - Taimur Shah.
              - Shahzada Mahmud Shah.
              - Zaman Shah.
              - Shah Shuja-ul-Mulk.
    - Sultan Khudadad Khan.
      - Sultan Kalandar Khan.
      - Sultan Inayat Ullah Khan.
      - Sultan Hayat Khan.
        - Shahzada Abdullah Khan.
        - Shahzada Baqur Khan.
          - Three generations.
            - Shahzada Muhammad Bahram Khan (died 1878).
              - Three generations.
            - Shahzada Muhammad Zargham Khan (died 1888).
              - Two generations.
            - Shahzada Mubazar-ud-Din Khan (died 1886).
              - Three generations
            - Shahzada Azdar Ali Khan (died 1892).
              - Two generations.
        - Shahzada Mukarrab Khan.
        - Shahzada Abdul Aziz Khan.
  - Sultan Mahdud.
    - Shah Hussain Khan.
    - Allahdad Khan.
      - Inayat Khan.
        - Sher Muhammad Khan.
      - Abid Khan.
        - Nawab Zahid Khan (died 1749).
          - Nawab Shakur Khan.
            - Hassan Khan.
            - Hussain Khan.
          - Nawab Shuja Khan (died 1774).
            - Nawab Muzaffar Khan (died 1818).
              - Nawab Sarfraz Khan (died 1851).
                - Firoz ud-din Khan (died
                - Shah Wali Ali Khan
                - Mansur Ali Khan (dead).
                - Ahmad Ali Khan (died 1885).
                - Akbar Ali Khan (died 1852).
              - Zulfiqar Khan (died 1847).
                - Abdul Khaliq Khan (died 1845).
                  - Abdul Hamid (died 1879).
                - Jahangir Khan (dead).
                - Muhammad Khan.
                  - Muhammad Yusaf Ali Khan (died 1907).
                    - Five sons.
                - Gulzar Khan (dead).
                - Khan Ahmad Yar Khan (died 1899).
                  - Four generations.
                - Two other sons
              - Shah Nawaz Khan (died 1818).
                - Nawab Abdul Majid Khan, C.S.I. (died 1890).
              - Mumtaz Khan (died 1818).
              - Azaz Khan (died 1818).
                - Rahmat Ullah Khan (died 1861).
              - Haq Nawaz Khan (died 1818).
                - Rab Niwaz Khan.
                  - Wazir Khan (died 1898).
                    - Two sons.
              - Shahbaz Khan (dead).
              - Amirbaz Khan (died 1870).
                - Muhammad Ali Khan (died 1883).
            - Ghazanfar Khan.
            - Sanjur Khan.
            - Sikandar Khan.
              - Khan Bahadur Khan.
                - Jahan Khan.
                  - Five sons.
      - Lashkar Khan.
  - Kamran Khan (from whom descended the Kamran Khels).
  - Bahadur Khan (from whom descended the Bahadur Khels).
  - Zafar Khan (from whom descended the Zafran Khels).

Sado Khan, the ancestor of the Sadozai tribe of Afghans, the Nawabs of Multan and Ahmad Shah Abdali, was a resident of Kandhar, where he was born in 1558. He succeeded his father as chief of the Habibzai tribe; but was a man of such bravery and ability that he was selected by the Abdali tribes, living between Kandhar and Herat, to be their leader. This was in 1598.

Shadi Khan, the governor of the Emperor Akbar at Kandhar, was hostile to Sado Khan, so he went over to the interests of Shah Abbas, King of Persia, who had lost Kandhar in 1594 and was intriguing for its recovery. This he effected in 1621, after Akbar's death, with the assistance of the Abdalis. Sado Khan died in 1626, leaving five sons, from whom have descended several well-known Afghan tribes. The descendants of Sado Khan are known as Sadozai,* and one branch of the family, to which Ahmad Shah,† Timur Shah, Zaman Shah and Shah Shuja belonged, reigned for many years in Kabul.

Khizar Khan, eldest son of Sado Khan, who succeeded his father in the chiefship, was of a mild disposition, unsuited to rule over a wild Afghan tribe. His authority was set at defiance; and at length seeing that he could not compel obedience to his order, he made over the uneasy honour of chiefship to his brother, Mahdud Khan, who was of a determined character and held the Abdalis in terror.

Khizar Khan died in 1626, and Mahdud Khan held rule for seventeen years after his death. He resided at Safa, some fifty miles north-east of Kandhar where Ali Mardan Khan was governor; and with this able and enlightened man Mahdud Khan always maintained friendship. In 1637 Ali Mardan Khan, who was no favourite of his master, the Shah of Persia, gave up Kandhar to Muhammad Said Khan, the Governor of Kabul, for the Emperor Shah Jahan, and retired to Delhi, where he was received with great honour. Mahdud Khan was assassinated in a domestic brawl six years later. His son, Shah Hussain Khan, succeeded him, but was opposed by Khudadad Khan, who claimed the chiefship in right of his father, Khizar Khan. A battle was fought between the cousins near Safa, in which Hussain Khan was defeated; but he fled to Kandhar and being aided by its governor Khas Khan, again took the field with a considerable force. Khudadad Khan, unable to oppose him, fled to Isphahan, where he was well received by Shah

*A clan of the Niazi tribe, called Sadozai, inhabits the village of Doda on the Indus. They are not, however, connected with the family of Sado Khan.

†Ahmad Shah only adopted the name of Durrani for his tribe in 1747. It had formerly been always called Abdali. Sharif-ud-Din had five sons, according to Afghan tradition, Usman, Drek, Tarin, Rawawak and Abdul. The last received his name from a saint, Khwaja Abdul Ahmad, whom he had for some time served as a disciple.

Abbas II; and he accompanied that monarch in 1648 against Kandhar, which was taken before the army of Shah Jahan could arrive for its defence. The Shah then retired to Herat, leaving Mahrab Khan Qizilbash, Governor of Kandhar, and Khudadad Khan in command of the country without the walls.

The enemy of Hussain Khan was now in power; and it was with great joy that the latter saw, some months after the capture of the city, the Indian army under Aurangzeb and Said-Ullah approach. He joined the invaders; but Kandhar was so well and bravely defended by the Persian garrison that at the beginning of the cold weather of 1649 Aurangzeb was compelled to raise the siege and retire to Hindustan. With him went Shah Hussain Khan and all his family, for they could no longer remain in Afghanistan with safety.

Shah Hussain first obtained the *pargana* of Sialkot in *jagir*, and soon afterwards, in exchange for it, Rangpur, on the right bank of the Chenab ten miles below the junction of that river with the Ravi. In 1653 he accompanied Prince Dara Shikoh, eldest son of Shah Jahan, on his unsuccessful expedition against Kandhar, the last attempt on that city made by the Mughals. The next year he accompanied Prince Aurangzeb to the Deccan, of which he was Viceroy; but in 1655 he returned to Delhi and, through the interest of Ali Mardan Khan, obtained permission to raise seven hundred horse, and his brother two hundred.

When Aurangzeb ascended the throne in 1658, Hussain Khan received an accession to his *jagir*; but his hot temper soon after brought him into disgrace. On one unlucky day the Emperor was looking at some horses which had been presented to him, and, pointing to one of them, he asked Hussain Khan its breed. The chief hesitated; and a fine looking Pathan, who stood by, answered the question. "Slave," said Hussain Khan in a fury, "when the Emperor addresses me, why do you speak"? "Slaves are known by their mean appearance," was the reply. Hussain Khan, who was short in stature and very swarthy in complexion, was so much irritated at this that he drew his dagger and stabbed the too bold speaker to the heart. For this offence, committed in the very presence of the Emperor, Hussain Khan was imprisoned and, though after a time released, was banished for life from the court. His services under the Emperor alone saved him from execution. Shortly after his return to Rangpur he died without issue. His brother, Allahdad Khan, had died a few months previously leaving six sons, of whom Inayat Khan, the eldest, succeeded to his uncle's estate. When Muhammad Mauz-ud-din Bahadur, son of Prince Muhammad Muazam

and grandson of Aurangzeb, arrived at Multan, on his way to Shikarpur and Sind, Inayat Khan joined him and fought throughout the campaign. Bakhtiar Khan, the chief Afghan rebel, submitted and was, on the entreaty of Inayat Khan, forgiven.

Inayat Khan was succeeded by his eldest son, Sher Muhammad Khan, who was almost an imbecile, and his uncle, Abid Khan, administered affairs and possessed all real power. On the death of Abid Khan great dissensions arose in the family. Lashkar Khan, brother of Abid Khan, claimed the chiefship from his seniority, while Asghar Khan, brother of Sher Muhammad Khan, claimed through his father and his brother. The Afghans ranged themselves, some on one side, some on the other; and it was only the influence of Hayat Khan, the governor, that prevented bloodshed. Having induced all to promise to abide by his decision, he appointed Zahid Khan chief. His choice was a good one, and was unanimously approved.

Zahid Khan was an able man, of gentle manners and considerable learning. He was a great friend of Kamr-ud-din, Minister at Delhi, and when Nadir Shah invaded India, and the Mughal power was becoming weak in the distant provinces, he was summoned to Delhi and through the interest of Kamr-ud-din appointed Nawab of Multan. This was in 1738. Zahid Khan, immediately on his nomination, wrote to his son, Shakar Khan, to assume the Nawabship; but Ishak Khan, the governor in possession, would not submit, and was only ousted after a severe struggle. In 1747 Ahmad Shah Durrani invaded India and, after having put to flight Shah Nawaz Khan, the Governor of Lahore, moved down to Multan, where he confirmed Zahid Khan in his appointment. This led the Delhi court to believe that Zahid Khan had betrayed them and gone over to the enemy; and Shah Nawaz Khan was appointed to supersede him as governor, while Mir Manu, son of Wazir Kamr-ud-din, was made Viceroy at Lahore. Zahid Khan did not at first oppose the new governor; but during the Baisakhi festival a soldier in the service of Shah Nawaz Khan insulted an Afghan woman in a village near the city. This caused a general riot, in which a relative of Diwan Lakhpat Rai lost his hand. Zahid Khan then assembled his Afghans and attacked the forces of Shah Nawaz Khan, who was worsted and compelled to send to Lahore to beg assistance from Mir Manu. The Lahore governor was the last man to give assistance to Shah Nawaz Khan, whom he hated as a rival, and sent instead a force against him under Kaura Mal, whom he appointed his deputy at Multan, and created a Raja. Shah Nawaz Khan met the force about

forty miles from Multan; but after an engagement, which is said to have lasted several days, he was defeated and slain.

Raja Kaura Mal then entered Multan as governor. He had before served in the province as Diwan; and Zahid Khan, thinking it beneath his dignity to render obedience to the new ruler, retired to Sitpur. Kaura Mal was about to compel his submission by force of arms; but a new invasion of Ahmad Shah obliged him to proceed to Lahore, leaving Multan in the hands of Shakar Khan, son of Zahid Khan. Mir Manu and Kaura Mal met the Abdali chief, near Lahore on the 12th April, 1752, and gave him battle, but were defeated, and Kaura Mal was slain. Mir Manu made his peace and was confirmed in his viceroyalty, and under him Ali Muhammad Khan, an Afghan officer, was appointed Governor of Multan. Zahid Khan had died in 1749, and his son, Shakar Khan, gave over charge and remained on good terms with the new governor

In 1757 the Mahrattas overran the Punjab. Raghoba, brother of the Peshwa, captured Lahore, and two Mahratta chiefs, Saleh Beg and Sanjli Beg, were sent against Multan, which they captured almost without opposition, Ali Muhammad Khan taking to flight. The Mahrattas, whose rule was most oppressive, did not remain long; and the next governor appointed by Ahmad Shah was Khwaja Yakub. Ali Muhammad Khan, who had at first obeyed the royal order, after a little while, finding the Khwaja a feeble governor, expelled him and again took possession of the Nawabship.

Shakar Khan had died, and his eldest son was a man of no ability; so Ahmad Shah wrote to Shuja Khan, the second son of Zahid Khan, directing him to assume the Nawabship. Shuja Khan collected his Afghans, and Ali Muhammad having no force capable of opposing them submitted. Shuja Khan then became governor, and built the fortress of Shujabad, twenty-three miles south of Multan. The turbulent Ali Muhammad Khan soon took up arms against him, and Shuja Khan, who had grown unpopular, was defeated and thrown into prison, while Ali Muhammad re-assumed the government. This proceeding irritated the Durrani monarch in the highest degree, and when he reached Multan in 1767 he ordered the arrest of Ali Muhammad, who was bold enough to attend the Darbar. Both the offender and his son were by order of Ahmad Shah ripped up, and their bodies paraded on camels through the city, with a proclamation to the effect that this should be the fate of any one who should insult a Sadozai. Shuja Khan was then re-invested with the Government of Multan, and Ahmad Shah left for Kabul.

In 1771 the Sikhs, who were becoming very powerful, and who had in 1766 overrun the Multan country under Jhanda Singh, attacked Multan, and for a month and a half besieged the fort; but Jahan Khan marched to its relief, and compelled them to retire. After this, Haji Sharif Khan Sadozai was nominated governor by Timur Shah, and Shuja Khan again retired to his fort of Shujabad, but when called upon to give up to Government all the proceeds of his *zamindari* estates, he refused and came to an open rupture with the governor. On this, another Haji Sharif Khan Taklu, otherwise known as Mirza Sharif Beg, was appointed, in conjunction with a merchant named Dharam Das; and contrived to keep on good terms with Shuja Khan. But Abdul Karim Khan Bamazai invaded Multan, and the Mirza called in the Sikhs to his assistance. Taimur Shah, hearing that the Mirza had chosen allies from among his bitter enemies, superseded him and sent Madat Khan to fill the post. Sharif Beg resisted the new governor; but Shuja Khan supported him, and they together besieged Sharif Beg in the citadel. They could not take it, however, and Madat Khan was recalled to Kandhar. Taimur Shah now directed the Bahawalpur chief to reduce the rebellious governor to obedience. He accordingly marched to Multan with his Daudpotras accompanied by Muzaffar Khan, son of Shuja Khan. The fort was besieged and taken in eighteen days; but the triumph was a short one. Sharif Beg had called to his assistance Sardars Jhanda Singh and Ganda Singh, the Bhangi chiefs, and they now appeared with a large force. They defeated the Bahawalpur troops and stormed the fort, which they kept for themselves. The Mirza on this fled to Talamba, and from thence to Khairpur Tanwein, where he died not long afterwards.

The Sikhs then attacked and captured Shujabad, whither Shuja Khan had fled, and he only escaped with difficulty, and took refuge at Bahawalpur. Sardar Jhanda Singh then left Multan in charge of Diwan Singh Chachowalia, one of his *misaldars*, and returned to Amritsar. This was in 1772. Some time after this Shuja Khan died, and in 1777 his son, Muzaffar Khan, persuaded Bahawal Khan, Chief of Bahawalpur, to make another effort to recover the city. He accordingly attacked the fort, and was at first successful; but after a siege of twenty-three days was repulsed with loss, and Muzaffar Khan then applied for aid to Kabul. Sardar Madat Khan was again despatched with a considerable force, but he did not reach Multan till early in the following year. Kabul politics had then changed, and his services were required at home, and he was recalled without having effected anything. Muzaffar Khan then retired to Uch, where he lived

under the protection of the famous Makhdum Sahib Shaikh Hamid till 1779, when Timur Shah, King of Kabul, marched to Multan with a large army, and recovered it from the Sikhs after a siege of forty days. The Sikhs were allowed to retire unmolested, and Muzaffar Khan was appointed governor with the title of Nawab *Rukanud-Daula* (Pillar of the State). The new governor was an energetic and able man, and very much improved the province during his long rule. He had not, however, much time to bestow on works of peace, for from 1779 till his death in 1818 he was engaged in constant war. The Sikhs of the Bhangi Misal attacked him first, and then Sahib Khan Sial and Sardar Karam Singh Bhangi made a joint attack, which was only repulsed with difficulty.

In 1790 Muzaffar Khan, leaving Multan in charge of Muhammad Khan Bahadurkhel, journeyed to Kabul, and remained absent for two years. When Zaman Shah ascended the throne Muzaffar Khan was confirmed in his governorship, and in 1797, when that Prince invaded India, and the Sikhs lost for a time their ascendancy, he drove them out of Kot Kamalia, which he made over to its hereditary *Rais*, Saadat Yar Khan Kharal.

The great enemy of Muzaffar Khan at Multan was Abdus Samad Khan, one of the Sadozai chiefs, who did all he could to injure the Nawab at the courts of Lahore and Kabul and who was at one time appointed governor by Shah Zaman; but at last he was defeated, his fort taken and his *jagirs* confiscated.

In 1802 Muzaffar Khan first saw the young chief Ranjit Singh, who had marched towards Multan to spy out the land. The Nawab came out to meet him thirty miles from the city, and the chiefs, having interchanged valuable presents, separated very good friends. Again in 1806, after having reduced Jhang, Ranjit Singh marched towards Multan, and reached Mahtam, twenty miles north of the city, when the Nawab, who had no wish to fight with the Sikh Chief, gave him Rs. 70,000 to retire. Ranjit Singh bestowed valuable *khilats* on the Nawab and took his departure. Ahmad Khan Sial, the chief of Jhang, who had just been ousted by Ranjit Singh, took refuge at Multan, and Muzaffar Khan gave him men and money, with which he contrived to recover considerable portion of his territory, though he was unable to oust entirely Fateh Singh Kalianwala, the Sardar in possession. Abd-us-Samad Khan, the defeated Sadozai chief, who had taken refuge at Lahore, persuaded Ranjit Singh in 1807 to attack Multan in force. The town was in part captured, but the fort held out against all the Sikh efforts; and an agreement was concluded, through Fateh Singh

Kalianwala, by which the Maharaja retired on receiving a large sum of money.

In this year Muzaffar Khan, tired of constant war, made over the Nawabship to his son, Sarafraz Khan, and set out on the pilgrimage to Mecca. He met with many difficulties on the journey. The Arabs, attracted by the splendour of his cavalcade, attacked it in great numbers, and were only bought off with great difficulty. Muzaffar Khan was absent fourteen months; and at the close of 1808, soon after his return as a Haji (one who has made the pilgrimage to Mecca), Mr. Elphinstone visited Multan on his way to the court of Shah Shuja-ul-Mulk at Peshawar. He was hospitably received, and the Nawab wished to place himself under British protection; but the British Envoy had no authority to accept his allegiance, and Muzaffar Khan opened a correspondence with the Governor-General in Calcutta, expressing his desire to be on good terms with the English.

At the beginning of 1810 Maharaja Ranjit Singh again marched against Multan. He had just met Shah Shuja at Khushab, and the exiled monarch wished the Sikhs to take Multan and make it over to him. Muzaffar Khan had in 1803 repulsed an attack of the Shah's troops, and, in the hope of conciliating him, had more than once offered him an asylum at Multan; but Shah Shuja wished to obtain the city and province as his own by conquest. The Maharaja treated the weak-minded Prince with great respect, but, failing to obtain any money from him, determined to take Multan on his own account. On the 24th February, 1810, he arrived before the walls, and next day took possession of the city.

The neighbouring chiefs were much alarmed at the proceedings of the Maharaja. Muhammad Khan, chief of Leiah and Bhakkar, paid Rs. 1,20,000 as the ransom of his country, and Sadik Muhammad Khan of Bahawalpur offered a lakh with the same object, but it was not accepted. He, however, though Muzaffar Khan was his friend, was compelled to send five hundred horsemen as a reinforcement to the Sikhs. For some time the fort was bombarded without effect, and mining was then resorted to; but the besieged countermined with success, and blew up the battery of Atar Singh Dhari, killing him with twelve men and seriously wounding others, among whom were Sardar Nihal Singh Atariwala and the young Hari Singh Nalwa. The battery was so near the fort that the Sikhs were unable to carry off their dead; and these were sent in by the besieged, the body of Atar Singh being covered with a pair of shawls.

Diwan Mohkam Chand was sent to reduce Shujabad; but this fort was of considerable strength and could not be taken. On the 21st

March a general assault was ordered; but the Sikhs were repulsed with great loss, and they now grew disheartened, for provisions had become very dear in the camp; Diwan Mokham Chand was dangerously ill, and several leaders had been slain, while scarcely any impression had been made on the citadel. On the 25th another assault was made, with the same result. It was necessary to raise the siege; and Ranjit Singh to his intense mortification, had to accept from Muzaffar Khan the terms he had many times rejected, namely, two and a half lakhs of rupees, twenty war horses, and a contingent in time of war. Having received Rs. 30,000 in earnest of the ransom, the Maharaja retired from Multan on the 14th of April. Seeing that his own strength was insufficient for the capture of Multan, Ranjit Singh addressed the Governor-General requesting the co-operation of British troops. His proposition was not well received, the more so as he proposed that the force, instead of marching through the Punjab, should pass through the sterile country south of the Sutlej. Shah Shuja even prepared for an independent attack on Multan, but he was wise enough to relinquish the idea, which could have had no chance of success.

The Nawab now quarrelled with Sadik Khan of Bahawalpur, who had assisted his enemies in the late war. There was a strong party in Bahawalpur, headed by Fateh Muhammad Gori and Ahmad Khan, opposed to the Khan; and these, having failed in an attempt to assassinate their master, took refuge in Multan territory. The Khan remonstrated with the Nawab for allowing them an asylum; but Muzaffar Khan, whose wrath was by no means appeased, supported the rebels, and when he saw that they were about to be overpowered declared war against the Khan. He proceeded to Shujabad himself in person, and sent forward his army against Yaqub Muhammad Khan, the Bahawalpur General. An action ensued, in which the Daudpotras, being the more numerous and better supplied with artillery, were the victors, and the Afghan force retreated to Shujabad. In 1811 Muzaffar Khan was engaged in conflict with Mehr Rajab of the Rajbana tribe, a rebellious dependant of his own. He defeated him and destroyed his fort, upon the site of which he built Firozgarh.

In February, 1816, an irregular attack was made upon Multan by the Sikhs. A strong force had been sent to Bahawalpur and Multan to collect the tribute; and there being some delay in Muzaffar Khan's payment, Phula Singh Akali, mad and drunk with *bhang*, led a storming party of fanatics like himself against the town, and with such impetuosity did they make the attack that they gained possession of some of the outworks of the citadel. But Fakir Aziz-ud-din made due apologies; the Nawab paid his tribute quicker than he would otherwise

have done, and the Sikh army proceeded towards Mankera. In 1817 a Sikh army under Diwan Chand marched against Multan and attacked the fort, but was repulsed, and retired on payment of Rs. 10,000. These attacks, however, were not made in earnest The Maharaja was collecting his strength for a great effort; and he had sworn that Multan, which had so often defied him, should yet be his. During the cold weather of 1817 he was collecting supplies and men from all quarters, and in January, 1818, an army of twenty-five thousand men under the nominal command of Prince Kharak Singh, but in reality commanded by Misar Diwan Chand, marched from Lahore. On the way to Multan the forts of Khangarh and Muzaffargarh were taken, the city was invested and captured early in February, and the bombardment of the fort commenced. The Nawab had a garrison of only two thousand men, and the citadel was not provisioned for a siege; but he made a defence the like of which the Sikhs had never before seen. Till the 2nd June the bombardment went on, and two large breaches had been made in the walls; for the great Bhangi gun, the *Zam Zama* of Ahmad Shah Durrani, had been brought from Lahore and had been four times fired with effect. More than one assault was made by the Sikhs, but they were repulsed on one occasion with the loss of one thousand and eight hundred men. The gates were blown in, but the garrison raised behind them mounds of earth on which they fought hand to hand with the Sikhs. The defenders of the fort were at length reduced to two or three hundred fighting men, most of them of the tribe or family of Muzaffar Khan. The rest had either been killed, or had gone over to the enemy; for they had been heavily bribed to desert their master, and many of them were unable to resist the temptation. At length, on the 2nd June, an Akali, by name Sadhu Singh, determined to surpass what Phula Singh had done in 1816, rushed with a few desperate followers into an outwork of the fort and taking the Afghans by surprise, captured it. The Sikh forces, seeing this success, advanced to the assault and mounted the breach at Khizri gate. Here the old Nawab, with his eight sons and all that remained of the garrison, stood, sword in hand, resolved to fight to death. So many fell beneath the keen Afghan swords that the Sikhs drew back and opened fire on the little party with their matchlocks. "Come on like men," shouted the Afghan, "and let us fall in fair fight." But this was an invitation the Sikhs did not care to accept. There died the white-bearded Muzaffar Khan, scorning to accept quarter; and there died his five sons, Shah Nawaz Khan, Mumtaz Khan, Azaz Khan, Haq Nawaz Khan and Shah Baz Khan, Zulfiqar Khan, his second son, was also wounded severely in the face; and the two others, Sarafraz Khan and Amir Beg Khan, accepted quarter and were

saved. Diwan Ram Dayal took Sarafraz Khan upon his elephant and conducted him with all honour to his own tent. Few of the garrison escaped with their lives*, and the whole city was given up to plunder. The fort of Shujabad was also reduced and five guns taken from it. After this the walls of Multan were repaired, and a garrison of six hundred men under the command of Sardars Jodh Singh Kalsia and Dal Singh Naherna being left in the fort, the Sikh army returned to Lahore.

Multan was supposed to be very wealthy; and, the share of the Maharaja amounting to only two lakhs of rupees, he issued an order that all officers and soldiers should restore their plunder, and that if any was found with them after a certain date the penalty would be certain death. This order brought in some five lakhs to the State treasury; but the plunder of Multan was estimated at two millions sterling.†

Nawab Muzaffar Khan was buried with honour by the shrine of Baha-ud-din with his son Shah Nawaz Khan. The grave of Muzaffar Khan is of blue tiles and it bears the following fine inscription (now nearly obliterated):—

Shuja ' wa ibn-us-Shuja ' wa Haji
Amir-i-Multan zahe Muzaffar,
Ba roz-i-maidan ba tegh o bazu
Che Hamla awurd Chun Ghazanfar,
Chun surkhru shud ba sue jannat
Baguft Rizwan ' Biya Muzaffar ', (*i.e.*, A. H. 1233).

Of which the following (though missing some of the points of the original) may be given as a translation:—

The brave, son of the brave, and Haji,
Amir of Multan, O brave Muzaffar
In the day of battle—with arm and sword—
How lion-like was his onslaught,
When, with face aflame, he set out for paradise
The porter of Heaven's gate cried, ' Come, O Muzaffar.'

Sarafraz Khan, his eldest son, had been for some years Nawab, his father having procured the confirmation of his succession from the Kabul court. He was carried prisoner to Lahore by Diwan Chand, and was well received by the Maharaja, who gave him a *jagir* at Sharakpur and Naulakha, afterwards commuted to a cash pension.

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*Mr. Moorcroft was told by Maharaja Ranjit Singh that five hundred of the garrison survived and received quarter. This was false. At the time of the last assault there were not three hundred fighting men in the fort, and most of these fell at the breach.

†Many are the stories told about the loot of Multan. It never brought happiness or good fortune to the possessors, who were killed in battle, or died childless or in poverty.

Zulfikar Khan also received a pension. Sarafraz Khan was at first rigorously guarded in Lahore; but when the Maharaja's power was secure in Multan he was allowed perfect freedom, and was always treated with respect and friendship by Ranjit Singh. In 1848 his influence was useful to the British Government in inducing the Multani Pathans to abandon the cause of Mul Raj which, however, they did not want much pressing to do. At annexation the Nawab had a *jagir* of Rs. 1,100, the village of Chamusa and a cash pension of Rs. 14,720. The pension was maintained for his life, and the *jagir* was to descend to his son, Firoz-ud-din Khan. Sarafraz Khan died on the 12th March, 1851, leaving eight sons and seven daughters, and Firoze-ud-din Khan in 1855. The *jagir* accordingly lapsed to Government.

Abdul Majid Khan was the only son of Shah Nawaz Khan. His mother was a Bamazai lady, a daughter of Abdul Karim Khan, some time governor of the Derajat, and brother of Wazir Shah Wali Khan, minister of Ahmad Shah Durrani. Abdul Majid Khan was much respected in Lahore, where he was a member of the Municipal Committee and an Honorary Magistrate. He was a man of considerable learning and was well versed in medicine. He was created a Nawab by the Supreme Government in 1864, and in 1869 became a Fellow of the Punjab University, being also for several years Vice-President of the Lahore Municipal Committee. In 1877 he was given the honorary rank of Assistant Commissioner, and the Companionship of the Star of India was conferred on him in 1887. Nawab Abdul Majid Khan throughout his whole career proved himself a loyal subject of the British Government. He was a fast friend of Raja Randhir Singh, an ancestor of the present Ruler of Kapurthala, in whose State he held office for a short time, his services being of great value during the protracted illness of the late Raja Kharak Singh. He was for many years the recipient of an annual allowance of Rs. 3,600 from the Kapurthala Darbar. Nawab Abdul Majid Khan died in 1890, leaving no issue.

Ahmad Ali Khan, son of Nawab Sarafraz Khan, died in 1884. He had been in receipt of a pension of Rs. 1,200 from the British Government; and the Kapurthala State made him an allowance of Rs. 480 per annum. He was a half owner with his grand-nephew, Azam Ali Khan, in some well-plots in the village of Baghbanpura, near Lahore, nominally set apart as a *muafi* for the maintenance of his father's tomb; and he held over 300 *bighas* in the village of Chaure, Tahsil Sharakpur, Lahore. Ahmad Ali Khan died in 1885, leaving two sons, Saadat Ali Khan and Muzaffar Ali Khan, who were educated at the Aitchison College. The former is a Tahsildar who rendered meritorious services to Government during the Civil Disobedience movement. His son,

Sultan Humayan Khan, B.A., is a famous cricketer and belonged to His Excellency the Governor's eleven. Muzaffar Ali Khan served for several years in the office of the Commissioner of the Lahore Division. Amirbaz Khan, brother of Sarafraz Khan, was a pensioner of the Nawab of Bahawalpur, who made him an allowance of Rs. 1,800 per annum. His son, Muhammad Ali Khan, who died in 1883, was allowed a similar sum by the Nawab.

Of the sons of Zulfikar Khan, Muhammad Jahangir Khan, who had been in receipt of a pension of Rs. 1,620, died in 1881. He was for some years a member of the Lahore Municipal Committee. Khan Ahmad Yar Khan was a Naib-Tahsildar in the Lahore Division. His second wife was a niece of the late Amir Dost Muhammad Khan of Kabul. He was in receipt of an allowance of Rs. 1,000 per annum from the Amirs of Kabul down to 1875, when it ceased in consequence of his taking service under the British Government. He enjoyed a family pension of Rs. 1,440 per annum and was a Provincial Darbari. He died in 1903. His grandson, Inayat-ullah Khan, was Sheriff of the Commissioner of Lahore, and enjoys a pension of Rs. 600 per annum.

Of Firoz-ud-din Khan's sons, Kasim Ali took service as a Risaldar in the Bahawalpur State. He had a pension of Rs. 1,200 from Government. He died in 1881. His brother Hasham Khan was also a servant of the Bahawalpur Nawab, and a pensioner of the British Government. He died in 1887. Sardar Muhammad Azam Ali Khan, son of Kasim Ali Khan, is the senior representative of the elder branch of the family, and may, therefore, be regarded as its head. He was granted, in addition to his property above mentioned, 125 acres of land by Government in 1930 in the Montgomery district. His son, Muhammad Safdar Khan, B.A., represented the Afghan Government as a Counsel in London for about five years, at the end of which he died in 1933 at the young age of 33 years. His other sons, namely, Sher Muhammad Khan, Nisar Ali Khan and Muhammad Afzal Khan, are in service in various Government departments; and the youngest, Muhammad Abdullah Khan, B.A. (Hons.), LL.B , is a clerk in the Punjab Civil Secretariat.

The family has kept up its connection with the Bahawalpur Nawabs, and several of the descendants of Zulfikar Khan and Haq Nawaz Khan are employees or pensioners of the State.

Mention may be here made of Nur Muhammad Khan of Multan, Divisional Darbari and representative of the Khizar Khel branch. His father, Mubazar-ud-din, died in 1886. Nur Muhammad Khan's uncle, Muhammad Behram Khan, had a *jagir* from Maharaja Ranjit Singh of Rs. 1,200 which was reduced by one half at annexation. He served for

some years as Tahsildar and behaved loyally in 1858 when the sepoy regiments mutinied at Multan. He ultimately took his abode at Mecca and died there in 1878. The cash *inam* enjoyed by him for Mutiny services was continued to his three sons. During the Great War Muhammad Khan, the son of Muhammad Bahram Khan, served in the field in Mesopotamia. Nur Muhammad Khan and Nur Ahmad Khan, sons of Mubazar-ud-din Khan, were influential men of their time. The former was a Divisional Darbari and a Sub-Registrar at Multan. In 1917 he was granted six squares as landed gentry grant and he died in the same year. His elder son, Khudadad Khan, who succeeded to his father's chair, did good work during the Civil Disobedience movement. Another member of this branch, Abdul Rahim Khan, was a Tahsildar in the Punjab. Abdul Aziz Khan, the son of Nur Muhammad Khan, was an assessor till his death in 1930. Among the surviving members of the family, Wali Ullah Khan and Hafiz Ullah Khan are known for their respectability, while Saleh Muhammad Khan is a Divisional Darbari.

THE MALWAI FAMILY OF LAHORE.

MAL SINGH
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Sardar Dhana Singh (died 1843).
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- Sardar Bachatar Singh (died 1840).
  - Sardar Kirpal Singh (died 1859).
    - Sardar Sarup Singh (died 1904).
      - Sardar Jhanda Singh (died 1930).
        - Sardar Shivdeo Singh (born 1913).
          - Sukh Deo Singh (born 1936).
      - Sardar Bahadur Sardar Fateh Singh (born 1893).
        - Sardar Surrindar Singh (born 1922).
- Sardar Hukam Singh (died 1846).

This family descends from a respectable stock of Manjha Jats, formerly resident at Moran Kalan in the Nabha territory. Mal Singh, the first of the family to become a Sikh, is stated to have left Nabha about 1760 for the Punjab, where he entered the service of Sardar Charat Singh Sukarchakia as a *sowar*, and was killed after some years in the Dhani campaign. His son, Dhana Singh, about the year 1800, enlisted in the force of Sardar Fateh Singh Kalianwala as a trooper, and soon rose in the favour of that chief, obtaining an independent command. He fought in the Kalianwala contingent in the Bhatti and Kasur campaigns. On the death of Sardar Fateh Singh at Narayangarh in 1807, Dhana Singh entered the service of the Maharaja, who gave him a *jagir* at Bilasor, near Tarn Taran, worth Rs. 2,000. He was one of the agents sent by Ranjit Singh to Wazir Fateh Khan of Kabul to arrange the interview which took place between them at Jhelum on the 1st December, 1812. About this time Dhana Singh received the *jagir* of Talagang in the Jhelum district, worth Rs. 33,000. In the campaign of 1810 against Fateh Khan of Sahiwal, he received a wound in the face; and in July, 1813, he fought in the battle of Attock, when Fateh Khan Barakzai was defeated by Diwan Mokham Chand. He accompanied the detachment of Ram Dyal and Dal Singh

Naherna in the first unsuccessful expedition against Kashmir, and received in a skirmish a sword-cut on the arm. The Sardar fought gallantly at the siege of Multan in 1818, and was one of the foremost in the assault. The jewelled sword and shield of Nawab Muzaffar Khan fell into his hands, and were brought by him to the Maharaja, who gave him a *jagir* worth Rs. 5,000, which was soon exchanged for another near Talagang.

In 1819 he served in the second Kashmir expedition, and in 1821 at the siege of Mankera, where he was again wounded. At this time Dhana Singh was much favoured by the Maharaja, and there were few Sardars whose influence was greater, or whose advice was more regarded. He was present at the capture of Jahangira and at the battle of Teri in 1823, and continued for some time in the Peshawar district under the command of Sardar Budh Singh Sindhanwalia and Prince Kharak Singh. Bachatar Singh, eldest son of Sardar Dhana Singh, entered the army about 1827, and his first service was at Bahawalpur, where he was sent to receive the tribute. In 1823 Dhana Singh accompanied the force sent to seize Kangra, when Raja Anrodh Chand fled across the Sutlej to avoid an alliance with Raja Dhian Singh, minister at Lahore. When Peshawar was occupied by the Sikhs in force, Bachatar Singh was sent to Shabkadar, where a new cantonment had been laid out and a fort built by Sardar Chatar Singh Atariwala. He was stationed there when the Afghan army attacked that post and the fort of Jamrud in April, 1837. Dhana Singh heard of the defeat of the Sikh army and of the death of Hari Singh Nalwa as he was marching to Peshawar. He was ordered to join the relieving force of Raja Dhian Singh, which advanced with all haste to the assistance of the army, which was surrounded by the Afghans and reduced to the last extremity.

In January, 1839, Sardars Bachatar Singh and Hukam Singh were sent with the Sikh force escorting Shahzada Timur, son of Shah Shuja, to Peshawar; and a few months later Hukam Singh returned to Lahore with Prince Nao Nihal Singh, who started for the capital immediately after he had received news of the death of his grandfather, Ranjit Singh.

In 1841, after Maharaja Sher Singh had ascended the throne, Hukam Singh was sent with Budh Singh Malal to Kulu to bring into Lahore Sardars Lehna Singh and Kahar Singh Sindhanwalia as prisoners. This duty he performed, and received an increase to his *jagirs* of Rs. 8,000 and a grant of Rs. 2,000 from the Kashmir customs. Bachatar Singh died in 1840, and his father, Dhana Singh, in May, 1843. The death of the latter was the cause of some ill feeling on the part of the Sikh Government towards the British, in the following manner;—The native village of Dhana Singh was, as has been already

stated, Moran in the Nabha territory. After the Multan campaign, when he was in high power with Ranjit Singh, he begged that Moran might be obtained for him in *jagir*. The Maharaja accordingly applied to the Raja of Nabha, who, in May, 1819, made him a grant of the village in exchange for certain villages which the Maharaja gave to the sister of the Nabha Chief for her life. Ranjit Singh, on obtaining Moran, gave it in *jagir* to Sardar Dhana Singh, who held it till his death, and, although residing himself at court, kept there his family and much of his property. The Raja of Nabha had for some time before Dhana Singh's death desired to resume the village; for the Sardar never obeyed his orders or tendered him any allegiance; but the British authorities, who had a regard for the fine old chief, interposed in his behalf. But when Dhana Singh died, Raja Davendra Singh of Nabha, armed with a letter admitting his right from Sir George Clerk, and a letter from Maharaja Kharak Singh permitting him to resume the village, marched troops against it and took possession by force, killing and wounding some of the Malwai retainers and seizing the property of Hukam Singh, the son of the deceased Sardar. Hukam Singh loudly protested against this treatment; but before any action had been taken by either Government in the matter, Maharaja Sher Singh was assassinated, and every one at Lahore was too busy in looking after his own interests to remember the village of Moran.

When, however, tranquillity had been restored, the Lahore Government made a demand for the restoration of Moran, an estate given by Raja Jaswant Singh of Nabha to Ranjit Singh. To the British authorities this was a new view of the matter. General Ochterlony, Sir George Clerk and Colonel Richmond had never known that the village had been given to the Maharaja, but imagined that it had been a *jagir* grant from Nabha to Dhana Singh. The grant to Lahore was in itself invalid, for a dependent State had no power to transfer a village to an independent one without the consent of the paramount power. The letter, too, which the Raja of Nabha stated he had received from Maharaja Kharak Singh allowing him to resume the village, turned out to be no more than a copy of a copy. The weak-minded Maharaja may have drafted such a letter, and the Raja may have obtained, through secret influence, a copy of it, but Raja Dhian Singh, the minister at Lahore, had never sanctioned it, and its authenticity was doubtful in the extreme. The result was that Moran was restored neither to the Lahore State nor to Hukam Singh; and the Raja of Nabha received the sharpest reprimand for his unstraightforward conduct. This incident would have been unworthy of so much notice in this place, had not the decision of the British Government irritated, in no small degree, the

Sikh nation. There can be no possible doubt but that the conduct of the British Government was just and necessary; but the Sikhs were at this time in a feverish and excited state. Every precaution, which the lawlessness of the Sikh army forced upon the British, they considered as hostile to themselves; and the refusal to make over the village of Moran to Lahore, although its first transfer was clandestine and invalid, they considered as a deliberate insult.

To the other *jagirs* of his father, Hukam Singh succeeded, and with the grants of Maharaja Sher Singh, personal to himself, his estates amounted to Rs. 75,000 per annum. He was present in the garden of Shah Bilawal when the Maharaja was assassinated by the Sindhanwalias, and in the subsequent struggle was severely wounded in the shoulder. Little is known of Hukam Singh during the two following years, when he appears to have lived a retired life. He was killed at the battle of Sobraon in February, 1846, and soon after his death Raja Lal Singh reduced the *jagirs* to Rs. 25,000, which were continued to Sardar Kirpal Singh, subject to the service of sixty horse.

Kirpal Singh was with Raja Sher Singh at Multan in 1848. When the Raja's force rebelled, Kirpal Singh separated himself from it, and with a few of his *sowars* came into the camp of Major Edwardes, with whom he had previously served in Bannu. His personal *jagir* of Rs. 11,000, was on annexation confirmed to him for life, and a new *jagir* of Rs. 5,000, for loyalty at Multan, granted in perpetuity. The *jagir* was subject to the payment of a pension of Rs. 1,500 per annum to Chand Kaur, widow of Sardar Hukam Singh. This lady died in 1863.

Sardar Kirpal Singh enlisted sepoys and showed himself well affected to Government in 1857, and received a *khilat* of Rs. 500 and a *sanad* of approbation. He died in 1859, leaving an only son, Sarup Singh, who was educated at the Lahore Government School, to succeed him. Sarup Singh died in 1904 leaving two sons, Jhanda Singh and Fateh Singh, who inherited his *jagir* and property in equal shares. The *jagir* held by Sarup Singh, which descended to his children, yielded in 1909 Rs. 10,000 per annum and included the revenues of eleven villages in the Tahsils of Sharakpur, Chunian and Lahore. Sarup Singh also owned some lands in the village of Bhikawal, Lahore and Nur Manabad in Ferozepore.

The widow of Sardar Kirpal Singh received an allowance of Rs. 1,200 per annum until her death in 1892, and Sardar Sarup Singh's widow drew Rs. 150 per annum from the Court of Wards, under whose management the estate passed at Sarup Singh's death.

Jhanda Singh was educated at the Khalsa College, Amritsar, and was married in the well-known Kamla family of the Lahore district. Later in life he developed extravagant habits, as the result of which a large portion of his property was mortgaged. He died in 1930, leaving behind one son, Shivdeo Singh, who received education at the Aitchison College, Lahore. Shivdeo Singh is married in the Chahil family of Patiala and is at present looking after his inheritance the annual income of which is about Rs. 12,000. Fateh Singh, the younger brother of Sardar Jhanda Singh, was educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore, from where he obtained the diploma in 1912 and also won the Rivaz Gold Medal for having been, during the previous year, the best all round boy in the College. He also proved a sportsman and captained various College teams such as cricket, hockey, football and tent-pegging. For three years Sardar Fateh Singh studied at the Government College, Lahore. He is married to the grand-daughter of Raja Badan Singh, C.I.E., of Malaudh and has one son and three daughters. He later became the Private Secretary to the Ruler of Faridkot. Soon after this appointment the Punjab Government selected him as an Extra Assistant Commissioner, but the Sardar preferred to continue in the former post. On the death of the Raja of Faridkot in 1918, Sardar Fateh Singh was appointed, according to the late ruler's will, Finance and Military Member of the Council of Administration. During the long minority of the present ruler, the Sardars' devoted work continued and won him in 1931 the title of Sardar Bahadur from the Punjab Government. At the concession of His Highness Raja Harindar Singh in 1934, Sardar Bahadur Sardar Fateh Singh became his Home Secretary. He has been recently granted a life *jagir*, worth Rs. 4,100 per annum by the Raja. The Sardar is exempt from the operation of certain provisions of the Arms Act, and holds the seat in the Provincial Darbar which at one time belonged to his father.

SARDAR DHIAN SINGH THEPURIA.

- SARDAR MILKA SINGH (died 1804).
  - Sardar Jiwan Singh (died 1815).
    - Sardar Anand Singh (died 1831).
      - Sardar Fateh Singh (died 1886).
        - Sardar Sher Singh (died 1900).
          - Rajendra Singh (died 1928).
            - Jagjit Singh (born 1921).
            - Bilbinder Singh (born 1927).
        - Sardar Anup Singh (adopted) (born 1878).
          - Gurdayal Singh (born 1908).
            - Three sons.
          - Hardyal Singh (born 1926).
        - SARDAR DHIAN SINGH (born 1884).
          - Jatindar Singh (born 1909).
          - Brijindar Singh (born 1913).
          - Harindar Singh (born 1916).
        - Kehr Singh (born 1886).
          - Narendra Singh (born 1913).
          - Sarup Singh (born 1921).
    - Gurmukh Singh (died 1840).
    - Ram Singh (died 1816).

Sardar Milka Singh was one of the most powerful of the Sikh chiefs who lived during the latter half of the eighteenth century. His native place was Kaleke near Kasur, but leaving this he founded the village of Thepur (Lahore district) and took possession of Narwar, Jandhir, Dalen and other villages, some in the neighbourhood of Thepur and others in the Gujranwala and Gujrat districts. Not content with these possessions, he marched northward and seized Rawalpindi, then an insignificant place inhabited by Rawal mendicants. Milka Singh perceived how admirably Rawalpindi was situated, and fixed his headquarters there, building new houses and in some measure fortifying the town. Rawalpindi was at this time an undesirable possession. It was on the highway into India, exposed to the attacks of Afghan invaders, and the surrounding country was held by fierce and warlike tribes. But Milka Singh

held his own. He conquered a tract of country around Rawalpindi worth three lakhs a year; and even the tribes of Hazara had respect for his name and power. He had adopted the cognomen of Thepuria, from the village he had founded; but in the north he was known as Milka Singh Pindiwala, and this name still belongs to the family.

He died in 1804. Ranjit Singh, whom Milka Singh had joined in several expeditions, did not feel strong enough to seize the estates of his old friend, whom he used to call Baba or grandfather, and was compelled to confirm them to Jiwan Singh, his only son. Of this Sardar there is little to record. He fought during the first Kashmir campaign of 1814, and died the next year.

Anand Singh, the eldest of Jiwan Singh's three sons, succeeded to a portion of his father's *jagir*. The Maharaja resumed Rs. 2,92,000, and left only Rs. 8,000 of the old estate, granting new *jagirs* to the value of Rs. 42,000 in the Ferozepore district near Zafarwal, subject to the service of one hundred horsemen. Ram Singh, who survived his father only one year, had a *jagir* assigned to him in Hazara, and Gurmukh Singh received Sultani and Kalri, worth Rs. 2,000, in the Gurdaspur district. The force which Sardars Milka Singh and Jiwan Singh had kept up was transferred to the service of the State and placed under Sardar Atar Singh Sindhanwalia, bearing the name of Dera Pindiwala, and Gurmukh Singh received an appointment in it. In December, 1840, shortly after General Ventura had taken the fort of Kamlagarh in Mandi, the people of Kulu rose in revolt, cut off and annihilated four companies of the Pindiwala, and killed Gurmukh Singh who was in command. Anand Singh died in 1831. His only son, Fateh Singh, was then a boy of eight years of age, and in 1836 the Maharaja reduced his *jagir* to Rs. 13,000, subject to the service of twenty horse. The villages which were left were ten in number:—Thepur, Kila Sardar Daloki and Kaleka in the Lahore district; Kehli and Raja Tal in Amritsar; Loli, Lohri and Duni in Sialkot; and Kasoki and Samobala in Gujranwala. On the annexation of the Punjab, the personal *jagir* of Fateh Singh, worth Rs. 3,000, was confirmed to him for life, one-quarter to descend to his sons. Rs. 5,100 were also confirmed to the two widows of Anand Singh and the widows of Gurmukh Singh and Jiwan Singh. On the death of these ladies their *jagir* holdings were resumed.

Sardar Fateh Singh died in 1886. One-fourth of the *jagir* was continued to his three sons: Sher Singh, Dhian Singh and Kehr Singh. Sardar Sher Singh, who was a Divisional Darbari, died in 1900. Sardar Sher Singh's son, Anup Singh, and his brother, Kehr Singh, were recruited as Jamadars and, in 1909, were serving in the 11th Lancers

The former was granted the Coronation Medal at the time of the Darbar of 1911. Anup Singh rose to be a Risaldar and in 1914 was appointed an Inspector of Police. He won the King's Police Medal and also the recruiting badge for his work in the Great War. His son, Gurdial Singh, is a Captain in the cavalry of the Patiala State. Kehr Singh died in 1924. He had a distinguished record of service in the Great War and served in France from 1914—17. He earned two medals and a special certificate from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for supplying recruits to the army. His eldest son, Narinder Singh, joined 1/12th F. F. Regiment as a Y cadet but resigned after serving for over three years.

Sardar Fateh Singh's third son, Sardar Dhian Singh, is now the head of the family. He was recruited as Naib-Tahsildar in 1904 and rose to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner by 1926. During the Great War he worked as an Assistant Recruiting Officer at Amritsar and earned a special *sanad* for recruiting muleteers and *sarwans*. He is now working as Revenue Assistant at Jhang. He has been granted the Divisional Darbar seat of the family. His eldest son, Sardar Jatinder Singh is an elected member of the Lahore District Board, and the other two sons, Brijinder Singh and Harinder Singh, have recently obtained the Master's degrees of the Punjab University

MISAR BISHAMBAR DAS

- DIWAN CHAND
  - Misar Rup Lal (died 1865).
    - Ganesh Das (died 1856).
    - Mahesh Das (died 1882).
    - Misar Sawan Mal (died 1904).
      - Bishan Das (died 1899).
        - Ishwar Das (died 1899).
        - MISAR BISHAMBAR DAS (born 1864).
      - Kirpa Ram (died 1861).
    - Gobind Ram (died 1838).
      - Mathra Das (born 1856).
        - Two generations.
      - Hari Chand (born 1860).
        - Three sons.
      - Salig Ram (died 1901).
        - Balik Ram (born 1890).
  - Misar Beli Ram (died 1843).
    - Ram Das (dead).
    - Thakur Das (dead).
      - Lachhman Dass (died 1905).
        - Jagan Nath (died 1904).
          - Ram Nath (dead).
      - Gauri Shankar (died 1884).
      - Ram Labhaya (born 1863).
        - Amar Nath (born 1887).
        - Sohan Lal.
        - Bhim Sain.
        - Shambhu Nath
    - Khurram Rai (dead).
  - Rai Bahadur Misar Megh Raj (died 1864).
    - Sheo Das (died 1875).
      - Jata Shankar (died 1875).
      - Lachhman Narayan (died 1927).
        - Two generations.
  - Ram Kishan (died 1843).
    - Sundar Das (died 1894).
      - Kesho Ram (born 1867).
      - Ram Labhaya (born 1876).
        - Vishva Nath (born 1898).
      - Kishan Das (dead).
  - Sukh Raj (died 1842).

The family of Misar Bishambar Das is of the Brahman caste, and came originally from *mauza* Dalwal in the Jhelum district. Diwan Chand came with his sons to Lahore about the year 1809, and through

the interest of his uncle, Basti Ram, who was the treasurer of Ranjit Singh and held by him in great esteem, obtained a *jagir* of Rs. 1,000 for himself at Kahun, Jhelum, and places at court for his two eldest sons, Rup Lal and Beli Ram, who were made assistants to their great-uncle in the treasury. Beli Ram soon became a great favourite with the Maharaja, and on the death of Basti Ram in 1816 was appointed his successor, in spite of the opposition and ill-will of the minister Raja Dhian Singh, who wished Jasa Misar,* a *protege* of his own, and father of Lal Singh (afterwards Raja) to obtain the vacant post of *toshakhania*, or treasurer. Misar Megh Raj received about the same time charge of the treasure in the Gobindgarh fort at Amritsar, and he held this office during the remainder of the Maharaja's reign. In 1826 Ram Kishan entered the Maharaja's service, and was made Chamberlain to Ranjit Singh, who always treated him with special kindness.

In 1832 Misar Rup Lal was appointed Nazim or Governor of the Jullundur Doab. This rich district had been ever since its first conquest by Ranjit Singh entrusted to Diwan Mohkam Chand, Moti Ram his son, and Kirpa Ram, his grandson. In 1831, when Diwan Moti Ram was recalled, Shaikh Ghulam Muhi-ud-din, a follower of Diwan Kirpa Ram, and a tyrannical and grasping man, was sent as Governor of Hoshiarpur and the neighbouring districts. The people of the Doab complained so bitterly of his oppression that in 1832 he was recalled, and Misar Rup Lal sent in his place. The new governor was of a very different character from his predecessor. Possessing considerable wealth himself he had no inducement to oppress the people, and being connected with a Jullundur family he had an interest in the prosperity of the district. His assessment was so light and equitable that, even in the famine year of 1833, there were very few unpaid balances. He would never accept the smallest present and kept a close watch upon the conduct of his subordinates. It is refreshing, among the many Sikh governors, who have considered the people under them as created for their private profit, to meet with a man like Misar Rup Lal, upright and just, whose name is remembered to this day by the people with respect and affection. Rup Lal held the Jullundur governorship till 1839, when, some months after the death of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, he was recalled, and the old oppressor of the Doab, Ghulam Muhi-ud-din, restored. Prince Nao Nihal Singh, indignant with Misar Beli Ram for having supported his father's favourite Chet Singh, threw

*Jasa Misar was first employed by Basti Ram as a writer on five rupees a month in the Treasury. He gradually rose in the department, and the post of custodian of the Kashmir treasury, which Dhian Singh procured for him, attached him to the Dogra party.

him and his brothers into prison, where they remained six months till, at the intercession of Maharaja Kharak Singh, they were released. Beli Ram was a zealous supporter of Prince Sher Singh who, when he ascended the throne, restored the Misar to his old post of *toshakhania.* Rup Lal he made Governor of Kalanaur and the lands of the Lahore State south of the Sutlej, with orders to resume the fort and domain of Bhartpur from Jamadar Khushhal Singh. Misar Megh Raj returned to Gobindgarh as treasurer. Beli Ram was much in the confidence of Maharaja Sher Singh and, in conjunction with his friend, Bhai Gurmukh Singh, tried to form a party at Lahore against Raja Dhian Singh, the obnoxious Dogra minister. His intrigues cost him his life; for when Raja Hira Singh succeeded his murdered father as minister, one of his first acts was to arrest Bhai Gurmukh Singh, Beli Ram and his brothers. Misar Megh Raj and Rup Lal were placed in charge of Misar Lal Singh, their old enemy; and Bhai Gurmukh Singh, Beli Ram and Ram Kishan were made over to Shaikh Imam-ud-din Khan, who imprisoned them in the stables attached to his house. For a long time their fate was uncertain; but it at length transpired that all three were secretly murdered by the Shaikh, acting under Raja Hira Singh's order. Rup Lal and Megh Raj, more fortunate, remained in confinement till the fall of Raja Hira Singh in December, 1844, when they were released, and Rup Lal was made by the minister Jawahir Singh, Governor of Jasrota. The sons of Beli Ram, who escaped to Ludhiana at the time of their father's arrest, remained under British protection till 1845, when they returned to the Punjab.

Rup Lal was at Jasrota in 1846 when that country was made over to Raja Gulab Singh by the Treaty of the 16th March. The Raja vehemently accused him of treason in not yielding up the hill forests in accordance with the terms of the Treaty. He was accordingly removed by the Darbar from Jasrota and placed in charge of Rohtas and Jhelum and was there when the rebellion broke out. He joined Sardar Chatar Singh's camp through compulsion, he himself asserted; but his sympathies were certainly with the insurgents, and there is every reason to believe that he supplied them with money. His sons also left Lahore at this critical time and joined their father. For this conduct his *jagirs* and property in Lahore were confiscated. He died in September, 1865, upwards of eighty years of age, at Dalwal in the Jhelum district. His son, Sawan Mal, was a Risaldar in the 1st Sikh Cavalry, and afterwards in the 11th Bengal Lancers. He served with great credit in Oudh during the Mutiny, being present at the final capture of Lucknow, and also in the China campaign of 1860 and the Umbeyla campaign of 1863. He earned the Order of Merit and the Order of

British India. In 1861 he received a *jagir* of Rs. 400, of which one-half was to descend to his heirs for one generation. The revenue of these *jagir* lands (situated in the villages of Jaloh, Kara Dogra and Yakipur in the Lahore Tahsil) afterwards rose in value to Rs. 817 per annum. He was also granted one thousand *ghumaons* of land in Tahsil Hafizabad, Gujranwala, on payment of a *nazrana* of Rs. 2,750. As eldest surviving son of the late Misar Rup Lal he was regarded as the leading member of the family and held a seat in Darbars. One of his sons, Bishan Das, was for a short time a Dafadar in his father's regiment, but pre-deceased his father in 1899. Misar Bishambar Das, Sawan Mal's only surviving grandson, succeeded to his grandfather's *jagir* and other property, and is now looked upon as head of the family.

Misar Sundar Das, who was for two years Keeper of the Privy Purse to Maharaja Dalip Singh, received after annexation a donation of Rs. 1,000, his *jagir* of Rs. 1,500, which was a recent grant of Raja Lal Singh, being resumed. He was a Provincial Darbari and died in 1894. His son, Kesho Das, served for some time in the Punjab Secretariat.

Misar Mahesh Das, elder brother of Sawan Mal, was for some years a Naib-Tahsildar, and died childless in Lahore in 1882. Gobind Ram, his younger brother, was the district treasurer of Shahpur and Gujrat. He resigned owing to defalcations on the part of his agent, all of which he made good. He was afterwards granted five squares of land on the Jhelum Canal. Gobind Ram's eldest son, Mathra Das, was a clerk in the English Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Gujrat, and his younger son, Hari Chand, was in the police. His grandson, Raghunath, was a Naib-Tahsildar in the Gujrat district.

Misar Ram Das, the eldest son of Beli Ram, was also on the Provincial Darbar List and enjoyed a life pension of Rs. 2,000 per annum. He died in 1892. His brother, Thakur Das, was Government treasurer for the districts of Rawalpindi, Jhelum, Gujranwala, Lahore, Amritsar, Sialkot and Gurdaspur. He held a *jagir* valued at Rs. 1,387, which passed to his three sons on his death in 1879. The eldest, Lachhman Das, held the treasuries of Rawalpindi and Jhelum until 1882. He and his brother, Ram Labhaya, held in lease a plot of 2,588 *ghumaons* of land in Chak Kot Miana, Tahsil Bhera, Shahpur, and Lachhman Das owned in addition five squares of land in the Chenab Colony. He died in 1905 and his share in his father's *jagir* was resumed. The share of Thakur Das' son, Gauri Shankar, in the joint family *jagir* was resumed at his death in 1884. A pension of Rs. 1,387, granted to Misrani Gulab Devi, widow of Beli Ram, was in like manner resumed

in 1875. Misrani Begam, the second widow of Beli Ram, enjoyed a similar pension until her death in 1890.

Misar Megh Raj was after the Sutlej campaign appointed treasurer to the Darbar, and on the occasion of a visit of the Governor-General to Lahore he received the title of Rai Bahadur. In 1849 he was appointed treasurer of the Lahore Division, a post which he held till his death on the 1st August, 1864. Misar Megh Raj was appointed an Honorary Magistrate in 1862; and there were few in Lahore more deservedly respected. At the time of his death he was in enjoyment of *jagirs* to the value of Rs. 3,825, of which Rs. 405 have descended to his grandson, Lachhman Narayan. His son, Sher Bahadur Singh, was a head constable in the Police at Karachi and has recently retired.

This family, which had such a distinguished record in the past, has now sunk very low. None of its living members has offered any new account worth mentioning.

SARDAR GURBAKHSH SINGH POVINDIA.

KARAM SINGH.

- Sardar Gulab Singh (died 1854).
  - Ala Singh (died 1854).
    - Kishan Singh (died 1887).
      - Suchet Singh (dead).
      - Amar Singh (dead).
      - SARDAR GURBAKHSH SINGH
        - Gurwaryam Singh.
          - Autar Singh.
          - Mohindar Singh (born 1929).
          - Jasindar Singh (born 1930).
        - Gurdatar Singh
          - Gur Bir Indar Singh (born 1935).
        - Gur Sohindar Pal Singh.
      - Harnam Singh (dead).
      - Balwant Singh (dead).
    - Hardit Singh *alias* Ghulam Muhi-ud-Din (dead).
      - Muhammad Said (born 1888).
        - Bashir Ahmad.
      - Ahmad Said (born 1896).
        - Three sons.
    - Gopal Singh (dead).
    - Ishar Singh (dead).
  - Lehna Singh (died 1856).

Karam Singh and his three brothers were among the Sikhs who overran and took possession of the Jullundur Doab in the latter half of the eighteenth century. They secured an estate at Saranpur worth Rs. 8,000, which they held during their lifetime. All the brothers, with the exception of Karam Singh, died without issue, and in 1806, soon after Gulab Singh had succeeded to the estate, Ranjit Singh conquered the plain country of the Doab, and Gulab Singh retired to his native village of Povind. He then entered Ranjit Singh's service, and received this village in *jagir*, with the rank of Adjutant. He served with distinction under Misar Diwan Chand at Nurpur and in Kashmir, and on the termination of the latter campaign was made Commandant and received the village of Sidhu in *jagir*. After the capture of Multan in 1818 he was promoted to the rank of Colonel;

and did such good service the next year at Mankera, that he received the grant of Akbarpur, near Gugera, worth Rs. 500, with an elephant and valuable *khilats*. Gulab Singh was stationed at Peshawar for some years, and fought in most of the battles against Ali Akbar Khan and Dost Muhammad Khan. In the first Peshawar campaign he discovered a ford on the Indus, and led his troops over in the van of the army, to Ranjit Singh's great satisfaction.

In 1826, he received command of three infantry and two cavalry regiments, with a troop of horse artillery; and the same year his son, Ala Singh, entered the service and was made commandant under his father, with an independent *jagir*. When the regular army was first formed into brigades, Gulab Singh was made General, and held his rank and brigade throughout the following reign of Kharak Singh.

In 1837 Gulab Singh was sent to Gujranwala with orders to confiscate the property of Sardar Hari Singh Nalwa, who had been killed at Peshawar, and whose four sons were fighting about the succession. He drove Arjun Singh and Punjab Singh out of their fortified house; threatened to hang the former, and took possession of all the property and estates. Arjun Singh determined on revenge; and when Sher Singh became King, and everyone had license to avenge his real or fancied wrongs, he attacked and burnt Povind, where Gulab Singh resided. The General, fearing for his life, fled to Jammu, where he remained for some time under the protection of Raja Gulab Singh, till the Maharaja, by advice of Dhian Singh, recalled him and placed him in command of the contingent which was to support the British army during the Kabul campaign. He accompanied Colonel Lawrence to Kabul; and his services and knowledge of the country were of considerable value. Raja Hira Singh, whose family had always befriended Gulab Singh, gave him, on the death of Maharaja Sher Singh, new *jagirs* to the value of Rs. 7,625; and Colonel Ala Singh received new allowances, in *jagirs* and cash, to the value of Rs. 2,000.

Gulab Singh took no part in the Sutlej campaign, his troops remaining in Lahore to protect the Maharaja; and in April, 1847, he was at the recommendation of the Resident, appointed Governor of Peshawar and, being at this time the senior General, placed in command of all the troops at that station. The elevation of Gulab Singh to this important post was a great source of gratification to the Khalsa army, for the brave old man was much loved and respected by the troops. He was created a Sardar; and in a Darbar held at Lahore on the 26th November, 1847, received the honorary title of Bahadur. Sardar Gulab Singh fulfilled the duties of his new appointment with ability and

judgment; and when the Multan rebellion broke out he gave his most cordial assistance to Major G. Lawrence, then in charge at Peshawar, in preserving the peace of the district. For six months, while the insurrectionary movement was spreading more and more widely over the country, the influence of Gulab Singh and his son and deputy, Colonel Ala Singh, kept the excited Sikh soldiery to their allegiance; but when Sardar Chatar Singh approached Peshawar the troops could no longer be restrained and broke into open mutiny. Major Lawrence held his post till all was hopelessly lost, and then retired to Kohat. Gulab Singh and Ala Singh would have accompanied him, but the General was too infirm to move quickly; and it was finally decided that he should retire to the fort of Shamirgarh, where he might make terms with the rebels. But this gallant officer refused any terms that would compromise his honour. Both he and his son remained loyal; and the Sikh army, finding that they could not be seduced by bribes or terrified by threats, kept them under restraint till the close of the campaign, when the victory of the British restored them to liberty.

On the annexation of the Punjab, the whole of Sardar Gulab Singh's personal *jagirs*, to the value of Rs. 17,500, were confirmed to him for life, as were those of his two sons, Ala Singh and Lehna Singh, worth Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 1,050, respectively. Gulab Singh and Ala Singh died in 1854 and Lehna Singh in 1856. The descendants of Ala Singh held neither *jagirs* nor pensions.

In 1857 Hari Singh, a servant of the late Sardar, gave information to Government that Rs. 55,000 would be found buried in a house which had belonged to Gulab Singh, and on search being made the money was found and placed in the treasury. It was claimed by Nand Kaur, the widow of Gulab Singh, and the widows of Lehna Singh, who obtained a decree for the interest of the money in equal shares. This money afterwards passed to Kishan Singh, who squandered it. Kishen Singh was a Viceregal Darbari and died in 1887. His son, Suchet Singh, served for a short time in the 11th Lancers, and afterwards lived in comparative obscurity in Povind of which village he was *Zaildar* and *Lambardar* until his death.

Sardar Gurbakhsh Singh, third and only surviving son of Kishan Singh, succeeded his brother as *Zaildar* and *Lambardar* and may be regarded as the head of the family. He is a Divisional Darbari. During the Great War he gave considerable assistance in recruitment. He owns some 2,725 acres of land and pays more than 3,500 rupees as annual revenue. His eldest son, Sardar Gurwaryam Singh, was educated at the Aitchison College, from where he took the diploma. He is at present

a member of the Lahore District Board, and is supervising his father's property situated in the districts of Lahore, Ferozepore, Montgomery and Amritsar. Muhammad Said, the eldest son of Sardar Hardit Singh (*alias* Ghulam Muhi-ud-din) is also a *Lambardar*, a member of the Montgomery District Board and a District Darbari. He and his brother, Ahmed Said, jointly hold over 1,100 acres of land in the Lahore, Montgomery and Ferozepore districts and pay over Rs. 1,500 as revenue to Government.

THE MOKAL FAMILY.

- SONDA SINGH.
  - Thakur Singh.
    - Jawand Singh (died 1840).
      - Gurmukh Singh (dead).
      - Sardar Bela Singh (died 1846).
        - Sardar Surjan Singh (died 1864).
          - Chatar Singh *alias* Fateh Din (born 1848).
            - Two generations.
          - Indar Singh (dead).
            - Three generations.
          - Faujdar Singh (dead).
    - Jiwan Singh.
      - Sardar Manna Singh.
        - Sardar Narayan Singh (died 1900).
          - Two generations.
        - Sardar Partap Singh, *alias* Bashir Ahmad Khan.
        - Sardar Labh Singh *alias* Muhammad Umar.
          - Two generations.
      - Sardar Budha Singh.
    - Gaur Singh (died 1839).
      - Khazan Singh (dead).
      - Gyan Singh. (dead).
        - Gudar Singh (died 1893).
          - Sardar Teja Singh, *alias* Khan Bahadur Abdur Rehman (dead).
            - Three generations.
          - Sardar Baj Singh.
            - Sardar Gulab Singh (dead).
          - Sardar Shahbeg Singh (dead).
            - Two generations.
          - Sardar Hari Singh.
            - Two sons.
        - Sawal Singh (born 1832).
          - Two generations.
        - Gurdit Singh (dead).
  - Kudir Singh
    - Jodh Singh.
      - Five generations.
    - Nodh Singh.
      - Five generations.
    - Nidhan Singh
      - Four generations.

The Mokal family, of the Sindhu Jat caste, rose to considerable power during the reign of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Even among the Sikh nobility the family is considered a new one, and it was more by their strength and prowess in battle than by their cleverness that its members gained lands and wealth.

Sonda Singh was a Jat villager, father of seven sons, of whom only the genealogy of two is given here, as the descendants of these alone became distinguished. His only daughter, Kauran, he married to Sardar Lal Singh, a *Jagirdar* in the vicinity of Pakpattan, who took his brothers-in-law into his service, and they rode behind him in all his marauding expeditions till their sister, jealous for the influence of her husband, induced him to turn them adrift. Jawand Singh with his cousins came to Lahore and entered the service of Ranjit Singh. For some time they remained unnoticed; but at the bloody battle of Baisah, fought near Attock in July, 1813, by Diwan Mohkam Chand against the Afghan Wazir, the cousins, six of whom were engaged in the fight, were so conspicuous for bravery and strength that the Maharaja gave them the *jagir* of Rangilpur, worth Rs. 2,500, and to Jawand Singh, who had specially distinguished himself, five villages in the Gujrat district, valued at Rs. 30,000, subject to the service of one hundred and fifty *sowars;* and his brothers were placed under his command. In 1818 he served at Multan, and the next year in Kashmir where he was severely wounded in the side by a spear. For this wound he received an assignment of Rs. 2,500 per annum out of the Kashmir revenue. The family *jagir* at one time reached Rs. 1,35,000 including Rs. 2,000 from the estate of their inhospitable connection, Sardar Lal Singh.

After the death of Maharaja Ranjit Singh in 1839, and of Jawand Singh in 1840, the *jagirs* of the Mokal family remained in tact; those which had been specially assigned to Jawand Singh descending to his two sons, Bela Singh and Gurmukh Singh, for the estate had been divided in 1836. Their contingent of two hundred and fifty horsemen was, however, raised to three hundred, and the brothers were placed under the command of Prince Nao Nihal Singh. They did not get on well together; the elder suspecting the younger of a desire to obtain not only the larger portion of the *jagir,* but the Sardarship itself. Raja Hira Singh was minister at the time, and on a *nazrana* of Rs. 20,000 being paid by Sardar Bela Singh he confirmed him in the chiefship and *jagir,* which Gurmukh Singh took so much to heart that he died of vexation shortly afterwards, in 1844. When the first Punjab War broke out, Sardars Bela Singh and Surjan Singh with two hundred horsemen joined the army, and formed part of the detachment which

advanced to Mudki and Ferozeshah. They were both present at Sobraon; and Bela Singh severely wounded in the battle, was drowned in the Sutlej in the vain attempt to ford the river after the bridge of boats had been broken down. For several days his servants searched for his body, but it was never found. When Raja Lal Singh was confirmed as minister at Lahore, nearly half of Sardar Bela Singh's *jagirs* were resumed; but there was still left to Surjan Singh estates worth Rs. 63,800, of which Rs. 49,800 were subject to the service of one hundred and sixty-three *sowars*. Surjan Singh enjoyed this estate up to 1849, when, having with his cousin, Khazan Singh, joined the national party, it was resumed, with the exception of Rangilupr, worth Rs. 1,000, which had been assigned on the death of Sardar Gurmukh Singh as a provision for his widow and daughter. This was upheld to the widow Ind Kaur. Khazan Singh received a pension of Rs. 450, and Mukaddam Singh one of Rs. 72. Sardar Surjan Singh's pension of Rs. 1,200 lapsed at his death in March, 1864. His son, Chatar Singh, who succeeded him as chief *Lambardar*, embraced the Muslim faith in 1879 and changed his name to that of Fateh Din. He died in 1914, leaving three sons, Karam Ilahi, who is a *Lambardar*, Barkat Ali and Akbar Ali.

In 1858 Mana Singh was made a Risaldar in the Banda Military Police, in which he remained till 1861. In September, 1859, he distinguished himself by the manner in which he led his troop against very superior numbers of the enemy, and on this occasion he was wounded in the head, and his horse was wounded under him, but he mounted a fresh horse, and was again foremost in the fight and the pursuit. In 1861, when he was discharged on the reduction of the Police force, he was made *Zaildar* and Honorary Police Magistrate of twenty-eight villages in the neighbourhood of Mokal; and in 1862 he received a grant of 720 acres of waste land in *rakh* Mudki near Chunian. Mana Singh died in 1884 and his son, Narayan Singh, succeeded him as *Zaildar* and *Lambardar*, dying in 1900. His other two sons, Partab Singh and Labh Singh, became Muslims. The first, then called Bashir Ahmad Khan, owned about 2,200 acres of land in the Lahore and Hissar districts, as well as a grant of 560 acres on the Chenab canal. He was in the Punjab Irrigation Department and retired as a Deputy Collector after 30 years' service on a pension of Rs. 200 per mensem. He was the author of several Urdu books on agriculture and of a history of the Mokal family. He died in 1924, leaving one son, Hafizulla, whose son, Rashid Ahmed, is at present studying in the Government College, Lahore. Labh Singh, who took up the name of Muhammad Umar, was a *Zaildar* and died in 1914, leaving two sons. The elder is Khan Bahadur Sardar Habibullah, Barrister-at-Law. He has been a member of the Punjab

Legislative Council and was at one time its Deputy President, the President of the Lahore District Board and a Municipal Commissioner of Lahore. In 1931 he attended the session of the League of Nations at Geneva. He is a member for the Punjab of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Vice-President of the Punjab Branch of Indian Chamber of Commerce and General Secretary of Zimindars' Union. He received a grant of 2½ squares of land and *Lambardari* in the Lyallpur district. His younger brother, Karamatullah, is an M.A. of the Cambridge University and its Tennis Blue. He is now Principal, deMontmorency College, Shahpur. Sardar Habibullah has three sons; the elder, Hamid Umar, is studying in the Military Academy at Dehradun and Khalid Umar and Saleem Umar are at the Aitchison College, Lahore.

On the death of Muhammad Umar, the *Zaildari* passed to Arjun Singh, the son of Narain Singh. Godar Singh was a Risaldar in Hodson's Horse, in which regiment he served with credit for over two years. He was discharged when his troop was disbanded in March, 1860. When the Chinese War broke out, Godar Singh volunteered his services, but there was no vacancy in Fane's Horse at the time, and they were declined. He received a grant of 50 acres of land in *rakh* Mudki at the same time as his cousin Mana Singh. He was *Zaildar* of Thata Jaloki, Chunian, Lahore. On Mana Singh's death he was granted his seat in Divisional Darbars and being the head of the senior branch was looked upon as the representative of the family. He died in 1893 His son, Teja Singh, also changed his religion and was called Abdur Rahman. He was a Deputy Collector in the Punjab Irrigation Department, in which he served for over thirty years. In 1907 he was granted the title of Khan Bahadur in recognition of his long and approved services and general integrity. From 1914 to 1919 he was an Honorary Magistrate of the first class at Lahore. He was a Provincial Darbari and as the representative of the senior branch was regarded as head of the family. He owned about 268 acres of land in Mokal, where he was a *Lambardar*. In 1916 he was granted 13 squares in the Lower Bari Doab colony at Montgomery. His eldest son, Jamil Ullah, retired in 1927 from the post of Deputy Collector in the Irrigation Department of the N.-W. F. Province, on a pension of Rs. 250 per mensem. He died in 1935. His eldest son, Majid Ullah, is in the Indian Service of Engineers; the second, Amir Ullah, died early in life and his son, Azmat Ullah, is a Zilladar in the Irrigation Department; the third, Faqir Ullah, B.A., LL.B., is an Advocate in Lahore and owns three squares in the Lower Bari Doab colony. The fourth son, Nur Muhammad, is a *Lambardar* at Montgomery where he owns 10 squares of land.

The fifth son of Khan Bahadur Sardar Abdur Rehman is Wali Muhammad, who is a Deputy Collector in the Punjab Irrigation Department. Mukaddam Singh was a Risaldar, and on his retirement received a grant of 100 acres of land and was appointed as *Zaildar* of Sultanki in the Lahore district. One of his sons, Kishen Singh, was a Dafadar in the 11th Bengal Lancers. Kishen Singh's grandson, Chanan Singh, a head constable in the Lahore police, was murdered in 1928, while gallantry pursuing, even though wounded by bullet, the murderer of Mr. Saunders of the Indian Police. Chanan Singh's widow and infant daughter were granted one square of land each as a reward for this devoted service.

Budha Singh, the brother of Mana Singh, was a Daffadar in the Banda police, which he left in 1861 when the force was reduced. His son, Sunder Singh, in addition to other landed property, holds a grant of 11 squares of land in the Chenab colony. The family reside at Mokal in the Lahore district. They hold half the village in proprietary right, besides three shares in Kila Jaswant Singh, and considerable land in Sultanki.

THE KAUL FAMILY OF LAHORE

- MADHO KAUL
  - 22 generations
    - Har Kaul
      - Bulla Kaul
        - Lal Kaul (died 1849)
          - Rai Bahadur Raja Suraj Kaul (died 1901).
            - Rai Bahadur Dr. Balkishan Kaul (died 1936).
              - Pandit Avatar Kishan Kaul died 1932).
                - Pandit Baldev Kishan Kaul (born 1917).
                - Pandit Sarup Kishan Kaul (born 1919).
              - Pandit Sri Kishan Kaul (died 1918).
            - Raja Hari Kishan Kaul, C.S.I., C.I.E. (born 1869).
              - Pandit Shiv Kishan Kaul (born 1892).
                - Pandit Jatindra Kishan Kaul (born 1922).
              - Pandit Mahendra Ksihan Kaul (born 1905).
            - Raja Sir Daya Kishan Kaul, K.B.E., C.I.E. (born 1872).
              - Pandit Rajendra Kishan Kaul (died 1927).
              - Pandit Upendra Kishan Kaual (born 1909).
                - Pandit Manmohan Kishan Kaul (born 1936).

This family claims to be one of the oldest Brahman families of Kashmir. Pandit Lal Kaul was confirmed by Maharaja Ranjit Singh in the enjoyment of a *jagir* of the annual value of Rs. 17,000, situated in Kashmir, which had been conferred on his ancestors by the Mughal emperors and continued to them by the Kabul Amirs. Pandit Lal Kaul married the only daughter and heiress of Pandit Prakash Kakru, who was joint governor of Kashmir during the rule of the Kabul dynasty. He sent his son-in-law, according to the custom of the time, to Kabul as surety for his own good behaviour, and there Pandit Lal Kaul acted as one of the Amir's ministers. After Prakash Kakru's death, Lal Kaul came to Lahore and entered Ranjit Singh's service. He accompanied Misar Diwan Chand's expedition to Kashmir in 1819 when that country was reduced by the Maharaja's forces. After this he was for three years employed as Governor of Multan, and was subsequently appointed to the command of the cavalry regiment known as the Pindiwala Dera, which he led in many engagements, the last being the battle of Sobraon. On the annexation of the Punjab in 1849 he was granted a life-pension, which for a time he enjoyed together with the *jagir* in

Kashmir. The latter was, however, resumed with other *jagirs* by Maharaja Gulab Singh in 1849, the year of Pandit Lal Kaul's death.

Pandit Suraj Kaul was only sixteen years old when his father died, but Sir John Lawrence interested himself in the boy and found him a place in the office of the Board of Administration. His first important appointment was that of superintendent of the office of the Commissioner of Rawalpindi. From this he rose to be Tahsildar and subsequently Extra Assistant Commissioner. In 1883 he was sent as Political Assistant to Baluchistan, where he did excellent service in connection with the development of the city and cantonment of Quetta. In recognition of his good work in Baluchistan he was given the title of Rai Bahadur and a grant of five hundred acres of waste land in the Khangah Dogran Tahsil of Gujranwala, rent-free for ten years. This grant is still in the possession of the family. At a later date Pandit Suraj Kaul was made a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire. In 1888 his services were lent to the Kashmir State, where he worked as Financial Minister and Revenue Member of Council till his retirement in 1896. In 1897 he was appointed an additional member of the Governor-General's Legislative Council, and two years later was nominated to the Provincial Legislative Council. In 1901 he was granted the title of Raja as a personal distinction. He died in December of the same year at the age of sixty-eight.

Raja Suraj Kaul left three sons, all of whom have risen to distinction. The eldest, Pandit Bal Kishan Kaul, was an Assistant Surgeon of the first grade and for a long time Lecturer in Medicine, Materia Medica and Hygiene at the Lahore Medical School, and was Professor of Materia Medica in the King Edward Medical College, Lahore, from 1916 to 1919. He retired in the latter year and later gained considerable reputation as being one of the best physicians of the Punjab. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine, London for over 30 years. He died in 1936. Of his two sons, the younger, Sri Kishan Kaul, died at the age of 23; and the elder, Pandit Avatar Kishan Kaul, B.A., was for many years a member of the Punjab Provincial Service. He was working as Under-Secretary to the Punjab Government in the Local Self-Government Department, when he died in 1932. He also left behind two sons, Baldev Kishan Kaul and Sarup Kishan Kaul.

Pandit Hari Kishan Kaul, the second son of Raja Suraj Kaul, took his M.A. degree from the Punjab University and was appointed as Assistant Commissioner in the statutory civil service in 1890. He was Settlement Officer of Muzaffargarh from 1898 to 1903, and of Mianwali during the next five years. He was promoted to the rank of Deputy Commissioner in 1908. From 1910—13 he was Census Superintendent of the

Punjab In 1911 he acted as the manager of the Badshahi Mela (People's Fair) at the Coronation Darbar at Delhi. In 1914 he was deputed to prepare a report on the criminal tribes and later was engaged for three years in organising the department for the reformation of these tribes. Pandit Hari Kishan Kaul also organised the victory celebrations on the occasion of the armistice of 1918. In 1919 he was promoted to be a Commissioner and retired from that post in 1924. He served as a member on Lee Commission in 1923, and also on the Indian Economic Enquiry Committee in 1925, and the Cotton Textile Tariff Board in 1926. In 1927 he was appointed Diwan of Bharatpur and four years later he served for a year as Prime Minister of Kashmir. Pandit Hari Kishan Kaul was awarded the title of Rai Bahadur in 1908, the Order of the Companion of the Indian Empire in 1911, and of the Companion of the Star of India in 1922. The title of Raja as a personal distinction was conferred on him in 1926.

Diwan Daya Kishan Kaul, the youngest son of Raja Suraj Kaul, graduated from the Government College, Lahore, in 1893, and served as Private Secretary to the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir from 1899 to 1909. He was granted the title of Diwan by His Highness and that of Rai Sahib by the Government of India. In 1908 he received the Order of the Companion of the Indian Empire. From 1911—16 he was senior minister at Alwar. While there he received the title of Diwan Bahadur. For several years he was in the service of the Patiala State, which he entered in 1916 as Foreign and Financial Secretary. He later became Chief Secretary and ultimately Prime Minister, which office he held till the end of 1925. In 1919 he was created a Knight of the Order of the British Empire (Civil). Besides, the Maharaja of Patiala conferred on him the hereditary title of Raja and an hereditary *jagir* in 1923. Sir Daya Kishan Kaul's eldest son, Pandit Rajinder Kishan Kaul, died of a motor accident in 1927 at the early age of 32 years. After being educated at the Government College, Lahore, he had passed the Extra Assistant Commissioner's test in forestry at Dehra Dun, later studied pulp, paper and match manufacture in Europe, and built a match factory at Shahdara.

The family is fairly prominent in the Punjab. They own large landed property in northern India. In addition to the grant of 500 acres in Khangah Dogran, they possess over five hundred acres in Gujranwala, six hundred acres in Lyallpur, besides land, houses and gardens situated in Lahore, Amritsar, and Sillanwali, two thousand acres in the Kashmir State, and some property in the Bahawalpur State.

SARDAR SARDUL SINGH PADHANIA.

- HIRA SINGH.
  - Tilok Singh.
    - Sukha Singh (died 1803).
      - Chand Singh.
      - Mit Singh
        - Sardar Jwala Singh (died 1835).
          - Sardar Hardit Singh (died 1860).
            - Sadhu Singh (died 1868).
      - Sahib Singh.
      - Ganda Singh
        - Ram Singh
          - Kahan Singh
            - Sardar Atma Singh (died 1897).
              - Fatehyab Singh *alias* Sardar Bahadur Sardar Jiwan Singh, O.B.E. (died 1933).
                - SARDAR SARDUL SINGH (born 1896).
                  - Taj-ul-Mulk Singh *alias* Shivcharan Singh (born 1919).
                  - Iqbal Singh *alias* Diljit Singh (born 1928).
                  - Sirjit Singh (born 1932).
                - Kartar Singh (died 1910).
                - Maqbul Singh (died 1927).
            - Kirpa Singh (died 1900).
              - Lakha Singh (died 1906).
                - Three generations.
              - Narayan Singh (died 1932).
                - Two generations.
            - Badan Singh (died 1875).
              - Gurbakhsh Singh (died 1882).
                - Harnand Singh (died 1916).
                  - Gurdayal Singh (born 1908).
                  - Raghbir Singh (died 1908).
                  - Umrao Singh (born 1916).
                - Harcharan Singh (born 1880).
                  - Man Singh (born 1902).
                  - Harnam Singh (born 1909).
                  - Har Dhian Singh (born 1916).

One of the principal Jat families of the Manjha is the Sindhu, and to this family Sardar Sardul Singh belongs. Its founder, Sindhu, appears to have been of Rajput origin, but during the thirteenth century emigrated from Ghazni in Afghanistan to the Manjha, where he settled with his family. How his ancestors became first resident in Afghanistan is uncertain; but in all probability they were among the numerous Hindu captives that Sultan Mahmud carried away with him after his Indian expeditions, a large colony of whom he planted in his new and beautiful capital of Ghazni. Some of the Sindhu Jats assert that it was Ghazni in southern India from which their ancestor emigrated; but this story is improbable and entirely unsupported by proof.

Changa, the thirteenth in descent from Sindhu, was an influential *chaudhri*, and founded, some fifteen miles south-east of Lahore, the village of Padhana where the family still resides. He was the chief of the thirty Jat *chaudhris* and headmen who went on a mission to the Emperor Akbar to arrange the marriage of that monarch with a daughter of Mir Mita Dhariwal, a *zamindar* of Dowla Kangra, near Wadni, in the Ferozepore district. The Emperor first saw the girl, who was very beautiful, at her village well. She had a pitcher of water on her head, yet contrived to place her foot upon the rope of a refractory and run-away heifer and held it captive till its owner came up. Akbar was so delighted with this feat of strength and skill that he wished to marry her; but her father declined the honour, without the consent of his caste. He assembled a committee of seventy-one *Lambardars* and *chaudhris*, thirty-five Jats and thirty-six Rajputs, to decide the question. The Rajputs considered the alliance disgraceful; but the Jats, with Changa at their head, approved of it, and the marriage took place accordingly. Akbar awarded the thirty-five with lands and honours; and these were the ancestors of all the Jat families in the Punjab of any consideration; so much so, that the chief Jat families are called *painti*, thirty-five, and the chief Rajput families *chhatti*, thirty-six, at the present day. Changa, who from his antecedents might be expected to have been among the *chhatti*, was, on the contrary, found in the ranks of the Jats. His family had been so long Jat cultivators that their Rajput prejudices had died away. He was a man of considerable influence, and his son succeeded to his power; but his grandson, Dibawas, during the reign of Jahangir, degraded from the office of *chaudhri* for murder.

When the Sikhs rose to power, Sukha Singh, who was then the representative of the family, with his two sons, Mit Singh and Sahib Singh, Joined the popular faith. Mit Singh entered the service of

Sardar Mahan Singh Sukarchakia, and Sabih Singh that of Sardar Gujar Singh of Lahore. From the Sukarchakia leader Mit Singh received an estate worth Rs. 12,000 and on Mahan Singh's death he followed the fortunes of the young Ranjit Singh, and was with him at the capture of Lahore in 1799. He later accompanied the Kasur expedition and rose high in favour with his master who gave him many valuable estates. In 1814 he was in command of the rear-guard of the army during its retreat from Kashmir. The tribes came down in force, and handled Mit Singh's division very severely and wounded the Sardar himself mortally. Ranjit Singh was much grieved at his loss, and swore to befriend his son, Jwala Singh, to whom, accordingly, all his father's possessions were confirmed; and in addition he received a new *jagir* worth Rs. 1,25,000 at Haripur Goler in Kangra.

Sardar Jwala Singh was a brave and an able man. He was present at the capture of Multan in 1818, and distinguished himself at Mankera, Teri, Kot Kapura and Kashmir; and on one occasion, being in charge of the Attock fort, he gallantly held out, with a few hundred horsemen, against the whole Afghan army. In 1829 he was struck by paralysis; and though he lived till 1835 he was no longer able to serve in the field or to attend at Darbar. His illness is said to have been brought on in the following manner. The troops occupying the Kangra fort had mutinied; and the Maharaja sent Jwala Singh, who was very popular with the army, to induce them to return to their duty. The fort was too strong to reduce, and Jwala Singh was compelled to confine himself to arguments; and, at length, on solemn promises of full pardon, persuaded the mutineers to submit. But the Maharaja cared nothing for the pledged word of Jwala Singh. He put the ringleaders to death, and fined and degraded the other mutineers. This conduct so mortified Jwala Singh, who considered his honour lost, that it brought on the illness from which he never recovered.

There is no one of the Sikh Sardars whose name is more renowned for generosity and munificence than Jawala Singh. The young daughter of his cousin, Kahan Singh, who had died in very embarrassed circumstances, Jwala Singh adopted as his own. He gave her a large dowry, and is said to have spent upwards of a lakh of rupees upon her marriage. At the commencement of his last illness he distributed an equally large sum of money among the *fakirs* and Brahmans. Nor was he less liberal to strangers than to his own family, as the following story will show. When Prince Sher Singh had failed so signally in his administration of Kashmir, the Maharaja looked about for victims upon

whom to avenge the failure. Among others, the principal agent of the Prince, Diwan Baisakha Singh Chamyariwala, was ordered to Lahore. His accounts were declared fraudulent, and he was fined Rs. 1,25,000 without enquiry into the proofs against him. There is no doubt the fine was deserved, for at that time Kashmir was considered by the Sikh officials as a sheep-fold under the protection of the wolves. But the Diwan proclaimed that he was unable to pay the fine. The Maharaja ordered him to be flogged until he should discover where his wealth was concealed. The unhappy wretch was dragged out of the presence, past the *Deorhi* or ante-chamber, where were seated Raja Dhian Singh, Jwala Singh and many other chiefs. When Diwan Baisakha Singh saw them, he implored their intercession with the Maharaja, and threw himself before them, crying out "I am your cow, save me". But no one took the slightest notice of him, except Sardar Jwala Singh. He listened to the whole story, and then had the courage to go before the Maharaja and beg for the remission of the punishment, offering himself to pay the whole fine. Ranjit Singh consented and, being utterly without the power of appreciating a noble and magnanimous action, recovered the fine to the last rupee from Jwala Singh, whom, as might have been supposed, the Diwan forgot ever to pay. As another instance of his generosity, it may be mentioned that in his ancestral village of Padhana he never took rent or revenue from any of his own, the Sindhu tribe.

On the death of Jwala Singh, the Maharaja resumed the larger portion of his *jagir*, for Hardit Singh, the Sardar's only son, was of weak intellect; and although he used to attend at court, yet he was unable to hold any independent command. He, however, retained estates worth Rs. 27,425, subject to the service of one hundred horsemen. In 1848 this contingent was in Hazara with Sardar Chatar Singh Atariwala when he rebelled. Most of the men remained true to Government, and on the annexation of the Punjab, Hardit Singh and his mother were allowed to retain an estate worth Rs. 9,000 per annum.

In 1860 Hardit Singh died, leaving one son, Sadhu Singh, who died at the age of fifteen years while still a student in the Lahore College. On Sadhu Singh's death Sardar Atma Singh, son of Kahan Singh, was recognised as head of the family. He lived at Padhana and was an Honorary Magistrate with jurisdiction in fifty-two villages. He was created a Sardar and given a *sanad* under the hand of the Viceroy. The *jagir* allowances in the family ceased on Hardit Singh's death; but

the Sardar had proprietary rights in four villages and was in flourishing circumstances. He died in 1897 and was succeeded by his only son, Jiwan Singh also called Fatehyab Singh. Sardar Jiwan Singh exercised the powers of an Honorary Magistrate and of a Civil Judge for a long period of 35 years and his jurisdiction extended over the whole of the Lahore district. He was granted the title of Sardar Bahadur in 1915 and the O.B.E. in 1923. During the Great War he helped in the work of recruitment and collecting subscriptions. In 1916 he was awarded a landed gentry grant of ten rectangles in the Montgomery district. For a time he was Vice-Chairman of the Lahore District Board.

Sardar Bahadur Jiwan Singh, O.B.E., died in 1933, leaving two sons, Sardul Singh and Maqbul Singh. Sardar Sardul Singh succeeded his father both as Honorary Magistrate and Sub-Judge at Padhana. He also rendered help during the Great War. He is now the head of the family. He contributed Rs. 1,000 to the Silver Jubilee Fund in 1935. His son, Shivcharan Singh, is studying in the Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun. Sardar Sardul Singh's younger brother, Maqbul Singh, died in 1927.

Gurbakhsh Singh, nephew of Sardar Atma Singh, a Naib-Tahsildar, died in 1882. His son, Harnand Singh, married a daughter of the late Sardar Ajit Singh Atariwala of Amritsar. The family have been fortunate in securing good alliances for their sons and daughters by marriage, and have thus become connected with some of the best houses in the Manjha. Among the other members of the family Sardar Gurdial Singh and Sardar Balwant Singh are serving as Lieutenant in the army and Sub-Inspector in the Punjab police, respectively. The latter's brother, Jaswant Singh, has been President of the Padhana Small Town Committee. Sardar Gurbachan Singh is an Honorary Lieutenant.

Sardar Teja Singh, son of Lakha Singh, was a *Zaildar* and died in 1935. He was awarded two squares of land and the Silver Jubilee Medal.

THE LATE SARDAR SHER SINGH OF MARAKE.

- BUR SINGH
  - Jassa Singh.
    - Nadhan Singh (died 1850).
      - Gurbakhsh Singh (died 1853).
      - Sardar Bahadur Sardar Fatteh Singh (died 1875).
        - Gurdit Singh (died 1901).
          - SHER SINGH (died 1932).
          - Partab Singh (died 1903).
            - Rai Shiv Singh (died 1916).
              - Jahangir Singh (born 1916).
                - Davinder Singh (born 1936).
          - Sardar Sahib Sardar Har Kishan Singh (born 1878).
            - Sohan Singh (born 1898).
            - Harbans Singh (born 1900).
              - Harbhajan Singh (born 1932).
            - Raghbir Singh (born 1902).
              - Two sons.
        - Hardit Singh (died 1861).
      - Jodh Singh (died 1855).
        - Sardul Singh (died 1899).

The little village of Marake, situated a few miles below Lahore on the Ravi, was founded by an ancestor of the late Sardar Sher Singh, whose descendants resided there for many generations. When Ahmad Shah Durrani invaded the Punjab for the third time in 1752, Bur Singh was *chaudhri* of Marake and the surrounding villages. But reports reached Lahore that Marake was little better than a nest of robbers, and the monarch sent a force to destroy the village. The work was well done. Marake was burnt to the ground; men, women and children were put to the sword; and Bur Singh and his son, Jassa Singh, who were absent from the village, were almost the only ones that escaped. Whether the reputation of Bur Singh's village was deserved or not, it is certain that after its destruction he joined a band of robbers, and in one of their marauding expeditions was killed. Jassa Singh followed his father's profession, and became of some importance at the head of an organized body of horse. He obtained possession of Daska in the Sialkot district, and took up his residence there. He was engaged in constant conflicts with Sardar Charat Singh Sukarchakia, and with the residents of the neighbouring town of Eminabad. On one occasion the latter had assembled in force and, taking the town of Daska by surprise, carried off a large quantity of booty. Jassa Singh pursued them with

his horsemen and, after a severe fight, the booty was recovered, but the chief fell mortally wounded. His son, Nadhan Singh, was of a bold and enterprising disposition, and acquired a large increase of territory. The surrounding chiefs, Mahan Singh of Gujranwala, Sahib Singh of Gujrat, Punjab Singh of Sialkot and Jodh Singh of Wazirabad, became jealous of his power, and were so continually engaged in hostilities with him that Nadhan Singh used to say that there was not a rood of ground in his territories on which men and horses had not fallen.

In 1797, when Shah Zaman invaded the Punjab, one of the few Sikh chiefs who welcomed him was Sardar Nadhan Singh, who much felt the need of a powerful ally. He met the Kabul monarch on the banks of the Chenab, and was most graciously received, being confirmed in all his estates, and appointed to keep open communications between Lahore and Wazirabad. Soon after this Ranjit Singh, rising to power summoned Nadhan Singh to attend him, but the high-spirited chief refused; and it was not till 1810 that he with two hundred and fifty horsemen consented to accompany the Maharaja on his Multan expedition. At the close of the campaign, Nadhan Singh returned to Daska, contrary to the orders of Ranjit Singh, who determined to punish the contumacious chief. He laid siege to the fort of Daska, bringing against it the great Bhangi gun, which was only used on important occasions. After a month's siege Nadhan Singh was forced to surrender; and, on the promise of protection given to him by the Maharaja through Baba Mulak Raj and Bedi Jamiat Singh, he came into camp, where in violation of the promise, he was arrested and put in irons. The priests were very indignant at this breach of faith, and, it is said, sat *dharna* on Ranjit Singh until he released Nadhan Singh, who forthwith fled to Kashmir and took service with Ata Muhammad Khan. He was, however, soon recalled, and a great portion of his estate was restored to him subject to the service of one hundred horsemen. In 1822, after the fall of Mankera, he received the grant of Baharpur near Dera Ismail Khan, worth Rs. 80,000; but this was shortly after restored to the Nawab, and Nadhan Singh received in exchange a large *jagir* in Hazara, where he remained for some time. After an engagement with Painda Khan, in which he was severely wounded, he begged to be relieved of his troublesome charge, and was accordingly, in 1824, placed under the orders of Prince Kharak Singh, and in 1827 was transferred to the Ghorcharas on Rs. 1,700 per mensem. He remained in this force till 1845, when he retired to Marake where he died five years afterwards.

He was generally known as Nadhan Singh Hatu or Atu, and two derivations of the name are given. The first is, that Hatu is derived from the Punjabi *Hat*, meaning 'courage'. The second derives Atu from the Punjabi *Ath*, eight, from a tradition regarding a lady of the family who was so fortunate as to secure eight husbands. But there does not appear any good authority for the latter derivation.

Sardar Fateh Singh commenced his military career in his father's contingent, in which he remained till 1827, when he was placed in the Ghorchara *Kalan* Regiment, and two years later in the Dhani Brigade under Misar Sukh Raj on Rs. 90 a month. In 1835 he accompanied the Maharaja to Peshawar, when Dost Muhammad Khan was so cleverly outmanœuvred by Ranjit Singh; and in 1840 he was sent, under Arjun Singh Rangar Nanglia, to Kulu, which was in a disturbed state. He accompanied Imam-ud-Din Khan to Kashmir, and after the death of Raja Hira Singh was ordered to Rajauri and Punch to put down an insurrection there. During the Sutlej campaign, Fateh Singh remained under Sardar Gulab Singh Povindia to protect the Maharaja and the capital, and on the restoration of peace he was appointed commandant of the new corps, Suraj Mukhi. In 1847 he accompanied Lieutenant (afterwards Sir H. B.) Edwardes to Bannu, and served throughout the Multan campaign. He was engaged with his corps at the battles of Kaneri and Sadusam; and at both sieges of Multan his conduct and that of his men was exceedingly good. In 1857 he was in command of the police battalion at Ambala, and did admirable service both there and at Delhi. In 1862 he received his discharge, with a pension of Rs. 250 and a grant of six hundred acres of waste land at Lakhuwal. He had, in addition, Rs. 300 of *jagir* at Marake, where he resided, as well as proprietary rights in the village. Sardar Fateh Singh died in 1875. His son, Gurdit Singh, was first employed as Jamadar in the Suraj Mukhi on Rs. 30 a month. He was successively promoted to the Subadarship and Adjutancy in the 5th Police Battalion on Rs. 150; but in 1862, at the time of the general police reductions, he was discharged with a gratuity of Rs. 1,500. He again took service in the police and became an Inspector in the Montgomery district on a salary of Rs. 200 per mensem. His father's life pension, of course, ceased, and of the *jagir* one-third was resumed. Gurdit Singh died in 1901 and his *jagir* and other property were divided equally amongst his three sons. The eldest son, Sher Singh, who served for some years in the police as Deputy Inspector, was then regarded as the head of the family. He died childless in 1931. Partap Singh, the second son of Gurdit Singh, received a direct commission but died in 1903. There is nothing to

record about Partap Singh's son, Rai Shiv Singh, who died in 1916. Rai Shiv Singh's son, Jahangir Singh, is a *Lambardar*. Harkishan Singh, the youngest son of Gurdit Singh, was at one time a Court Inspector at Multan, and later rose to the rank of Deputy Superintendent which he held until his retirement in 1933. During the Great War he rendered help and was rewarded with a *sanad* and the War Medal by His Excellency the Viceroy. Besides, the title of Sardar Sahib was conferred on him in 1916. He built a charitable hospital at Marake, donating property worth 1½ lakhs for its maintenance under the control of the Punjab Government. Of his three sons, Sardar Sohan Singh is a Sub-Divisional Officer in the Punjab Forest Service, and is now stationed at Chhangamanga; Sardar Harbans Singh is a mechanical engineer and is now managing his father's lands in Bahawalpur; and Sardar Raghbir Singh, B.Sc., LL.B., is an Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.

Jodh Singh, half-brother of Fateh Singh, changed his religion from inability to pay a debt. He took from a merchant at Rawalpindi a handsome and valuable horse, the price of which he was unable to pay. He applied to his father; but Nadhan Singh had no money to spare. At length, seeing no way of paying for the horse which he could not bring himself to give up, he rode off to Kabul, where he turned Muslim, and where he died in 1855. He left one son, Sardul Singh, who after serving for some years as a Subedar in the Frontier Force, retired on a pension and died in 1899.

No representative of this family is on the Darbar list.

KHAN BAHADUR SARDAR MUHAMMAD SHAHBAZ KHAN KHALAFZAI OF KASUR.

- MUBARIK MUHAMMAD KHAN
  - Amir Hassan Khan
    - Khan Mir Ahmad Khan.
      - Khalil Khan.
        - Munawwar Khan *alias* Madad Khan.
    - Khan Mir Dad Khan.
      - Three generations.
        - Nawab Ghulam Qasim Khan.
          - awab Wali Dad Khan.
            - Sardar Shahbaz Khan.
              - Sardar Qamar-ud-Din Khan.
                - Sardar Nasir-ud-Din Khan.
                  - Sardar Muhammad Zulfiqar Khan.
                    - KHAN BAHADUR SARDAR MUHAMMAD SHAHBAZ KHAN.
                      - Nasir Ali Khan (died 1914).
                      - Sultan Ali Adal Khan (born 1927).
                      - Sultan Ali Hussain Khan (born 1935).
                      - Sultan Ali Hyder Khan (born 1936).
                    - Sardar Muhammad Fateh Baz Khan (died 1926).
                  - Mir Baz Khan
                    - Khan Bahadur Sardar Sher Baz Khan.
                      - Two generations.
                - Sardar Wasil Khan.
              - Three sons.
            - Sardar Game Khan.
            - Jan Baz Khan.
            - Khan Nizam-ud-Din Khan.
              - Two generations.
          - Sardar Shahdad Khan.
            - Four generations.
          - Sardar Saleh Muhammad Khan.
            - Two generations.
    - Khan Dost Muhammad Khan.
      - Nawab Sultan Ahmad Khan.
        - Six generations.
      - Nawab Shahbaz Khan.
        - Three generations

Khan Bahadur Sardar Muhammad Shahbaz Khan Khalafzai is a scion of a distinguished family. When fraternal feuds and internecine wars led his ancestors, the Kheshgi Afghans, to come down to the Punjab from their native homes in Arghastan and Yakatut in Afghanistan about the year 1525 A.D., chance brought about their meeting with the Emperor Babar who, seeing in them a large band of smart swordsmen under the leadership of an able commander, Sultan Salim Khan Jummand, admitted them to his ranks on a promise of one-fourth of the revenues of Delhi for which a *sanad* is said to have been legally drawn. True to their promise, the Kheshgi Afghans made a gallant stand at Panipat, seven hundred of them laying their lives on the battle-field. It was for this truly faithful service that the Mughal emperors ever afterwards favoured the Kheshgi Afghans and elevated them to responsible positions.

When Prince Salim, afterwards Emperor Jahangir, was born to Akbar in 1569 A.D., the Kheshgi Tummandars were a little late in attending the Darbar that was held on the occasion, on account of their pre-occupation in the conquest of Bengal. This afforded an opportunity to Abul Fazal and Todar Mal to poison the Emperor's mind against them and to attribute their delay to intentional wilfulness. Akbar, thereupon, made it a rule in future to reduce successively the *jagirs* of the Kheshgi Afghans who prepared to leave the country for their homes in Afghanistan on the pretence that the Indian climate was uncongenial to them and even secured permission for doing so. The Emperor, however, ordered as a better alternative that the Kheshgis might take up their abode anywhere they pleased away from the Metroplis.

At last the whole tribe marched out of Delhi about the year 1580 A.D., and came to a place where there still exist the ruins of old Shakarpur (now Kasur), accompanied by Abul Fazal who was commissioned to arrange for their commissariat. Raja Rai Singh who was then *nazim* of that part of the country invited their assistance against highwaymen and plunderers who would not allow him to collect revenues from the territories under his charge. They captured alive Pira Baloch of Chunian, the ringleader of the thieves and saved the Lakhi forest from incursions of these marauders. The Emperor in appreciation of these splendid services called Raja Rai Singh back to Delhi and conferred the territory between the Sutlej and the Ravi worth forty lakhs of rupees as a perpetual *jagir* upon Nawab Nazar Bahadur Khan Utmanzai Kheshgi, the maternal ancestral head of this family.

The Kheshgi Sardars are thereupon supposed to have laid the foundations of a new city. Kasar in Arabic means 'a palace' and by

its plural, 'Kasur' (palaces) the new city came to be known. After the demise of Nawab Nazar Bhadur Khan, Nawabs Shams-ud-Din and Qutb-ud-Din were Faujdars in the Kangra valley and Junagarh, Surat and Thatha, respectively. They further acquired Hansi and Hissar in *jagir* for services rendered during the siege and subsequent fall of the Chitorgarh fort. Qutbuddin also did good service during the Deccan and Bijapur campaigns. Nawab Khana Zad Khan held the rank of Faujdar at Dera Din Panah in the time of Aurangzeb. Several other Kheshgis held high *mansabdari* ranks such as *shash hazari* and *haft hazari*.

When the Mughal Empire showed signs of decline, there grew up extrtme hostility between Nawab Hussain Khan Khalafzai and Nawab Abdus Samad Khan, the Mughal governor at Lahore. Several encounters took place between the two, in all of which the Kheshgi Afghans proved victorious. When, however, the Rohilla Afghans who carried on trade between India and Afghanistan were expelled from Kasur by the Kheshgis, Abdus Samad Khan rallied them to his ranks and mobilising a force of 70,000 fell upon Sardar Fazil Khan, the Afghan *nazim* at Chunian. The Kheshgis could muster only 10,000 men at the moment and despite their singularly small numbers put up a gallant opposition. The tide, however, turned when their pious leader, Nawab Hussain Khan, suffered death at the hands of the enemy. This incident occurred about 1720 A.D., and the Kheshgis were finally defeated at Harchoki Chunian where almost all prominent Kheshgis and the Rohillas laid down their lives. Nawabs Hussain Khan and Qutb-ud-Din Khan, who were related to the ancestors of the present head of the family in the sixth degree, died issueless.

When, however, Nadir Shah led an invasion to India, the Kheshgis opposed his advance at Tihara in consideration of their past loyalty to the Mughal throne. Nawab Shahdad Khan Khalafzai who had defeated and killed Isa Khan Rajput and relieved the Bahrar tribes from his clutches, died in this contest and the tribe lost many of their brave commanders. Nawab Wali Dad Khan Khalafzai, the direct head of the family, later presented himself with a large body of soldiers before Ahmad Shah Abdali when the latter arrived in the Punjab for the Mahratta War and served him gallantly at the historic battle-field of Panipat. The Shah exalted him with the titles of Nawab and *Saif-ud-Daula*, and presented him an Isphahanic sword and a costly *khillat*.

After Nawab Wali Dad Khan's death, Sardars Hari Singh Bhangi and Jassa Singh Ahluwalia invaded Kasur in 1764 and consigned the city to flames and many valuable manuscripts and books were destroyed.

Many of the prominent Kheshgi Afghans died in this fight and those who remained, were reduced to misery and obscurity. Sardar Shahbaz Khan, son of Nawab Walidad Khan, tried to rally round him a number of relations and to secure the help of Nawab Muzaffar Khan, the then Governor of Multan, but before he could proceed to recapture Kasur, Sardars Ganda Singh and Jhanda Singh Bhangis secured possession of the city. He, therefore, avenged himself by attacking and occupying Attari Dandianwali where he raised a fort and a *thana*. He also annexed some Cis and Trans-Sutlej villages, and, in league with Sheikh Subhan Chishti of Pakpattan, plundered the territories of the Nakai Misal, killing their leader, Sardar Hira Singh. When Sardar Gulab Singh Bhangi, however, reinstated him in Kasur as a *jagirdar*, he took possession of the *thana* belonging to the Bhangi Sardars and the whole tribe became independent in 1804 A. D.

When Shah Zaman invaded the Punjab and came to Kasur Sardar Shah Baz Khan was awarded a *khilat*, but later when Maharaja Ranjit Singh attacked the Bhangis and occupied Lahore in 1799, Shahbaz Khan joined hands against him at Bhasin and thus invited his wrath. Sardar Gulab Singh Bhangi died in intoxication as a result of which the Sikh *misals* lost heart. Sardar Shah Baz Khan next joined forces with Lord Lake and remained in attendance upon him till a treaty of peace had been signed with Holkar. The Maharaja finally conquered Kasur in the year 1807-08 and granted Sardar Qutbuddin Hassanzai a *jagir* in Mamdot, but confiscated Sardar Shahbaz Khan's *jagir* worth about 40,000 rupees extending from Kasur to Atari on the pretext that he had associated himself with his tribesmen against him (the Maharaja) and helped the British General against Holkar. A few villages were, however, left to him for maintenance and two more were granted to Sardars Qutbuddin and Shahbaz Khan when they helped Ranjit Singh in coming to terms with Nawab Muzaffar Khan of Multan, but were confiscated when they refused to send horses in lieu of the *jagirdari*. Maharaja Ranjit Singh also deprived Sardar Shahbaz Khan of the Isphahanic sword shortly before the latter's death, giving only a *khilat* in return and a promise to restore the confiscated Kasur *jagir*.

Sardar Nasir-ud-Din Khan, son of Sardar Qamar-ud-Din Khan and Sardar Janbaz Khan, son of Sardar Jalal-ud-Din Khan joined Prince Nau Nihal Singh's cavalry and a *jagir* worth about Rs. 8,000 only was left to their family in Mamdot. When despite the opposition of the Sindhanwali Sardars Maharaja Sher Singh secured his father's throne, the former sought protection at Ludhiana and were presented ten excellent steed by Sardar Qamar-ud-Din. Maharaja Sher Singh

confiscated their *jagir* but when he himself suffered assassination at the hands of Sardar Ajit Singh Sindhanwalia, the latter, on proclaiming himself as Prime Minister to the minor Prince Dalip Singh, not only restored them to favour but also promised to restore the Kasur *jagir* back to them and invested them with a *khilat* worth Rs. 4,000.

Sardar Nasir-ud-Din Khan served the Sikh Darbar in quelling the insurrection in Kashmir and later defeated and killed Dewan Suraj Bhan, a *Kardar* of Dewan Sawan Mall, with the help of 500 horsemen, when the latter looted Baboowala in the *Deg*. He was, for these services, granted the village of Sheikh Ummad near Kasur in *jagir*. At the outbreak of the Multan revolt he was ordered by Sir Frederick Currie to proceed to Multan with Sheikh Imam-ud-Din. He served gallantly under Major Edwardes and sustained some wounds. For these services he received an increase of Rs. 500 in his salary. When Multan was besieged he further reduced the Chiniot fort and taking possession of the arms and ammunition stored there, passed them on to General Whish.

On the annexation of the Punjab Sardar Nasir-ud-Din helped Majors Edwardes and Cocks in raising the 4th Punjab Cavalry by enlisting 150 *sowars* at Pind Dadan Khan including many from his own family, and the Board of Administration allowed to him the continuation of village Sheikh Ummad in *jagir*.

Sardars Nasir-ud-Din and Wasil Khan enlisted 135 *sowars* at the outbreak of the Mutiny and the former, besides supplying horses for the army, remained in attendance upon the Chief Commissioner. The latter also saw active service with the 4th Punjab Cavalry as did several of his other relations. Risaldar Janbaz Khan, a cousin of Sardar Wasil Khan, served during the Kharal revolt and another, Mir Ahmad Khan, was awarded the Order of Merit. Sardar Jalal-ud-Din saved the Government treasury at Kasur. Sardar Nasir-ud-Din was awarded a *khilat* worth Rs. 500 and a gun. He also offered his services in the Abyssinian War in 1867-68. His maternal uncle, Sardar Fateh Khan Utmanzai, did excellent service in China with Probyn's Horse in 1858 and was granted land in rakh Katlohi as *jagir*, besides 500 acres of land with proprietary rights in the Dipalpur Tahsil where he founded the village of Kot Fateh Khan.

Sardar Wasil Khan died at Rajanpur prematurely and Nasir-ud-Din who was the only Viceregal Darbari in Kasur died in 1875 leaving two sons, Sain Mir Baz Khan and Sardar Muhammad Zulfiqar Khan. The former was unable to do any kind of active work due to paralysis but purchased 200 acres of land in Kasur. The latter became President of the Kasur Municipality in 1886 and received a handsome *khilat* at the

Jubilee Darbar of 1887. During the Tochi expedition of 1887 he offered his own son with a contingent of *sowars* for active service. He was a Viceregal Darbari and died in 1902.

His son, Khan Bahadur Sardar Muhammad Shahbaz Khan, is the present head of the family. He was born in 1878. He first offered his services during the political agitation in 1907. When the Great War broke out he provided as many recruits as were required for the 11th Lancers He also supplied a number of recruits subsequently besides contributing liberally towards the St. John Ambulance Association, the Aeroplane Funds and the War loan. The whole family contributed about Rs. 60,000 without interest towards the War Loan. For these services he received a *jagir* worth Rs. 250 per annum, a sword of honour, the title of Khan Sahib and a War badge.

In April, 1919, when the Hartal movement developed into a riot at Kasur and the mob besieged the Tahsil, set fire to the Railway Station, the Munsiff's Court and the Post Office, Sardar Muhammad Shahbaz Khan saved Mrs. Sherwood and her husband and carried them to safety. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab bestowed upon him a *khilat* worth Rs. 200 and a *jagir* of Rs. 250 per annum. He was one of the chiefs selected for interview with His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in February, 1922. He has been exercising magisterial powers since 1914, and has continued to be a nominated member of the Kasur Municipality, of which he has been elected President for the fourth time.

The Khan Bahadur is an Honorary Extra Assistant Commissioner and is the only Provincial Darbari in Kasur. His seats in Provincial and Divisional Darbars have recently been made hereditary. He is a member of the District Board, the District Soldiers' Board, the East India Association and a life member of the St. John Ambulance Association, besides being President of the *Anjuman-i-Ansar-ul-Aman* at Kasur. He holds *zamindari* rights in Kot Nasir Khan and Kot Anderson in Tahsil Chunian, Chak Nasir Khan and Kund Nasir-ud-Din Khan in Tahsil Pakpattan, and in Abadi Sardar Fateh Khan, and *jagirdari* rights in Sheikh Ummad and Kotli Afghans in the vicinity of Kasur. He has three sons who are yet minors.

Khan Bahadur Muhammad Shahbaz Khan's younger brother, Sardar Muhammad Fateh Baz Khan, was sent to Phillaur for training as Sub-Inspector of Police, and was later commissioned in the army, but resigned owing to ill health. He died in 1926.

Sardar Sher Baz Khan, son of Sain Mir Baz Khan, served as an Honorary Magistrate and a Civil Judge for many years and was made a

Companion of the Indian Empire and a Khan Bahadur. He served in the Burmese War of 1886. He died in 1926 leaving four sons. The eldest, Ghulam Ahmad Khan, is a Municipal Commissioner and a *Kursi Nashin.* The second, Muhammad Ahmad Khan, who served as a special constable in England during the General Strike of 1926, is an Honorary Magistrate, a Municipal Commissioner, and President of the Lahore Horse Breeding Society. The youngest, Khan Alam Khan, received his education at the Aitchison College, Lahore.

Another collateral of the family, Haji Ghulam Mohy-ud-Din Khan, first cousin of Sardar Nasir-ud-Din Khan, was an Assistant Superintending Engineer in tht Irrigation Department and was granted seven squares of land in Tahsil Chunian on retirement.

SHAHZADA AHMAD ALI DURRANI.

- AHMAD SHAH ABDALI (died 1773).
  - Timur Shah.
    - Shahzada Hamayun.
    - Shah Mahmud.
    - Shah Zaman.
    - Shah Shuja-ul-Mulk.
    - Shah Ayub.
      - Shahzada Ismail.
        - Shahzada Sultan Mahmud.
      - Shahzada Peer Muhammad.
      - Shahzada Sher Muhammad.
      - Shahzada Ali Ahmad Bahadur.
        - Shahzada Nabi Ahmad.
        - Shahzada Ghulam Ali.
        - Shahzada Hussain Ali.
          - SHAHZADA AHMAD ALI.
      - Shahzada Ahmad Shah.
      - Shahzada Muhammad Jalal.
    - Shahzada Ibrahim.
    - Shah Abbas.
    - Shahzada Feroz-ud-Din.
    - Shahzada Miran Mirza.
  - Six other sons.

This family, like that of Shahzada Saleh Muhammad, is descended from Ahmad Shah Abdali whose account has been given in the narrative of that family. Timur Shah, eldest son of Ahmad Shah Abdali, had as many as thirty-two sons whose many descendants are now living in various parts of India. Ayub Shah, great grandfather of Shahzada Ahmad Ali, ascended the throne of Kabul in the absence of Shah Shuja-ul-Muk. His son, Shahzada Ismail, was assassinated during the rebellion that ensued and Ayub Shah, along with many other relatives, was compelled to seek refuge at the court of Maharaja Ranjit Singh after he had been finally overthrown by Dost Muhammad Khan in 1823. He died a few years later.

Ayub Shah's fourth son, Shahzada Ali Ahmad Bahadur, stayed at Delhi with King Bahadur Shah until the out-break of the mutiny when he returned to Lahore where he possessed some landed property Of his three sons the first and the second, Shahzadas Nabi Ahmad and Ghulam Ali died childless and the third, Shahzada Hussain Ali, succeeded to the headship of the family and continued to stay in Lahore. After his death his son, Shahzada Ahmad Ali, received his education in English and oriental languages and on an invitation from his cousin, the late King Nadir Shah, went to Kabul where he is Director-General of the Afghan Academy. Shahzada Ahmad Ali is President of the Kabul Literary Society and the editor of its journal and that of the "Kabul Year Book." He visited India early in 1934 for ascertaining the feelings of the Afghans in India towards King Zahir Shah and has always been friendly to the British Legaton in Kabul and to the Government of India.

HONORARY LIEUTENANT SARDAR RAGHBIR SINGH, SINDHANWALIA, O. B. E.

- BUDHA SINGH (died 1718).
  - Chanda Singh.
    - Gulab Singh.
    - Sardar Didar Singh (died 1784).
      - Sardar Amir Singh (died 1827).
        - Sardar Lehna Singh.
          - Partab Singh (died 1856).
            - Gurbachan Singh (adopted) (born 1855).
          - Thakur Singh (died 1887).
            - Three generations.
        - Sardar Basawa Singh.
          - Ranjodh Singh (died 1864).
            - Randhir Singh (born 1865).
              - Balwant Singh (born 1886).
                - Shashpal Singh (born 1915).
          - Ajit Singh (died 1843).
        - Sardar Budh Singh (died 1827).
          - Sardar Shamsher Singh (died 1871).
            - Sardar Bakhshish Singh (adopted). (died 1907).
              - HONORARY LT. SARDAR RAGHBIR SINGH, O.B.E. (born 1889).
                - Harindar Singh (born 1917).
        - Sardar Atar Singh (died 1844).
          - Kahar Singh (died 1864).
        - Sardar Jaimal Singh (dead).
      - Ratan Singh.
        - Khazan Singh.
          - Four generations.
        - Nadhan Singh.
          - Dasonda Singh.
      - Gurmukh Singh.
        - Five generations.
      - Gurbakhash Singh.
  - Naudh Singh (died 1763).
    - Sardar Charat Singh.
      - Sardar Mahan Singh. (died 1780).
        - Maharaja Ranjit Singh. (died 1839).
          - Maharaja Kharak Singh (died 1840).
            - Prince Nao Nihal Singh (died 1840).
          - Maharaja Sher Singh (died 1843).
            - Prince Partab Singh, (died 1848).
          - Prince Peshawra Singh (died 1844).
          - Prince Kashmira Singh (died 1843).
          - Maharaja Dalip Singh (died 1893).
            - Prince Victor Daleep Singh (died 1918).
            - Prince Fredrick Daleep Singh (died 1926).

At the time of the annexation of the Punjab by the British Government, the two principal families in the Punjab proper, highest in rank and possessing the widest influence, were the Ahluwalia and the Sindhanwalia. The possessions of the Ahluwalia chief were almost entirely situated in the Jullundur Doab; whilst of all Sikh families, between the Beas and the Indus, the Sindhanwalia chief was the acknowledged head. Nearly related to this family was the great Maharaja himself; and it was in a great measure owing to their connection with him that the Sindhanwalia Sardars obtained so large a share of wealth and power.

The Sindhanwalias are of the Jat Sansi tribe, like most Jats, claim a Rajput origin, and state that their ancestor, a Bhatti Rajput, by name Shal, came from Ujjain to the Punjab, where he founded Sialkot. The Bhattis do not appear, however, to have settled so far south as Ujjain; and the Shal alluded to is doubtless Raja Shal, or Salvahan, son of Raja Gaj of Jaisalmer, who, after his father's death in battle with the King of Khorasan, came to the Punjab, where he destroyed Lahore and rebuilt the town of Sialkot,* which place he made his capital.

Salvahan introduced a new era, called the Shaka, according to some, in memorial of a victory which he gained over Vikramaditya, near Sialkot. But Salvahan was not a contemporary of Vikramaditya, who never came to the Punjab at all. The Shaka era was founded in the one hundred and forty-sixth year of the era of Vikramaditya.

Raja Salvahan had sixteen sons, all of whom became independent, and from whom many of the hill princes have descended. The chief of them were Baland, Puran, Risala, Dharamgadh, Rupa and Sundar.

The houses of Patiala, Nabha, Jind, Malaudh, Bhadaur, Faridkot, Kaithal and Atari are descended from the eldest son of Jaudhar, the fifth from Raja Salvahan or Shal; while the Sindhanwalias pretend that they and the Muhammadan Bhattis are descended from the second son.

The origin of the family name of Sansi is thus related by the Sindhanwalias. Sohanda, sixth in descent from Jaudhar, saw all his

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* Sialkot is one of the most ancient towns in the Punjab. It is said to have been founded about 3400 B. C. by Raja Shal, maternal uncle of the Pandus, whose descendants reigned there for many hundred years. It then was abandoned until Salvahan rebuilt it, according to Punjab chroniclers, about 90 A.D.; according to the Bhatti chroniclers of Rajputana 16 A.D. Supposing that Sialkot is original Salvahan, the capital of Salvahanas and the identity of the two places seems probable, Sialkot has been also known as Shalkot, Salkant and Risalkot (from Risala, the son of the Salvahan). The Sial Rajputs, who now inhabit the country about Jhang, claim to have founded Sialkot and to have given to the town their name. That they once settled there and built a fort seems certain, but, the town was founded many years before their arrival in the Punjab.

children die, one after another, within a few days of their birth. He accordingly consulted the Brahmans and astrologers, who told him that he must give his next child to the first person who should come to the house after its birth. In due time a son was born, and the first person to stop at Sohanda's house, after the event, was a beggar of Sansi tribe, and to him, in spite of the mother's entreaties, the new-born child was given. The old beggar would have preferred money or food; but he took the child away with him. However, by the next day he had had quite enough of it, and brought it back to Sohanda, who after a second consultation with the Brahmans took the child, who was from this adventure called Sansipal or Sainsarpal (cherished by the Sansi); and the name has belonged to the family ever since. Another story states that the wife of Sohanda was taken in labour at a considerable distance from her home, and was compelled to take refuge in a Sansi village, where she received every attention and remained till she had recovered. The son born under these circumstances was called Sansi. But, from a comparison of the Sindhanwalia genealogy with that of the Bhattis, it appears probable that Sans was the name of a son of Bhoni, fourth in descent from Jaudhar, and that from Sansi the Sindhanwalias and the Sansis have common descent. The Sansis are a thievish and degraded tribe; and the house of Sindhanwala, naturally feeling ashamed of its Sansi name, have invented a romantic story to account for it. But the relationship between the nobles and the beggars does not seem the less certain; and if the history of Maharaja Ranjit Singh be attentively considered, it will appear that much of his policy and many of his actions had the true Sansi complexion.

Raja Sansi, the present residence of the Sindhanwalias, was founded about the year 1570 by Raja and Kirtu; and Khokar, the great-grandson of Kirtu, settled in the Tarn Taran waste, and founded there several villages. From Wigah, grandson of Khokhar, have descended, on one side the family of Sindhanwala and, on the other, that of Ladwa. The grandson of Wigah, by name Takht Mal, received from the Emperor Alamgir a *farman*, still in possession of the family, making him *chaudhri*, with power to collect revenue in the *ilaqa* of Yusafpur. This *farman*, however, is unattested, and may be a modern forgery. Bhara Mal, son of Takht Mal, seems to have been a Sikh of the unorthodox sect called Sahaj Dhari; and although he never took the *pauhal* he wandered through the villages preaching the doctrines of Guru Gobind. His son, Budha Singh, an orthodox Sikh, was celebrated as a bold and successful robber. In his days cattle-lifting was as honourable a profession as it was on the Scottish border three hundred years ago; and

Budha Singh, on his famous piebald mare, Desi, was the terror of the surrounding country. He was wounded some forty times by spear, matchlock or sword, and died at last in his bed, like an honest man, in the year 1718. His two sons, Chanda Singh and Naudh Singh, were as enterprising and successful as their father. About the year 1730 they rebuilt the village of Sukarchak, which had been founded some time previously by the Gil Jats, but had fallen into ruin, and collecting round them a band of hard-riding Sikhs, seized several villages in its neighbourhood, and even made marauding expeditions across the Ravi into the Gujranwala district. Naudh Singh was killed in 1763 in a fight with the Afghans at Majitha, where he had gone to celebrate his marriage in the family of Gulab Singh Gil.

His son, Charat Singh, who was only five years old at the time of his father's death, became a very powerful Sardar, and rose to the command of the Sukarchakia *Misal*. Under him fought his cousin, Didar Singh, at Gujranwala, Pind Dadan Khan and elsewhere. After Sardar Mahan Singh had succeeded his father, and had taken Rasulnagar and Gujranwala, Sardar Didar Singh obtained, as his share of the spoil, Pind Sawakha, Dalot and Sindhanwala, which last village has given its name to the family. He was killed in a skirmish on the banks of the Chenab in 1784, and his cenotaph is still to be seen in the village of Daulat Nagar.

Sardar Amir Singh, with his brothers, Gurbakhsh Singh and Ratan Singh, succeeded to all the estates of his father, and soon contrived to enlarge them. He continued to follow the fortunes of his cousins, the Sukarchakia chiefs, and as they, Mahan Singh and Ranjit Singh, rose to power he seized with impunity Bal Sehchandar and other villages in the neighbourhood of Raja Sansi. In 1803, however, Amir Singh fell into deep disgrace at Court. The story is, that one morning as Ranjit Singh came out of the Saman Burj and was preparing to mount his horse, Amir Singh was seen to unsling his gun, prime it and blow the match. The bystanders accused him of seeking the life of his chief, and Ranjit Singh, who believed the charge, dismissed him from court. He took refuge with Baba Sahib Singh Bedi of Una, at whose intercession, after some time, Ranjit Singh again took him into favour, and placed him specially under the protection and in the force of Sardar Fateh Singh Kalianwala.

Amir Singh accompanied the Maharaja in the Kasur campaign of 1807, and in the expedition against the Muhammadan tribes between the Chenab and the Indus in 1810. In this expedition Jaimal Singh, his youngest son, was killed in skirmish before Kila Khairabad. In 1809, when on the death of Raja Jai Singh of Jammu, Ranjit Singh

seized that country, he made over to Amir Singh the *ilaqas* of Harnia, Naunar and Rata Abdal. Two years later Amir Singh introduced into the Maharaja's service his son, Budh Singh, who soon became a great favourite at court.

The first independent command of Budh Singh was at Bahawalpur, whither he had been sent to enforce the payment of the stipulated tribute. In 1821, with his father and brother, Atar Singh, he captured the forts of Mojgarh and Jamgarh. For these services Amir Singh received Shakargarh in *jagir*, and Budh Singh, Kalar and Nirali, worth about a lakh of rupees. Previous to this the family *jagir* in Chach and Attock had been exchanged, at their request, for the *ilaqas* of Saroh Talwan, Khotar and Kathunangal, worth Rs. 1,80,000.

Sardar Budh Singh was after this sent to the Jammu hills in command of two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, and afterwards reduced the Thainawala country. He was in command of a portion of the Sikh army at the battle of Teri in 1823. Two battles were indeed fought at Teri. The Maharaja commanded in person on the left bank of the Kabul river, and he defeated the Yusafzai fanatics, losing, however, Phula Singh Akali and some good officers. On the right bank of the river was the main body of the Sikh army commanded by Hari Singh Nalwa, Jamadar Khushal Singh, Sardar Budh Singh and others, and the opposing force of Afghans commanded by Muhammad Azim Khan, who was defeated with loss, and died of chagrin within a year.

In 1825 the Maharaja was in the Rambagh at Amritsar dangerously ill. His life was despaired of, and he had become wholly unconscious. Sardar Budh Singh saw that on the death of Ranjit Singh the country would again be divided into separate chiefships, and supposing the Maharaja to be dying, determined to make provision for himself. He went at night with a force to the fort of Gobindgarh and demanded admittance in the name of the Maharaja. The Jamadar of the gate, Daya Ram, would not admit him without orders. Budh Singh accordingly went back, and induced by large bribes the Keeper of the Seal to draw out an order for the fort to be given up to him; and to this the seal was affixed. Budh Singh returned to the fort; but the Jamadar was not to be deceived. He would not look at the order, and declared that so late at night he would not open the gates to the Maharaja himself. The Sardar had to retire discomfited; and in the morning Imam-ud-Din, the *Qiladar*, told the Maharaja, who had in some measure recovered, the whole affair. The result was that Budh Singh was given the Peshawar command, and sent into the Yusafzai country against Khalifa Sayad Ahmad, a fanatic who was preaching a *jahad*, or holy war, against

the Sikhs, the Maharaja hoping that he would leave his bones in the Yusafzai hills and never return to disturb him.

Budh Singh crossed the Kabul river in advance of the main body and encamped at Akhora, where he threw entrenchments; but during the night he was attacked by the enemy, and only succeeded in beating them off with a loss of five hundred killed and wounded. Sardar Atar Singh Sindhanwalia was present on this occasion and displayed much gallantry. The next day the Sikh army moved on nine miles to Jangirah, where it was joined by the Dogra chiefs and the Atari Sardar with their troops, which, together with those of Sardar Budh Singh, amounted to some ten thousand men with twelve guns. Their entrenchments were soon surrounded by the large but undisciplined army of the Khalifa, composed of Kabulis, Yusafzais and Afghans. For some days the Sikhs remained in their entrenchments exposed to the incessant assaults of the enemy, till at length, the supplies and the patience of Budh Singh being exhausted, he led his men against the enemy, and after a severe fight defeated them with great slaughter. Sayad Ahmad took refuge in the Yusafzai hills; and it was two years before he recovered his strength sufficiently to take the field again. After this success Sardar Budh Singh returned to Lahore, where he was received with all honour; but a few months later, at the close of 1827, he died of cholera. The Maharaja wrote a letter to his family expressing his grief at the Sardar's death and his regret that so brave a man should have died in his bed like common mortals. Sardar Budh Singh was one of the bravest and most skilful of the Sikh generals. At the time of his death there was a rumour that the Dogras had poisoned him; but there is not the smallest foundation for the story.

Amir Singh died before his son in the same year; but all the *jagirs* amounting to upwards of six lakhs, were continued to Sardars Atar Singh, Lehna Singh, Basawa Singh and Shamsher Singh. Atar Singh succeeded his brother in the Darbar; and his strength and courage were so great that, after the death of Sardar Hari Singh Nalwa in 1837, he was considered the champion of the *Khalsaji*.

In the same year Atar Singh was sent to Peshawar with his contingent, and Lehna Singh to Shabkadar. They did good service, and were engaged in constant warfare with the wild tribes in the neighbourhood. Atar Singh obtained the title, as long as complimentary, of *Ujal didar, Nirmal budh, Sardar-i-ba-wakar, Kasir-ul-iktadar, Sarwar-i-garoh-i-namdar, Ali taba, Shuja-ud-daula*, Sardar Atar Singh, *Shamsher-i-jang Bahadur;* and Sardar Lehna Singh the title of *Ujal didar, Nirmal budh, Sardar-i-ba-wakar*, Sardar Lehna Singh Sindhanwalia *Bahadur*. The *jagirs* and power of the family continually increased till the death of Maharaja Kharak Singh, when though nomi-

nally in possession of land worth seven lakhs, their annual revenue was really between nine and ten.

At this time Atar Singh was the head of the family, both by repute and ability; Lehna Singh was a man of energy, but illiterate and debauched; Ajit Singh, his nephew, was brave enough, but headstrong and rash; whilst Shamsher Singh was averse to politics, and was absent at Peshawar with his troops.

When Prince Nao Nihal Singh was killed, by accident or design, the same day that his father died, two claimants appeared for the vacan throne. The first was Rani Chand Kaur, widow of Maharaja Kharak Singh; the second Prince Sher Singh, a reputed son of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, a brave soldier and possessing some influence with the army. The claims of Chand Kaur were supported by the Sindhanwalia party, including Bhai Ram Singh, Sardar Tej Singh and his uncle, Jamadar Khushal Singh. Sher Singh was favoured by the Dogra party, at the head of which was Raja Dhian Singh, and his brothers, Rajas Gulab Singh and Suchet Singh, with Misar (afterwards Raja) Lal Singh and others. Between the Sindhanwalia and the Dogra parties the greatest enmity existed. Both had possessed great power and influence during the latter years of Ranjit Singh's reign, and each looked with jealousy and suspicion upon its rival. But the ambition of the Sindhanwalias had been united with attachment to the reigning family and devotion to the State; that of the Dogra brothers had ever been selfish. There are perhaps no characters in history more repulsive than Rajas Gulab Singh and Dhian Singh. Their splendid talents and their undoubted bravery count as nothing in the presence of their atrocious cruelty, their avarice, their treachery and their unscrupulous ambition.

At the time of Prince Nao Nihal Singh's death, Atar Singh was at Hardwar and Lehna Singh and Ajit Singh in Kulu. On the news reaching them, Atar Singh and Ajit Singh both hastened to Lahore.

Rani Sahib Kaur, widow of Prince Nao Nihal Singh, was pregnant at the time of her husband's death; and Raja Dhian Singh, seeing that, in the temper of the Sikh people, it would be well to wait, agreed that Sher Singh should retire to his estates, leaving his son, Partab Singh, in the Darbar, professedly for eight months, till it was seen whether a son would be born to Sahib Kaur or to any other of the Ranis; in reality till he, Dhian Singh, should gain over the troops to the side of Sher Singh.

Early in January, Sher Singh, hearing that the army was well disposed towards him, and hoping to gain Lahore without the aid of Dhian Singh, whom he both hated and feared, appeared with his troops

before the city. Raja Gulab Singh, however, determined that Sher Singh should not succeed without his brother's aid, joined the Sindhanwalias and prepared to defend the fort. The history of the siege of Lahore is too well known to be repeated here. For seven days the garrison held out bravely against the whole Sikh army, which lost in the assault a great number of men; and it was not till Raja Dhian Singh returned from Jammu that negotiations were opened, by which Sher Singh ascended the throne, and Rani Chand Kaur resigned her claim. Gulab Singh laughing in his sleeve at the success of his and his brother's plans, marched off to Jammu amidst the curses of the Sikh army, carrying with him a great part of the treasure, principally jewels, which Maharaja Ranjit Singh had stored in the fort, and which plunder, five years later, helped to purchase Kashmir.

Sardar Atar Singh then went as an agent of Rani Chand Kaur to the Governor-General's Agent at Ludhiana to try and induce him to support their party, but he was not successful; and Ajit Singh then tried his persuasive powers with equally bad success. He then travelled to Calcutta, but was not able to obtain audience of the Governor-General. The object of their absence was well understood at Lahore; and Sher Singh confiscated all the *jagirs* of the family, with the exception of those of Sardar Shamsher Singh, who had not joined in the intrigues of his relatives. He sent Budh Singh Mehra and Hukam Singh Malwai to Kulu, where Lehna Singh was in command, to bring him to Lahore with his nephew, Kahar Singh; and on their arrival threw them into prison. The other members of the family, except Shamsher Singh, then crossed the Sutlej and took refuge at Thanesar, in British territories. But the exile of the Sindhanwalias occasioned Maharaja Sher Singh as much anxiety as their presence. They carried on their intrigues at Lahore; and the army, which they had often led to battle, murmured at the severity with which they were treated. Sher Singh was accordingly ready to listen to the sinister advice of Bhai Ram Singh, who urged their recall; and in October, 1842, Sardars Ajit Singh and Lehna Singh, who had been some time before released from confinement, returned to Lahore, and all their *jagirs* were restored to them. Atar Singh remained at Una in the Hoshiarpur district, in sanctuary with Bedi Bikram Singh. He had no faith in Maharaja Sher Singh or in the Jammu Rajas. Nor, to tell the truth, was it any love for these latter that induced Ajit Singh and Lehna Singh to return. They had, doubtless, a longing for their fat *jagirs*; but they had heard of the murder of Rani Chand Kaur, the head of their party and the reputed mistress of Ajit Singh, by Sher Singh and Dhian Singh; they heard that Rani Sahib Kaur had been delivered of a still-born

son, and the Lahore bazars were whispering that it was not the interest of Sher Singh and Dhian Singh that the child should be born alive.

All at first went on smoothly. Vainly did Dhian Singh try to persuade the Sindhanwalias that his interest had procured their recall; they knew his hatred for them, and determined upon his fall. The plot of the Sindhanwalias was a bold one. They were for no half measures. Maharaja Sher Singh and his minister, Dhian Singh, were to fall together; and the Sindhanwalias, having gratified their revenge, would wield the whole power of the State as guardians of the young Dalip Singh. Raja Dhian Singh had also a policy which was no less energetic. He desired to destroy Sher Singh and the Sindhanwalias, and secure for himself the regency and, in the event of any accident happening to Dalip Singh, a probable throne for his son, Hira Singh.

The Sindhanwalias persuaded the Maharaja that Dhian Singh had determined to destroy him, and that his safety could only be secured by the death of the minister; that they, the Sindhanwalias, his relations and friends were the only persons he could trust, and that they were ready to make away with the obnoxious minister. Sher Singh believed this story, which was one half true, and signed a paper exonerating them from the guilt of Dhian Singh's murder, and arranged the manner of its execution. Some days later, Ajit Singh and Lehna Singh were to parade their troops before the Maharaja for inspection, when Dhian Singh was to be directed to examine them, and the Sindhanwalias were to take this opportunity of putting him to death. The same night that this arrangement was made with the Maharaja, Lehna Singh and Ajit Singh paid a visit to Raja Dhian Singh. They told him that Sher Singh had determined, first on his destruction, and then on theirs, and called on him to assist in his overthrow. When Dhian Singh saw the paper that Sher Singh had signed, he agreed to the Sindhanwalias' proposal; and it was arranged between them that on the day of the inspection the victim to fall should be the Prince and not the Minister.

It thus appears that the Sindhanwalias were the originators of the conspiracy against Sher Singh. They themselves assert that Dhian Singh visited Ajit Singh and Lehna Singh and, telling them that the Maharaja had determined to destroy them, urged them to join in a plot against his life. But this story is in no way probable. Sher Singh desired to conciliate the Sindhanwalias, not to destroy them. He had but recently restored their *jagirs* and honours, and he looked to them, and to them alone, as his defence against the Jammu Rajas, Dhian Singh and Gulab Singh, whom he feared as much as he hated. The Sindhanwalias knew this well, and they would never have believed that the Maharaja was plotting against them.

The 15th September, 1843, the day for the inspection of the Sindhanwalia troops, at length arrived. The Maharaja had gone to spend the day at a summer-house at Shah Balawal, half way between Lahore and Shalimar, and thither Sardars Ajit Singh and Lehna Singh proceeded. They entered the presence fully armed; but this was not unusual. Sher Singh was in the small room of the house with but one or two attendants, and Diwan Dina Nath was reading State papers aloud to him. Ajit Singh paid his respects and, coming forward, presented for the Maharaja's inspection a double-barrelled gun which, he said, he had just purchased. Sher Singh, who was fond of fire-arms, stretched out his hand to take it, when Ajit Singh, who had kept the muzzle directed towards the Prince, fired both barrels, which had been loaded with a double charge, full in his breast.

The Maharaja had only time to cry "*Yih kya dagha hai?*" (What treachery is this?), when he fell back and expired. His attendants attacked the assassins; but they were few in number and were soon overpowered. Sardar Budh Singh Mokerian was killed on the spot, his cousin severely wounded, and several others were cut down by the Sindhanwalias.

Not far from Shah Balawal was the garden of Sardar Jwala Singh Padhania. Here Prince Partab Singh, eldest son of the Maharaja, a handsome and intelligent boy was performing his devotions and distributing alms to Brahmans; for it was the first day of Asauj, and the monthly festival of *sankrant*. To this garden Lehna Singh hurried with some troops. The Prince saw him approach with a drawn sword, and cried out, "Babaji, I will remain your servant" (*tumahara naukar main rahunga*). Lehna Singh answered, "Your father is killed", and ran the boy through with his sword. At the same time were killed Atar Singh Prohit, in attendance on the Prince, and several Brahmans.*

While this tragedy was being enacted in Jwala Singh's garden, Ajit Singh had cut off the Maharaja's head and, mounting his horse, had galloped off towards Lahore with three hundred followers. At the spot where is now the Badami Bagh, he met Raja Dhian Singh riding slowly towards Shah Balawal with Fateh Khan Tiwana and a few attendants. He told the Raja that all had gone off well, and requested him to ride back with him to Lahore. The Raja may have had sus-

*The story of the assassination of Sher Singh and Partab Singh has been told in various ways. It is believed that the above version is the correct one. Eye-witnesses of the tragedy, who were questioned, were unanimous as to its truthfulness, and among these may be mentioned Diwan Ajodhya Prasad, who was with Maharaja Sher Singh at the time of his death and Ram Malawa Mal, *Vakil*, of the Raja of Kapurthala, who was in the garden of Jwala Singh when Partab Singh was murdered.

picions, but it was useless then to show them; so he turned his horse's head towards the city. By the Roshni gate they entered the city, and on passing into the fort the gates were shut.

As they rode up the ascent Ajit Singh asked the minister what arrangements he intended to make. He answered, "Dalip Singh shall be Maharaja, I *Wazir*, and the Sindhanwalias shall enjoy power". Again Ajit Singh asked the question; but the same answer was returned. In his extremity Dhian Singh would not promise the *Wazarat* to one of the hated Sindhanwalias. But he now saw from Ajit Singh's demeanour that his death was determined on, and he turned to address the Sardar, who cried out, "You are the murderer of the Rani Sahib", and fired at the Raja with his pistol. The attendants of Ajit Singh then cut him down with their swords, and threw his body into the pit of the gun foundry in the fort. Ahmad Khan Gheba, who was in attendance on Dhian Singh, was killed with him. Lehna Singh soon afterwards arrived, and the Sardars then wrote to Raja Suchet Singh, the brother, and Raja Hira Singh, the son of the murdered minister, requesting their presence at a consultation in the fort. The Rajas, however, were not to be entrapped, and soon the news of the murder got abroad. Raja Hira Singh, who has been himself accused of conspiracy against his father's life, now determined to avenge his death, and addressed the troops and, by extravagant promises, gained them over to his side; and by evening the army of forty thousand men had surrounded the fort which the Sindhanwalias had determined to defend to the last. These chiefs had proclaimed Dalip Singh King, and Lehna Singh *Wazir*; but they felt that their chance was lost, and but feebly defended the fort against the first attack of Hira Singh. When, however, the walls had been breached, and the enemy advanced to the assault, the Sindhanwalias fought with desperation; but they had but a few hundred men, and the works were carried, though with great loss. Ajit Singh tried to escape by letting himself over the walls by a rope; but he was seen by a soldier and, in spite of his lavish promises of reward if his life was spared, was shot dead. His head was cut off and taken to Hira Singh, who ordered his body to be quartered and exposed in different parts of the city. The soldier who slew him was made a Subadar. Lehna Singh, whose thigh had been broken by a shot from a *zambura* early in the day, was discovered hiding in a vault, and was also ruthlessly murdered. Dalip Singh was then proclaimed King, and Hira Singh *Wazir*. Thus ended the tragedy.

Raja Hira Singh, on obtaining power, confiscated all the *jagirs* of the Sindhanwalia family except those of Sardar Shamsher Singh, who was at Peshawar and had not joined in the conspiracy. He destroyed

Raja Sansi, the family seat, ploughed up the ground on which their palace had stood, and hunted down all their friends and adherents. The surviving members of the family, with Sardar Atar Singh, fled across the Sutlej. It does not appear that Atar Singh was aware of the lengths to which his brother and nephew were prepared to go; yet Hira Singh believed him to be privy to the whole conspiracy and determined on his destruction. With this object, he forged letters from many of the chiefs and leaders of the army and sent them to Atar Singh, urging him to return to the Punjab, where he might recover his influence and destroy the *Wazir*. He also sent forged letters to Bawa Bir Singh, a Guru much respected by the Sikhs, begging him to use his influence to induce the Sardar to return. The Princes, Kashmira Singh and Peshawra Singh, were with Bawa Bir Singh at this time, and Hira Singh hoped to destroy his three enemies at one blow. Both Atar Singh and the Bawa were deceived; and the former crossed the Sutlej with his followers, and joined the camp of the Bawa. The Sikh army would not hear of attacking the holy Guru, and Hira Singh had to use still further deceit. He assured the troops that Atar Singh had allied himself with the British who were even now ready to cross the Sutlej and seize the Punjab. That if the army marched against him he would probably return to the Cis-Sutlej States without offering any resistance. The troops, thus cajoled, marched from Lahore, and all turned out as Hira Singh had hoped. By trickery a tumult was excited, and before the Sikh soldiers knew what they were about they were engaged in a regular fight with the Sindhanwalia force; the camp of the Bawa was stormed, and he was killed by a cannon-shot in the action. Kashmira Singh was killed, fighting gallantly, and Atar Singh was shot by Sardar Gulab Singh Calcuttia. His death took place in May, 1844.

Seven months later, Hira Singh himself was assassinated, and Sardar Jawahir Singh, the drunken brother of Rani Jindan, who succeeded him as *Wazir*, recalled the Sindhanwalias from exile and promised to restore all their *jagirs*. In March, 1845, they received out of the old estate *jagirs* to the value of Rs. 1,76,000. Sardar Shamsher Singh was recalled from Peshawar and placed in command of a brigade of regular troops, which he commanded throughout the Sutlej campaign of 1845-46. He was appointed a member of the Council of Regency in December, 1846. In February, 1848, the Resident at Lahore deputed Shamsher Singh to the districts about Amritsar known as the Manjha, placing under him the civil and military establishments. This tract was infested by robbers, chiefly disbanded soldiers; and the Sardar, acting with considerable energy, restored it to some degree of quiet. Previous

to this he had served for a short time at Bannu with Lieutenant Edwardes, in command of the Mariwala and Mokal levies. When Diwan Mul Raj of Multan tendered his resignation, the post of *Nazim* or Governor was offered to Shamsher Singh. He did not, however, seem willing to accept it, and it was finally given to Sardar Kahan Singh Man. Shamsher Singh was, on the outbreak of the rebellion, sent down to Multan in command of one division of the Sikh army. He warned Major Edwardes of the disaffected state of the troops, and did his best to keep them faithful. Their mutiny at length took him by surprise; and he was carried off by Raja Sher Singh Atariwala into Multan, where before the whole Darbar he refused to join the rebel cause, and declared that he only owed obedience to the Maharaja. The next morning, the 15th September, 1848, he succeeded in making his escape on foot from Sher Singh's camp, leaving behind him all his tents and elephants. On the road he was intercepted by two of the rebels, but he shot one, and the other took to flight. After his return from Multan he rendered good assistance to General Wheeler, in furnishing information of the movements of Ram Singh, son of Shama, *Wazir* of Nurpur, who was in open rebellion.

After annexation the personal *jagirs* of Sardar Shamsher Singh, amounting to Rs. 40,250 per annum, were upheld for life; one quarter descending to his male issue in perpetuity. His service *jagir* of Rs. 30,250 was resumed. In 1857, during the Mutiny, Shamsher Singh raised a troop of one hundred and twenty-five horsemen, which formed part of Hodson's Horse, now the 9th and 10th Bengal Cavalry. In February, 1862, he was given full revenue, civil and criminal powers of a Deputy Commissioner, in his own *jagir*. About the same time the portion of his *jagir* to descend in perpetuity was raised from one-quarter to two-thirds. Sardar Shamsher Singh had no children of his own, but adopted Bakhshish Singh, the second son of his first cousin, Thakur Singh.

On the death of Sardar Atar Singh, his son, Kahar Singh, became the head of the family. But this Sardar was a man of no energy or ability. Most extravagant in his habits, he was surrounded by men who grew rich upon his follies. At Multan, where he served with his cousin, he remained faithful to Government, following his cousin's example; for he had no will of his own. On annexation his personal *jagir* of Rs. 26,000 was maintained to him, one-fourth of it to descend to his male issue. This *jagir* lapsed on the death of Kahar Singh, which took place in February, 1864. His life had been much shortened by his intemperate habits. The *jagir* had been for a time in the hands

of his creditors, and he himself had to pass through the insolvency court.

The two sons of Lehna Singh, Partab Singh and Thakur Singh, also were confirmed in their personal *jagirs*. They were too young to be concerned in the rebellion of 1848-49. Partab Singh died in 1856 without issue, and his *jagir* of Rs. 10,565 lapsed to Government. Thakur Singh possessed an estate of Rs. 5,565, of which one-fourth was in perpetuity. Sardar Ranjodh Singh, son of Sardar Basawa Singh, was a man of no character. He had a *jagir* of Rs. 15,840 of which one-third, Rs. 5,280. was in perpetuity. He died in June, 1864, leaving one son, Randhir Singh. Sardar Shamsher Singh resided at Raja Sansi, about five miles north of Amritsar. He died in 1871, and was succeeded by his adopted son, Sardar Bakhshish Singh, who, being at this time a minor, was made a ward of the district court. His father, Thakur Singh, was appointed manager and was invested with magisterial powers within the limits of Raja Sansi. These powers were withdrawn in 1877.

In 1884 Sardar Bakhshish Singh attained his majority. In 1875 he married a daughter of Sardar Mahtab Singh Majithia, since dead; and in 1884 took as his second wife a cousin of the Raja of Faridkot. The Secretary of State sanctioned in 1866 the continuance in perpetuity of the *jagirs* awarded by Lord Canning to Sardars Shamsher Singh, Tej Singh and Bhagwan Singh. Shamsher Singh's *jagir* consisted of twenty-nine villages, the revenues of which amounted to Rs. 30,274, or, more properly speaking, Rs. 38,613, as the Sardar was allowed to collect the revenues in kind. Two-thirds of the *jagir* descended to Bakhshish Singh, the revenues amounting to Rs. 21,300. In addition, the Sardar received Rs. 6,000 per annum on account of water-advantage rate, and was owner of the following lands:—1,395 *ghumaons* at Raja Sansi, 558 *ghumaons* at Tala Nangal and 100 *ghumaons* at Dadupur, besides gardens and buildings at Lahore, Gurdaspur, Sialkot, Batala and Tarn Taran. In 1889 Sardar Bakhshish Singh was invested with the powers of a magistrate. He was a member of the Ajnala Local Board, and a Provincial Darbari. His title of Sardar was hereditary.

On the death of Sardar Bakhshish Singh in 1907, Honorary Lieutenant Sardar Raghbir Singh, O.B.E., became the head of the family. He is a Provincial Darbari and his right to the title of Sardar has been recognised. He owns 40,392 *kanals* of land in the districts of Amritsar, Lahore and Sialkot in addition to his perpetual *jagir* worth Rs. 28,597 annually. The Sardar rendered valuable help during the Great War, by providing 300 recruits, of whom 75 were enlisted at his expense. He contributed Rs. 2,00,000 towards the War Loan, besides donating Rs. 3,000, to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund and since 1916 Rs. 50 per

month to the British Red Cross Fund. He also gave Rs. 500 to the Punjab Aeroplane Fund, Rs. 6,600 and an ambulance car to the Motor Ambulance Fund; and, more recently, subscribed Rs. 5,000, to the Horse and Mule Breeding Society, Rs. 3,000, to the Silver Jubilee Fund and Rs. 1,000, to the Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund. These subscriptions represent only a part of his varied gifts for public welfare. For his help in the War, he was awarded the Recruiting Badge, the Order of the British Empire, the War Loan Medals, a *khilat*, and a *sanad*. He had earlier received the Delhi Darbar Medal. In 1935 he got the Silver Jubilee Medal. The Sardar is an Honorary Magistrate with 1st Class powers and wields considerable influence among his community. This is evident from the fact that he was returned unopposed to the Punjab Legislative Council, the Amritsar District Board, and the Amritsar Central Co-operative Bank. He holds a pilot's certificate in flying. He has a modern outlook, and, besides having been the President of the Sikh Educational Conference and twice Chairman of its Reception Committee, is the Scout Commissioner of his district. He has recently constructed a sugar mill costing ten lakhs of rupees. His only son, Harindar Singh, took the diploma of the Aitchison College in 1933 and is at present studying at the Khalsa College, Amritsar. He is married to the daughter of Sardar Mangal Singh Man of the Gujranwala district.

Sardar Thakur Singh, son of Lehna Singh, was appointed an Extra Assistant Commissioner in 1865, and, as already stated, became manager of the estate of Bakhshish Singh on Shamsher Singh's death in 1871. In 1877 he rejoined the Punjab Commission, but was in perpetual monetary difficulties. He visited England in 1885, and remained nine months as the guest of Maharaja Dalip Singh. In 1886, shortly after his return to India, he fled with his three sons, Gurbachan Singh, Narendra Singh and Gurdit Singh, to Pondicherry, where he died in December, 1887. On his quitting the Punjab his *jagir* was resumed and his land at Raja Sansi was sold to defray his debts. His sons were allowed to return to British India a few years later, and were granted small political pensions. The eldest, Gurbachan Singh, had been appointed a statutory civilian and, at the time of his flight to Pondicherry, was holding the appointment of Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab. He entered the service of the Raja of Nahan in 1899 and, in 1911, was serving there as a District Judge; while Narendra Singh was residing with his father-in-law in the Meerut district, and Gurdit Singh at Mananwala in Gujranwala.

Kahan Singh, son of Gurmukh Singh, was, on account of his handsome appearance and love of fine raiment, nicknamed " Banka ", or

fashionable, by Maharaja Ranjit Singh. He was murdered while serving at Bannu by some treacherous servants. His son, Basant Singh, was a child of seven years at the time of his father's death, and was brought up in the company of Dalip Singh. He enjoyed a pension of Rs. 600 per annum, which was resumed on his death in 1897. His son, Gurcharan Singh, was educated at Cambridge, was called to the Bar in 1891, and practised for some time at Lahore. He was a Fellow of the Punjab University and as such an *ex-officio* Divisional Darbari. He and his brother owned one-half of the village of Madoki near Atari and also some property in Amritsar City. They are connected by marriage with some of the best Sikh families of Amritsar, Gurdaspur and Lahore.

Most members of the Sindhanwalia family have small holdings and houses at Raja Sansi. They now have little or no connection with the village of Sindhanwalia, from which the family takes its name. This village is in the Sialkot district, about six miles from Wazirabad.

Many descendants of Fateh Singh, Sham Singh, Sher Singh and Baghel Singh, the sons of Gurmukh Singh, are still living. Several of these are or have been in the army, principally in the 10th Lancers (Hodson's Horse), a regiment for which Shamsher Singh, grandfather of the present Sardar, raised a troop in 1857. Kartar Singh, son of Dhian Singh, served in Mesopotamia and Egypt during the Great War with the 2/14th Punjab Regiment and won four medals. He was promoted Subedar in 1935.

SARDAR UMRAO SINGH MAJITHIA.

- MADO JETHA.
  - Surat.
    - Pakhoo.
      - Tola.
        - Ainoo.
        - Kaula.
          - Chanda.
            - Ratoo.
              - Ajaib.
                - Pati.
                - Khanda.
                - Abbora.
                - Doolo.
                  - Jai Chand.
                    - Gujar.
                      - Veghu.
                        - Dargah Singh.
                          - Amar Singh.
                            - Sardar Kahan Singh (died 1853).
                      - Teghu.
                        - Izat Singh (died 1772).
                          - Fateh Singh.
                            - Sardar Attar Singh (died 1843).
                              - Raja Surat Singh, C.S.I. (died 1881).
                                - SARDAR UMRAO SINGH MAJITHIA, (born 1870).
                                  - Balram Singh (died 1922).
                                    - Samarjit Singh.
                                    - Ranjit Singh.
                                  - Satyavan Singh (born 1894).
                                    - Satindar Singh (born 1921).
                                    - Nirvar Singh (born 1924).
                                  - Vivak Singh (born 1898).
                                    - Rishi Kesh Singh.
                                - The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Sir Sundar Singh, C.I.E. (born 1872).
                            - Wasawa Singh (died 1894).
                              - Kirpal Singh (born 1874).
                                - Two sons.
                              - Parduman Singh (born 1877).
                                - Two generations.
                              - Chanda Singh (born 1881).
                                - Two generations.
                              - Harnam Singh (died 1892).
                            - Hira Singh (dead).
                            - Chanda Singh (dead).
                            - Partap Singh (dead).
                          - Jaimal Singh (dead).
                            - Five generations.
                        - Sahaj Singh (died 1781).
                          - Sardar Uttam Singh (died 1827).
            - Jiwan.
      - Bhola.
        - Fourteen generations.

The village of Majitha, situated ten miles to the north of the city of Amritsar, has given its name to one of the most distinguished families of the Punjab. The great Majithia family is divided into three branches, represented by the descendants of Sardar Nodh Singh and by Sardars Umrao Singh and Balbir Singh. The relationship between these Sardars is distant, and the history of their families is quite distinct. Sardars Dayal Singh and Gajendra Singh, descendants of Sardar Nodh Singh, and Sardar Mahtab Singh, grand-uncle of Sardar Balbir Singh, were fifth cousins. But Sardar Umrao Singh is a very remote kinsman; and it is necessary to go back about sixteen generations to find a common ancestor for the three Majithia families. First in rank and influence was the family of the late Sardar Gajendra Singh the account of which has been omitted from this edition on account of its main branch having become issueless.

Like the rest of the Majithia clan, the brothers, Izat Singh and Sahaj Singh, followed the fortunes of the Sukarchakia Sardars. Izat Singh was able to acquire a strip of the Dhani country on his own account, and held it, with much difficulty and by dint of constant fighting, till his death in 1772. His sons, Fateh Singh and Jaimal Singh, were mere boys at the time of his death, so his brother Sahaj Singh took possession of the estate. In 1781 Sahaj Singh died, and Uttam Singh, his eldest son, succeeded to the whole property without any opposition from Fateh Singh and Jaimal Singh, who might have been reasonably expected to have claimed their father's share. The cousins lived together in harmony; and when Ranjit Singh rose to power, submitted to him and, having paid tribute, were confirmed in the estate. However, soon after this, in 1803-04, the Maharaja marched in the Rawalpindi direction and demanded the surrender of Nila and Rohtas, a large and strong fort about six miles from the river Jhelum, which had been captured from the Afghans by Sardar Charat Singh. Sardar Uttam Singh refused, but before hostilities commenced, thought better of it, and gave up both to the Maharaja, who placed the fort in the charge of Mohar Singh Lamba and Raja Nur Khan; and the Maharaja then took possession of the whole Dhani country, then famous for its breed of horses. Atar Singh, the adopted son of Uttam Singh, was, in 1809, made governor of the district about Rawalpindi Uttam Singh died in 1827, and all his *jagirs* were resumed. But the family were not left destitute. Atar Singh received an estate of Rs. 28,000 at Sayad Kasra, and Ganja Mahal; and Kahan Singh, his cousin, whose father, Sardar Amar Singh, had fallen in Hazara, one of the same value at Kot Bhai and Sayadpur. Amar Singh, the father of Kahan Singh, was a very distinguished soldier. He was known as Amar Singh *Kalan*

(great); while the father of Sardar Mahtab Singh Majithia was known as Amar Singh *Khurd* (small).

When Diwan Ram Dayal was killed in Hazara, Amar Singh *Kalan* was appointed governor of that country. At first he held it in tolerable quiet; but finally quarrelled with Muhammad Khan Tarin, a chief of note, and at Taragarh gave a severe defeat to the tribes, Dhund, Tarin, Tanol and Kharal, who had taken up arms in his favour. The battle was over, the enemy had taken to flight and the Sikh forces had retired from the field, when Amar Singh, thirsty and fatigued, went down to the little stream Samander to bathe and drink. He had only a few horsemen with him; and a number of the enemy returning, and seeing the weakness of the little party, came down and killed Amar Singh and his followers after a desperate defence. For a month the body of the Sardar was left on the ground where he fell, but at last the Sikhs recovered it, and it was burnt with due honours.

To this day in Yusafzai the name of Amar Singh is well remembered; and the people still show a large tree, pierced through and through with an arrow, which they say was shot from the bow of Amar Singh. Atar Singh was some time after allowed to have the management of the old family *ilaqa* of Dhani, though he did not hold it in *jagir*. He was killed in Hazara in 1843, and his only son, Surat Singh, succeeded him. This young man was stationed at Peshawar with his *sowars*, and during the first Punjab War, in 1845-46, had to keep order about Nowshera, which was in a very unsettled state. When Raja Lal Singh was minister, he tried to induct Surat Singh to exchange his *jagir* in Jhelum for one in the Bari Doab; and when the Sardar would not consent, he sent his brother, Amar Chand, to seize by force the *jagir* and the fort of Sayad Kasra. Surat Singh resisted this violence; but he would have been overpowered had not Lal Singh's Kashmir intrigues worked his downfall at the close of 1846. As it was, a large portion of his *jagirs* were resumed, but were restored early in 1847. When the rebellion of 1848 broke out, Sardar Kahan Singh was at Peshawar, where he was in command of the Orderly Regiment. He remained faithful to the last, more from timidity than from loyalty, and when the Peshawar troops mutinied, did his best to induce them to return to their duty. But when Sardar Chatar Singh Atariwala arrived at Peshawar, Kahan Singh joined him, though unwillingly, and served with the rebel army till the end of the campaign.

Sardar Surat Singh in no way shared his cousin's misgivings or fears. He joined the rebellion from the first, and, indeed, was one of its exciters. It seems that as early as July, 1847, he had talked

treason with Sardar Chatar Singh; and when he was summoned from Peshawar in July, 1848, to join Raja Sher Singh with five hundred horse, he had another meeting on the road with Chatar Singh, and brought to Raja Sher Singh his father's injunctions to rebel. The defection of Raja Sher Singh appears to have been in a great measure owing to Surat Singh's influence. The evidence of Shaikh Imam-ud-din Khan is to the effect that at the meeting of Raja Sher Singh's officers at Multan on the night of the 14th September, Raja Sher Singh tried to persuade his men to remain faithful; but that Surat Singh harangued the soldiery, and by his arguments so inflamed their passions, that the Raja could only secure his safety by adopting the popular side and going over to Mul Raj. When Sher Singh left Multan, Surat Singh was placed in command of one division of his army, two thousand men and two guns. On the march to Jalalpur, in the Gujranwala district, this detachment committed many excesses. At Chiniot especially, where the population is Muhammadan, and at Jhang, the mosques were defiled and many of the inhabitants shamefully treated. Surat Singh also plundered two lakhs of Government money on its way to Multan. After the battle of Gujrat retribution came. The *jagirs* of Surat Singh, worth Rs. 22,500, were confiscated, and he was removed to Benares, where he remained under surveillance on a pension of Rs. 720 per annum.

Kahan Singh's conduct was regarded with some pity. He had tried to remain faithful, but had not at last strength to resist the persuasion and example of others; but his criminality did not approach that of Surat Singh. His *jagirs* were confiscated to the value of Rs. 40,000, but he was allowed a pension of Rs. 3,600 per annum, which he enjoyed till his death in 1853. When Kahan Singh lost his *jagirs* he was the owner of two elephants, which had been used on all occasions of state. But the Sardar considered that both he and his elephants could not live in idleness upon his pension, and determined to make them of use. He accordingly had a framework constructed, to the underside of which some twenty ploughs were fastened in a long line. To this he yoked his elephants; and the sagacious animals ploughed the Majitha fields as if they had been born to the work; and people used to come from all quarters to see the wonderful sight. He also had a very large well and persian wheel constructed, and made the elephants irrigate the fields which they had ploughed.

The Mutiny of 1857 found Sardar Surat Singh still in exile at Benares. Adversity had taught him wisdom; and he was now as warm in his loyalty as he had before been active in rebellion. On the 4th

June, 1857, the 37th Native Infantry was disbanded at Benares, and some suspicious movement being observed in a corps of Ludhiana Sikhs present on the ground, the guns, which were being served against the 37th, were turned against the Sikhs. The whole affair seems to have been a miserable mistake; and there is no reason to believe that the corps was anything but loyal. But it was not prepared for so severe a test of its loyalty, and accordingly charged the guns, but was repulsed with great loss and driven from the field. It happened that the Benares treasury, which contained several lakhs of rupees and jewels of the Maharani Jindan, valued at twenty lakhs, was guarded by a detachment of the Sikh Regiment which had been cut up. Hard by the treasury was the Collector's court, a strong masonry building, on the roof of which some twelve civilians had taken their stand to defend the treasure and their own lives in the event of an outbreak. When the Sikh guard heard of the fate of their comrades, their agitation and rage were extreme, and they would certainly have mutinied, seized the treasure, and attacked the Europeans, had not Sardar Surat Singh gone in among them and, by his personal influence and expostulations, kept them to a sense of their duty. Through that long June night, the Sardar, ably seconded by Pandit Gokal Chand, argued and entreated till, towards morning, the little party were escorted to the mint by a European force. At Jaunpur another detachment of the Ludhiana Regiment was stationed. When these men heard of the destruction of their regiment, they rose in fury; shot their commanding officer, murdered the Joint Magistrate, and marched to Lucknow with the treasure. But for the gallantry and loyalty of Surat Singh, the same tragedy might have taken place at Benares. Some time later, the Sardar commanded the force sent to bring in the Sultanpur fugitives, and on several other occasions showed conspicuous gallantry in the field. On the 6th July, when engaged with a body of Rajputs who had attacked Benares, he was severely wounded by a sabre cut on the knee, which confined him to his bed for some months, and from the effect of which he became lame.

For his services during 1857, the Supreme Government granted Sardar Surat Singh a pension of Rs. 4,800 per annum, and a valuable *jagir* in perpetuity at Dumri in the Gorakhpur district of the then North-Western Provinces. He also received permission to return to the Punjab.

From his return to Majitha in 1861 until his death, Sardar Surat Singh devoted much of his time to the improvement of his property. He was an active man of business habits. In 1875 he was appointed an Honorary Magistrate, and was invested with judicial powers, which

he exercised at Majitha, building a commodious court-house at his own expense. In 1877, on the occasion of the Delhi Imperial Assemblage, the title of Raja was conferred upon him. In the same year he received the Companionship of the Star of India. The Raja died in 1881 at Majitha, leaving two sons, Umrao Singh and Sundar Singh, of whom the former succeeded him as head of the family and holds his father's seat in Provincial Darbars. Both the sons were minors at the time of their father's death and their guardianship and management of the estate devolved upon Captain Sardar Gulab Singh Atariwala, under the supervision of the Court of Wards. On the death of Captain Gulab Singh in 1887, Lala Gurmukh Rai, a Pleader of Amritsar, was appointed to the charge. In November, 1882, the two young Sardars were entered on the rolls of the Government School, Amritsar, and later they both studied at the Aitchison College, Lahore. In 1883 Sardar Umrao Singh was married to the daughter of Captain Gulab Singh. He and his wife visited Europe several times and had the honour of being presented to the Prince and Princess of Wales on the occasion of the Royal visit to Lahore in November, 1905. Balram Singh, the eldest son of Sardar Umrao Singh, was married to a cousin of the late Maharaja of Patiala and was aide-de-camp to the late Ruler of Kashmir. He died in 1922, leaving behind two sons and a daughter. The two younger sons of Sardar Umrao Singh were educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore, and are now managing their estates. Sardar Umrao Singh's first wife died in 1907. In 1911, he married a Hungarian lady from whom he has two daughters. At the end of 1912 he went to Europe and before he could return to India the Great War broke out which compelled him to stay there till 1920. In 1926 he re-visited Europe and stayed in France for seven years for completing the education of his two daughters. He is a Sanskrit scholar of considerable merit.

Sardar Sundar Singh was married in 1887 to the daughter of Sardar Bishan Singh of Kandaula, maternal uncle of the then Raja of Faridkot, but she died soon afterwards. His second wife is a grand-daughter of Sardar Sir Atar Singh, K.C.I.E., of Bhadaur. The expenses of the ceremony were kept within reasonable bounds in accordance with the new rules formulated by the bride's grandfather which aimed at curtailment of marriage and betrothal expenses; this being the first marriage among the higher gentry in this province in which these rules were observed. In 1909 Sardar Sundar Singh was nominated to the Viceroy's Legislative Council, where he successfully piloted the Sikh Anand Marriage Act. He then became a Member of the Punjab Legislative Council and of the Imperial Legislative

Punjab Legislative Council and of the Imperial Legislative Council after the Minto-Morley Reforms. In 1920 he was made a C.I.E. and a year afterwards was appointed as Revenue Member of the Punjab Government, holding the latter post until 1926. He was Knighted on his retirement from the Executive Council of the Punjab. He has been the President of the Khalsa College Council since 1920 and he was also Secretary of the Chief Khalsa Diwan from its inception in 1902 till his appointment as Revenue Member in 1921, besides having been its President for some years. He has been elected on three different occasions as President of the Sikh Educational Conference, the last occasion being its Jubilee session at Gujranwala in 1935. In the Jubilee year of the Punjab University the degree of Doctor of Oriental Learning *honoris causa* was conferred upon him by the Punjab University. Sardar Sir Sundar Singh became a member of the first autonomous Cabinet of the Punjab on 1st April, 1937. He holds the portfolio of Revenue and is the leader of the Khalsa National Progressive Party in the Punjab Legislature. He is among the pioneers in promoting sugar industry in India, his own factory having been started as early as 1911 in the Gorakhpur district of the United Provinces. This is the biggest sugar factory in India with a crushing capacity of 2,000 tons of cane per day. Through his great influence among the Sikhs. The Honourable Sardar Sir Sundar Singh occupies the position of being one of the foremost leaders of his community at the present time.

Of his three surviving sons, the eldest, Kirpal Singh, is married to the daughter of Sardar Jiwan Singh, C.S.I., of Shahzadpur—a cousin of His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala; the second son, Surendar Singh was married to the daughter of Sardar Bahadur Sardar Bhagel Singh Kamla, *Taaluqdar* Bhungha, district Bahraich, Oudh, but, on her death in 1919, he married the grand-daughter of Bakhshi Sardar Ganda Singh of Patiala; and the third son, Surjit Singh, is a graduate of the Khalsa College and is at present studying law at Lahore. He is married to the daughter of Sardar Shivdev Singh of Nabha. Sir Sundar Singh's daughter married Sardar Mangal Singh Man of Kotshera. She died in 1934. Sardars Satyavan Singh and Vivek Singh, the two sons of Sardar Umrao Singh, as also the two sons of Balram Singh, live on their estates in the United Provinces; Sardar Umrao Singh having given them three equal shares out of his United Provinces possessions and retaining for himself the income from his Majitha estates and from the Benares house property.

In lieu of his pension of Rs. 4,800, Raja Surat Singh, was, in 1874, awarded a *jagir* of the same amount in perpetuity, to descend integrally, the successor being chosen by Government.

A sister of Sardar Umrao Singh married in 1889 a son of the late Sardar Ajit Singh Alawalpuria, of Jullundur.

The Dadupur branch of the family is headed by Dr. Shiv Charan Singh Majithia, who is a private medical practitioner. His ancestor, Sardar Dayal Singh, held a *jagir* of Rs. 18,480 at the dissolution of the Mughal Empire. Colonel Sarup Singh, son of Sardar Dayal Singh, distinguished himself in the conquest of Lahore and obtained a *jagir* of Rs. 10,000. Another member of the family, Colonel Anup Singh, fought against Nawab Muzaffar Khan at Multan in 1818 and was later appointed a Judge at Amritsar. His son, Colonel Gopal Singh, fought against the British during the First Sikh War, but he rendered useful services during the Mutiny and was made an Honorary Magistrate with a *jagir* of Rs. 2,500. Sardar Attar Singh, father of Sardar Shiv Charan Singh, served as a Police Officer. Sardar Hari Singh, his uncle, was in the Provincial Civil Service. He was for three years a minister in the Jubbal State, supplied 400 recruits during the Great War along with a donation of a lakh of rupees and was awarded the War Badge.

SARDAR GURSHARN SINGH OF KALIANWALA.

- SALABI.
  - Sahib Singh.
    - Hakumat Singh.
      - Kaur Singh.
        - Dal Singh (died 1823).
          - Atar Singh (died 1851).
            - Sardar Lal Singh (died 1888).
              - Sardar Gulzar Singh (died 1929).
                - Balwant Singh (died 1927).
                  - SARDAR GURSHARN SINGH (born 1923).
                - Iqbal Singh (born 1899).
                  - Rajinder Singh (dead).
                  - Mohinder Singh (born 1934).
                  - Trilochan Singh (born 1929).
                - Dalip Singh (dead).
                - Rajwant Singh (died 1926).
                - Narindar Jit Singh (born 1912).
                  - Harsharn Singh (born 1929).
                  - Tajwant Singh (born 1935).
          - Chatar Singh (died 1845).
          - Jawala Singh (dead).
          - Chet Singh (dead).
          - Ram Singh (dead).

- JAIMAL.
  - Jassa Singh.
    - Fateh Singh (died 1807).
  - Jai Singh.

Sardar Gursharn Singh does not belong to the old Kalianwala stock, nor is he related to the great Sardar Fateh Singh, through whom the present family attained wealth and honours. The story of Fateh Singh's family must be briefly told. Jaimal Singh, grandfather of Sardar Fateh Singh, was a Sindhu Jat, and the first of his family to adopt the Sikh faith. He was a resident of Kali Lakhu, near Amritsar. He was a follower of the Sukarchakia chiefs, Charat Singh and Mahan Singh, and with them was engaged in constant quarrels with the Chhatha tribe inhabiting the northern part of the Gujranwala district; and in one skirmish with some Chhatha marauders both his sons, Jai Singh and Jassa Singh, were slain. Fateh Singh entered the service of Ranjit Singh about 1798, and very rapidly rose in the favour of his master. He was a brave and skilful soldier and proved himself as such in almost every campaign undertaken by the Maharaja till 1807. He fought against Ghulam Muhammad Khan Chhatha, against Jodh Singh of Wazirabad and Nadhan Singh Atu. He was with the Maharaja when he captured the city of Lahore, and when

he took Amritsar from the Bhangis and the Ramgarhias with the aid of the Ahluwalia and Kanhaya Sardars. He fought in the Jhang and the Pindi Bhatian campaigns; and it was in a great measure owing to his advice that Ranjit Singh did not espouse the cause of Raja Jaswant Rao Holkar against the British Government in 1805. Much assisted by Fateh Singh's good offices, peace was concluded between the English and Holkar who gave to the Sardar many valuable gifts in recognition of his services. Fateh Singh distinguished himself at the capture of Chiniot from Jassa Singh Bhangi, and when Jhang was taken in 1806 from Ahmad Khan Sial, the district was leased to Fateh Singh for Rs. 60,000 per annum. Ahmad Khan, however, soon after made a compromise with Fateh Singh, who returned to Lahore.

Towards the close of 1806 the Sardar was sent against Kasur, where Qutab-ud-din Khan was giving trouble. The Pathan chief held out bravely, but was glad to buy off the Sikhs by the payment of a lakh of rupees. At the beginning of 1807, a Sikh army, under Ranjit Singh in person, again marched against Kasur, and after a long fight, reduced it. Fateh Singh promised to Qutab-ud-din the quiet possession of his estate at Mamdot if he would give up the Kasur fort; and although Ranjit Singh did not approve of the promise, yet he considered himself bound to confirm it.

Beneath the banner of Fateh Singh, many of his chief Sikh barons were proud to fight. Among others were Amir Singh Sindhanwalia, Dal Singh Naherna, Dhana Singh Malwai, Fateh Singh Matu and Uttam Singh Chhachhi.

In 1807 Ranjit Singh, returning from Patiala, besieged the fort of Narayangarh held by Sardar Kishan Singh. For fifteen days it held out; and the Maharaja became very impatient at the delay, and told Fateh Singh, who was in immediate command, that he was fond of remaining by him (the Maharaja) than of leading the troops in the field. Fateh Singh, piqued at this, assaulted the fort; but was repulsed and mortally wounded. Ranjit Singh came to visit him in his tent, and Fateh Singh is said to have advised the Maharaja never to raise another Jat to the highest office in the State. Whether such advice was ever given is doubtful, but the Maharaja appeared to act upon some such principle; for while his bravest officers and generals were Jat Sikhs, in the Council he rather gave his confidence to Brahmans, Rajputs and even Muhammadans.

Fateh Singh left no son, and Ranjit Singh might have resumed all his *jagirs*; but, feeling some remorse for the Sardar's death, he sent Mit Singh Padhania, on his arrival at Amritsar, with a valuable *khilat*

to Mai Sewan, the widow, and bade him tell her that any one whom she should nominate as her husband's heir and successor would be recognized. There were several chiefs well loved by Fateh Singh, and none more so than Dhana Singh Malwai and Dal Singh Naherna. The latter was his *potrela* (godson) and a great favourite. But for the succession to Fateh Singh's estate, Dal Singh is said neither to have trusted to fortune nor to favour. On the night of Mit Singh's arrival at Kali, Dal Singh paid him a private visit, and for Rs. 5,000 Mit Singh told Mai Sewan that, although she might nominate whom she pleased, Ranjit Singh would be only pleased with Dal Singh; and he was accordingly selected.

Notwithstanding the generosity of Ranjit Singh on this occasion, there were not wanting many who said that the *jagirs* had been given to Dal Singh as a thank-offering for the death of Fateh Singh; that Ranjit Singh had long feared the chief, and that he dared him to assault Narayangarh, through an impracticable breach, in the hope of his death. On one occasion, at Wazirabad, Ranjit Singh told Fateh Singh to draw his forces on one side that he might see how numerous they were. When the order was given the whole army went over to the great Kalianwala chief, and Ranjit Singh, to his rage and chagrin, found himself almost deserted. He never forgot the incident, or forgave the chief who had too much influence with the army.

Dal Singh Naherna's family originally resided at Karial, in Sheikhupura, and is of the *naherna* or barber (or, more properly, nail-cutter) caste. It is stated that an ancestor, a Wirk-Jat, fell in love and eloped with one Rami, the daughter of Duni Chand of the Jandi Naherna tribe, and that the name Naherna has been ever since attached to the family. But this is a fiction, and has only been invented since the family rose to importance. Dal Singh was not of Jat descent. Sahib Singh Naherna was the associate of Bhagwan Singh, and became known as a bold and successful robber. When Charat Singh became powerful, both Sahib Singh and Bhagwan Singh joined him; and when he had conquered the country about Pind Dadan Khan, Bhagwan Singh claimed a third share. This, Charat Singh did not fancy giving, and believing that he could trust Sahib Singh he resolved to get rid of his troublesome ally. Soon after, the three men went on a hunting expedition, and a wild boar happening to run past, Charat Singh cried aloud "Don't let the beast escape." Sahib Singh, who well understood the meaning of these words shot Bhagwan Singh dead. For this service he was rewarded with a *jagir*. Both his son, Hakumat Singh, and his grandson, Kaur Singh, were in the service of the Sukarchakia chief, but they were not men of any note.

Sardar Dal Singh was a bold and able man, and was a great favourite with Sardar Fateh Singh Kalianwala, under whose orders he used to fight. At the time of Fateh Singh's death, Dal Singh had a *jagir* of about Rs. 68,000; but when the Kalianwala *jagirs*, with the exception of Rs. 70,000 settled on Mai Sewan and the children of Fateh Singh's daughter were made over to him, his estates were worth about Rs. 3,50,000. Most of the Sardars who had fought under Fateh Singh were now led by Dal Singh; and the barber showed himself as brave in battle as the best of the Jat aristocracy. He served with honour in the Kasur, Multan, Kashmir and Dera Ismail Khan campaigns.

In 1814 he was sent, with Ram Dayal, grandson of Diwan Mohkam Chand, in command of a detachment of ten thousand men, to force their way into Kashmir by way of Nandan Sar, while Ranjit Singh himself proceeded by way of Punch. This detachment was surrounded and outnumbered, and it was only on account of the friendship entertained for Diwan Mohkam Chand by Azim Khan that he was allowed to return unmolested. In the spring of 1815, again in company with Ram Dayal, he ravaged the Multan and Bahawalpur territories, exacting fines and contributions from every town; and later in the year he was sent against the Bhimbar and Rajauri chiefs. He reduced them to submission, and burnt a large portion of the city of Rajaur. He died in 1823, according to his family, of cholera; but the commonly received story is that he took poison after having been severely rebuked by the Maharaja for the inefficient state of his contingent. He was succeeded in his *jagir* by his eldest son, Atar Singh.

In 1834 Atar Singh was sent to Peshawar under the command of Prince Nao Nihal Singh. While there, Diwan Hakim Rai, who was the Camberlain of the Prince and a great favourite, induced some of the Sardars, who had been accustomed to fight under the command of Atar Singh, to go over to him with their troops. On this Atar Singh left the army without leave, and came to Lahore to complain to the Maharaja. He was not well received, and was ordered to rejoin the army, then in Bannu, without delay. Atar Singh refused; and the Maharaja confiscated all his *jagirs*, with the exception of the family estate of Kala, worth Rs. 3,500, and Hamirpur, worth Rs 750. Thus it remained till the death of Ranjit Singh. His successor, Kharak Singh, restored Rs. 12,750, free of service; and Maharaja Sher Singh, on the return of Atar Singh from the Ganges, where he had conveyed the ashes of Maharaja Kharak Singh, and Prince Nao Nihal Singh, gave him, at Pindi Gheb and Mirowal, *jagirs* valued at Rs. 1,02,000; this was subject to the service of two hundred horse, and included a grant of Rs. 2,000 to his son, Lal Singh. Atar Singh was made *Adalti* (Chief

Justice) of Lahore and the surrounding districts, and received command of the Pindiwala irregular cavalry, which had been first raised by Milka Singh Pindiwala. No change took place in his *jagir* till Jawahir Singh became *Wazir*, when Atar Singh represented that Pindi Gheb, though nominally worth Rs. 65,000, only yielded Rs. 50,000, and obtained in exchange the *ilaqas* of Chunian, Dhundianwali and Khudian, worth Rs. 60,000.

After the murder of Prince Peshawra Singh by Jawahir Singh's orders, the army, enraged at the conduct of the *Wazir*, determined upon his death, and threw off their allegiance to the Lahore Government. Sardar Atar Singh was, on the 19th September, sent by Rani Jindan, with Diwan Dina Nath and Fakir Nur-ud-din, to the camp at Mian Mir to induce the mutinous troops to return to their duty. No attention was, however, paid to their advice; the Fakir was dismissed, but the Diwan and Atar Singh were insulted, abused, and confined in camp till after the murder of the *Wazir*, on the 22nd September, when the army, always afraid of the Rani, sent them to Lahore to try and make their peace.

Sardar Atar Singh served throughout the Sutlej campaign of 1845-46 and at the battle of Ferozeshah his brother Chatar Singh was killed. In September, 1846, Atar Singh was ordered to join the Sikh army proceeding to Kashmir to suppress the rebellion there; but he took no notice of repeated injunctions, remaining at his house, near Amritsar, on pretence of celebrating the marriage of his niece. For this conduct his *jagir* was confiscated. Shortly afterwards, however, it was restored to him and made up to Rs. 1,11,800. He received a seat in the Council of Regency appointed in December, 1846, and held this post till the annexation of the Punjab. On the first news of the outbreak at Multan in April, 1848, he was ordered to proceed thither in command of all the available irregular troops. He was recalled, with the other Sardars, when the Resident at Lahore found that it was considered inexpedient to send a European force to Multan at that time of the year; but later he accompanied Raja Sher Singh to Multan in command of the cavalry.

The Sardar had little influence over the troops which he commanded. He was of a weak and vacillating character; and although his own intentions were good, he was quite unable to keep his men to their duty. Day by day they grew more and more mutinous, and deserted in numbers to the rebel Mul Raj in Multan. At length it was agreed by the three Sikh Generals, Raja Sher Singh, Sardar Shamsher Singh and Sardar Atar Singh, in concert with Major Edwardes, and with the concurrence of the English General, that the only thing to do was

to move the troops out of temptation, away from Multan. Sardar Atar Singh's division was to be posted at Talamba under pretence of keeping open the road; but before the movement could be executed the whole Sikh army rebelled and, being joined by Raja Sher Singh, marched to Multan. Sardar Atar Singh mounted his horse and fled to the camp of Major Edwardes with a few horsemen. His son, Lal Singh, was carried off by the troops, but soon afterwards contrived to make his escape and joined Edwardes also.

Lal Singh had in June, 1847, been sent in command of five hundred *sowars* to Hassan Abdal, and had remained there till the 3rd of May, 1848, when he received an order to join the force of Raja Sher Singh on its way to Multan. When Diwan Kishan Kaur, *Adalti* of Batala, joined the rebels, Sardar Lal Singh was appointed to succeed him, and he held the appointment for about three months till the close of the Sikh administration.

On annexation all the personal *jagirs* of Sardar Atar Singh, amounting to Rs. 47,750, were maintained for life; one quarter to descend to his son Lal Singh and his male heirs in perpetuity. The *jagir* of Sardar Lal Singh worth Rs. 3,600 being a recent grant of 1848, was resumed; but he was assigned a cash allowance of Rs. 4,800 from the *jagir* of his father, with whom he was at feud.

Sardar Atar Singh died in December, 1851, and threefourths of his *jagir* was resumed. The share of his son, Lal Singh, was, in February, 1862, raised to Rs. 15,000, which is continued in perpetuity. Lal Singh resided at Kala in the Amritsar district, where he died in 1888. For many years he had taken no active part in public affairs beyond sitting as a member of the committee of Maharaja Ranjit Singh's *Samadh* at Lahore. He was a splendid specimen of an old Sikh Sardar, and to the last was fond of hawking, hunting and other field sports. He had been married four times, but had no children. He adopted his nephew, Gulzar Singh, to whom, on the special recommendation of Sir Charles Aitchison, the Government of India continued the *jagir* of Rs. 15,000 in perpetuity.

Sardar Gulzar Singh was privately educated and resided at Kala. He was an Honorary Magistrate and a Provincial Darbari. In addition to the *jagir* he held other property in land and houses. On his death in 1929, the family *jagir* was inherited by his grandson, Gursharn Singh, son of Sardar Balwant Singh, the latter having died in 1927. Gursharn Singh is still a minor and his uncle, Sardar Iqbal Singh, is acting as his guardian. Narindarjit Singh, youngest son of Sardar Gulzar Singh, has joined the army.

SARDAR TRILOCHAN SINGH RAMGARHIA.

- HAR DAS.
  - Bhagwan Singh.
    - Jai Singh (died 1756).
    - Jassa Singh (died 1803).
      - Sardar Jodh Singh (died 1816).
      - Sardar Vir Singh (died 1826).
        - Jaimal Singh (died 1848).
          - Three generations.
        - Sobha Singh (died 1845).
          - Achhar Singh (died 1880).
            - Two generations.
    - Khushal Singh (died 1812).
      - Three sons all dead.
    - Mali Singh (died 1792).
      - Two generations.
    - Tara Singh, died 1797).
      - Diwan Singh (died 1834).
        - Sardar Mangal Singh, C. S. I. (died 1879).
          - Sardar Gurdit Singh (died 1900).
            - Darbara Singh (died 1862).
          - Suchet Singh (died 1879).
            - Sardar Sahib Sardar Bishen Singh, I.S.O. (died 1937).
              - Sardar Narain Singh (died 1920).
              - SARDAR TRILOCHAN SINGH (born 1901).
              - Sardar Ripudaman Singh (died 1930).
              - Sardar Kartar Singh (born 1914)
          - Sher Singh (died 1888).
            - Sant Singh (died 1891).
            - Sardar Sundar Singh, (died 1926).
              - Narindar Singh (born 1914).
              - Mohindar Singh (born 1915).

The Ramgarhia Misal, from which the family of Trilochan Singh takes its name, was one of the most powerful of the Sikh confederacies, and towards the close of the eighteenth century could bring into the field about eight thousand fighting men. Of its leaders, Jassa Singh was the most distinguished, although he can hardly be called its founder;

for through many unquiet years it had existed as an organized body under Khushhal Singh and Nand Singh. But it was only when Jassa Singh succeeded to the command in 1758 that it became powerful and renowned.

Har Das, the grandfather of Jassa Singh, was a Hindu of the *najjar* or carpenter caste, resident at Sarsang in the Lahore district. He was content to follow his humble trade in his native village; but his son, Bhagwan, of a more adventurous disposition, took the *pauhal*, and, with the addition of Singh to his name, wandered about the country, making converts to his new faith. He at length settled at Ichugil, where there were born to him five sons, Jai Singh, Jassa Singh, Khushhal Singh, Mali Singh and Tara Singh; the four last of whom became noted men and leaders of the Ramgarhia Misal. There was no great difference in the ages of the brothers; and in 1752, on their reaching manhood, they entered the service of the celebrated Nawab Adina Beg Khan. This able man, then Imperial governor of the Jullundur Doab, encouraged the Sikhs in their resistance to Ahmad Shah Durrani, hoping to rise by their assistance to supreme power in the province; and in this he would probably have been successful, but for his premature death in 1758. When Prince Taimur, son of Ahmad Shah, marched against him, determined to punish his opposition, Adina Beg retreated to the hills, and Jassa Singh and his brothers left him and went to Amritsar, where they joined the force of Nand Singh Sanghani. Jai Singh was about this time killed in action with the Afghans near Majitha.

Amritsar was at this time no more than a large village; and on the retreat of the Afghans, Nand Singh and Jassa Singh partially fortified it, surrounding a portion with a high mud wall, which they called Ram Rauni. When Adina Beg returned, thinking the Sikhs were becoming too powerful, he sent Mirza Aziz Bakhsh to reduce the new fort; which was, in truth, no difficult matter. Jassa Singh and his friends fought gallantly, and made more than one sally from the fort; but they were overmatched, and at length abandoned it at night, and with considerable loss cut their way through the enemy. The Ram Rauni was dismantled; but Adina Beg died shortly afterwards, and Jassa Singh, taking command of the confederacy, named the fort he had defended so bravely Ramgarh, and his misal the Ramgarhia. He seized at this time, aided by the Kanhaya Misal, Dinanagar, Batala, Kalanaur, Sri Hargobindpur, Kadian, Ghuman and many other towns in the Amritsar and Gurdaspur districts, the revenue of which was estimated at from six to ten lakhs of rupees. Besides this, Jassa Singh,

who was sole lord of the territory, acquired many villages in the Jullundur Doab. To his brothers he gave separate *jagirs* under him. It was their imprudence which brought great trouble on the family; for as Jassa Singh Ahluwalia was passing near Gurdaspur on his way to Achal, a place of pilgrimage, he was attacked by Khushhal Singh, Mali Singh and Tara Singh; his troops were dispersed and he himself was taken prisoner. Jassa Singh Ramgarhia, who would have been glad enough had his brothers slain his rival, could only release him with rich gifts when he was brought in as prisoner; for the old Sikh barons had much of the spirit of chivalry. But the Ahluwalia chieftain was not to be appeased. He was looked up to as the head of the Khalsa, and indeed its founder; his followers and flatterers called him King (*Sultan-ul-Kaum*), and yet he had been insulted by these Ramgarhia youths whose beards had but just begun to grow; and he swore a mighty oath that he would never loose his turban till he had seized all the Ramgarhia estates. Many chiefs came to aid him, thinking not much of the insult, but having an eye to plunder and new *jagirs*. There were Ganda Singh and Jhanda Singh Bhangi; the Kanhayas, Jai Singh and Hakikat Singh, old friends of the Ramgarhias; Charat Singh Sukarchakia; Nar Singh Chamiariwala and many others. They attacked Jassa Singh on all sides, and after a severe struggle took possession of all the Ramgarhia territory. Khushhal Singh was badly wounded at Bhagowal fighting with Jai Singh Kanhaya; Tara Singh lost Kalanaur; and Jassa Singh fled across the Sutlej to Sirsa with a large body of irregular horse, having sent his two sons to the Patiala Chief, Amar Singh, to beg assistance.

In the Sirsa district he remained till 1783. He overran the country with his horsemen, and plundered up to the walls of Delhi; on one occasion he penetrated into Delhi itself and carried off four guns from the Mughal quarter. The Nawab of Meerut paid him tribute of Rs. 10,000 a year to save his district from plunder. One day a Brahman complained to him that the Governor of Hissar had carried off his two daughters by force. Jassa Singh collected his forces and marched against Hissar, which he plundered, and restored the girls to their father. Sometimes he was reduced to great straits; and there is a story, which may be true, that at Sirsa a servant of the Sardar happening to drop his vessel down a well a diver was sent to fetch it, who discovered at the bottom four boxes full of gold *mohars* to the value of five lakhs of rupees, enabling Jassa Singh to pay his troops and enlist new followers.

A great famine desolated Sirsa in 1783, and the Sardar returned to the Punjab. At Ludhiana he met messengers from Sardar Mahan

Singh Sukarchakia and Raja Sansar Chand of Kangra, offering to re-instate him in his possession if he would join them against Sardar Jai Singh Kanhaya. Jassa Singh consented readily enough, and having joined forces the allies marched to Batala. Gurbakhsh Singh, son of Jai Singh, advanced against them with eight thousand men; but he was defeated and slain, and the Kanhaya chief was compelled to give up the Ramgarhia estates to their old owner, and the fort of Kangra, which he had held for four years, to Sansar Chand. But Jassa Singh was not destined to enjoy peace; and for many years he was engaged in disputes with the Kanhaya Misal, in which he was sometimes successful, sometimes defeated.

In 1796 his last and most severe struggle with the Kanhayas took place. Mai Sada Kaur, widow of Sardar Gurbakhsh Singh, was then head of the misal; and with all her own forces and those of her young son-in-law, Ranjit Singh, she besieged Jassa Singh in Miani, a fort in the Hoshiarpur district near the Beas. Jassa Singh defended himself for some time; but his provisions ran very low, and he sent a messenger to Sahib Singh Bedi at Amritsar to beg him to interpose between him and his enemies. Jodh Singh Wazirabadia and Dal Singh Gil were with the Bedi on the part of Ranjit Singh when the Ramgarhia messenger arrived, and Sahib Singh gave them a message to Sada Kaur and Ranjit Singh bidding them raise the siege of Miani. But Sada Kaur would not retire without her revenge for her husband's death; and her enemy was now in her hands, so no notice was taken of the Bedi's order. Again Jassa Singh sent a messenger, and Bedi Sahib Singh said, "They will not mind me, but God himself will aid you". The messenger returned to Miani, and that very night the river Beas came down in flood and swept away a large portion of the Kanhaya camp, men and horses and camels. Sada Kaur and Ranjit Singh escaped with difficulty and retired to Gujranwala.

Jassa Singh died in 1803, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Jodh Singh. The new Sardar was not a man of any ability, and his cousin, Diwan Singh, seized a large portion of the *jagir*. At length Ranjit Singh began to lust after the Ramgarhia territory, and feigned the greatest affection for Sardar Jodh Singh. He had a contract of eternal friendship between himself and the Ramgarhia family drawn out; and before the *Granth*, in the holy Darbar Sahib at Amritsar, he stamped the paper, in his royal and illiterate way, with his open palm dyed with saffron. The better to cajole Jodh Singh, he went over the Ramgarh fort almost unattended, and ordered his new fort of Gobindgarh to be built in the same fashion. Ranjit Singh cared littl about keeping

oaths, however, solemn, but Jodh Singh had been won over, and became so devoted a follower that there was no excuse to annex his territory. He accompanied the Maharaja to Kasur with all his force in the last successful expedition against Qutb-ud-din Khan.

On the death of Jodh Singh in 1816 the family began to quarrel; Diwan Singh, Vir Singh, and the widow of Jodh Singh all claiming the estate. The Maharaja, hearing of this, called the three cousins, Vir Singh, Mahtab Singh and Diwan Singh, to him at Nadaun, promising to settle the dispute by arbitration. On their arrival they were received with courtesy by the Maharaja; but he soon took occasion to leave the reception tent, which was straight away surrounded with troops, and the three Ramgarhias made prisoners. Then Ranjit Singh marched on Amritsar, and after some severe fighting took the fort of Ramgarh. Again, marching northward, he seized all the vast Ramgarhia *jagirs*, and in a short time reduced all their forts upwards of a hundred in number. And thus was cancelled the saffron bond.

Vir Singh and Mahtab Singh were soon released, and were placed under Sardar Lehna Singh Majithia; and at the intercession of Sardar Nihal Singh Atariwala a *jagir* of Rs. 35,000 was settled on the family. Diwan Singh for some time refused to accept his share of Rs. 6,000 at Dharamkot, and remained a prisoner; but at length pretended to acquiesce. On regaining his freedom, however, he fled to Patiala, where he was at first well received; but after a year was compelled to leave, and he then wandered about for some time till he thought it best to submit, and, returning to Lahore, he accepted a command of seven hundred men in the expedition then fitting out for Kashmir. After this we hear little of him beyond that he remained in charge of Baramula, a difficult hill-post on the road to Srinagar, till his death in 1834. Vir Singh had died six years before in 1828, when two-thirds of his *jagir* were resumed.

Sardar Mangal Singh served during his younger days about the person of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, who gave him *jagirs* in Dharamkot, Kalowala, Tibrah and Kundilah, worth Rs. 9,000, of which Rs. 3,600 were personal, and Rs. 5,400 for service. The personal *jagir* has been continued to his successors in perpetuity. It is situated at Thera Kalan in the Ajnala Tahsil, and Rangar Nangal and Rupowali in the Batala Tahsil. After his father's death, Sardar Mangal Singh was sent to Peshawar in command of four hundred foot and one hundred and ten *sowars* of the old Ramgarhia clan. Here, under Sardar Tej Singh and Sardar Hari Singh Nalwa, he did good service, and fought in the famous battle of Jamrud in April, 1937, where the gallant Hari Singh

was killed. In 1839 he was recalled and sent to the hill country between the Beas and the Sutlej under the order of Sardar Lehna Singh Majithia, and during the absence of that chief at Peshawar he was placed in charge of the hill forts, and was active in the suppression of the insurrection of 1840.

During the reign of Maharaja Sher Singh, he was chiefly employed under Lehna Singh in Suket, Mandi and Kulu, and he remained there till the close of the Sutlej War in 1846. The Rajput chiefs, with Raja Balbir Sen of Mandi at their head, were not slow to take advantage of the war with the English, and gave the Sardar plenty of work; but he held his ground till the treaty of 9th March, 1846, enabled him to give up his trust with honour.

During the Second Sikh War, Sardar Mangal Singh remained loyal, and did excellent service in guarding the roads and maintaining order in the Amritsar and Gurdaspur districts. His great exploit, however, at this time was the capture of the notorious rebel and robber, Hari Singh, who had for some time kept the country about Amritsar in a state of alarm. This he effected at Sagarpura, near Rangar Nagal, a grant of which *jagir* worth Rs. 3,700, was made to him by the Darbar and confirmed after annexation.

In 1862, on the retirement of Sardar Jodh Singh Man, Sardar Mangal Singh was appointed manager of the affairs of the Sikh temple at Amritsar. This appointment, which is one of some difficulty, was filled by the Sardar with tact and ability. In the same year he was appointed Honorary Magistrate of the city of Amritsar. In 1876, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales conferred upon him the Companionship of the Star of India. He died in 1879, and his special *jagir* of Rs. 3,700 granted to him by the Darbar was resumed.

Sardar Mangal Singh was a man of education and liberal ideas. It was in a great measure owing to his influence and example that the cause of female education was so widely and systematically taken up in the city of Amritsar.

Gurdit Singh, eldest son of Sardar Mangal Singh, in February 1858, joined Colonel Abbott at Hoshiarpur when that officer was raising a force of cavalry for service in Oudh. Gurdit Singh was made Risaldar, and served in the Oudh Mounted Police to the complete satisfaction of his superior officers until October, 1859, when, on the reduction of the force, he returned to Amritsar, where he was made an Inspector of Police. He retired in 1887 on a pension of Rs. 1,200 per annum. He was a Municipal Commissioner, an Honorary Magistrate and a Provincial Darbari. He died in 1900 and was succeeded by

his eldest surviving nephew, Bishan Singh, son of Suchet Singh. Sardar Bishan Singh joined the police department and rose to be a Deputy Superintendent. He was awarded the King's Police Medal and the Imperial Service Order, besides the title of Sardar Sahib. He retired from service in 1923 and worked as an Honorary Magistrate from 1926 to 1932. He was a Provincial Darbari and was exempt from certain provisions of the Arms Act. He received a gentry grant of seven rectangles of land in the Montgomery district in 1916. He died in 1937. Of his sons, the eldest, Narain Singh, died in 1920; the second Sardar Trilochan Singh was educated at the Aitchison College and is now the head of the family. He is the President of Sri Darbar Sahib Committee, Amritsar; and has been given his father's seat in the Provincial Darbar. The third, Sardar Ripudaman Singh, was trained at Sandhurst for the King's Commission, after obtaining which he returned to India in 1928 but died two years later. Sardar Sundar Singh, cousin of Sardar Sahib Sardar Bishan Singh, became an Honorary Magistrate in 1915 and died in 1926. During the Great War he supplied recruits and was awarded a gold watch and a *sanad*. He was the author of an account of the Ramgarhia family and of a guide to the Golden Temple. For a time he was the manager of the Golden Temple and a Fellow of the Punjab University. In 1916 he received seven rectangles of land in the Montgomery district. He left two sons, Sardars Narinder Singh and Mohindar Singh, who are graduates of the Punjab University.

Several of the descendants of Sardar Jassa Singh Ramgarhia have taken service in the army and the police.

BHAI GURBAKHSH SINGH GIANI.

- BHAI RAM SINGH.
  - Bhai Surat Singh.
    - Bhai Gurdas Singh.
      - Bhai Sher Singh.
    - Bhai Sant Singh (died 1804).
      - Bhai Jodha Singh.
      - Bhai Gurmukh Singh (died 1843).
        - Bhai Parduman Singh (died 1875).
          - BHAI GURBAKHSH SINGH (born 1867).
            - Bhai Suba Singh (born 1886).
              - Gajendra Singh (born 1911).
              - Satindar Singh (born 1914).
              - Harbans Singh (born 1916).
            - Bhai Sundar Singh (born 1896).
              - Padamjit Singh (born 1935).
            - Bhai Surendra Singh (born 1902).
              - Three sons.
            - Bhai Harendra Singh (born 1907).
              - Three sons.
        - Bhai Madusudan Singh (died 1864).
        - Bhai Lehna Singh.
          - Bhai Hardeo Singh (died 1867).
            - Sardar Sahib Bhai Dayal Singh (dead).
              - Bhai Harnarain Singh.
              - Bhai Jiwan Singh (dead).
          - Bhai Ghansham Singh (died 1867).
          - Sardar Sahib Bhai Jhanda Singh (died 1932).
            - Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sundar Singh (born 1892).
              - Three sons.
          - Bhai Harbhagat Singh (born 1888).
        - Bhai Arjun Singh (died 1863).
          - Bhai Jawahir Singh.
      - Bhai Dewa Singh.

The ancestors of Bhai Gurbakhsh Singh resided at Chiniot in the Jhang district, and several of them at different times entered the service of the Muhammadan chiefs of Multan; but the early history of the family is in no way important. Ram Singh became a Sikh and a follower of Guru Gobind Singh. He was a zealous preacher of the Sikh faith, in his own part of the country, so much so that the Multan authorities grew alarmed and ordered his arrest; but he received timely information, and was able to escape to Amritsar. The Multan governor took Surat Singh, the only son of Ram Singh, into his service, and the father, thinking all danger to be past, returned home, where he died shortly afterwards. Surat Singh then left Multan and wandered about the country as his father had done, preaching the Sikh faith; and his conduct excited the same suspicions. He contrived to get away to Amritsar with most of his property, and was soon patronized by the chiefs, who were at that time becoming powerful, and was placed in charge of the building of the Darbar Sahib, the Sikh temple at Amritsar. In the Jullundur Doab he acquired a small *jagir*, where he built a fort, and then returned to Amritsar, where he died.

In 1806 Maharaja Ranjit Singh conquered the plain portion of the Jullundur Doab; but he allowed Sant Singh to retain his *jagir*; and he appointed him to succeed his father in the superintendence of repairs and decorations of the Darbar Sahib. Bhai Sant Singh was no contemptible soldier, and on several occasions he served with credit. During the campaign of 1821 the Maharaja was engaged in the siege of a small fort on the way to Mankera. Suddenly the sky grew dark, and a violent storm came on. Ranjit Singh was caught by the furious blast of wind and thrown into the ditch from which the earth for the batteries had been excavated. Sant Singn aw his fall and, knowing that it is an ill wind that blows nobody any good, sprang into the ditch and, lifting the Maharaja in his arms, carried him in triumph to his tent. For this service he received *jagirs* in the Amritsar and Sialkot districts to the value of Rs. 6,800. Whether this story be false or true, it is certain that Sant Singh's *jagirs* were numerous, and that he stood high in the favour of the Maharaja.

About this time Bhai Gurdas Singh, who had been a reader of the *Granth* in the Darbar Sahib, died; and Sant Singh, in grief for his loss, determined to give up worldly affairs and devote himself to reading and expounding the scriptures. In the room of his father in the Court came Gurmukh Singh, who soon became as great a favourite as Sant Singh had been. Bhai Sant Singh was called *Giani* (one who meditates on divine things), and was held in much respect till his death.

He wrote a commentary on the Ramayana, and a treatise on the rite of *pauhal*, or Sikh baptism.

When Parduman Singh was thirteen, the Maharaja took him into his service, and gave him a *jagir* at Kaliwal, worth Rs 1,100. Bhai Gurmukh Singh had not enjoyed much influence during the lifetime of Ranjit Singh, for his enemy, Bhai Ram Singh, was high in the favour of the Maharaja. With Nao Nihal Singh he had still less influence; and when the prince was killed, he took up the cause of Prince Sher Singh warmly, for the principal reason that Ram Singh was leader of the rival party of Mai Chand Kaur.

When Sher Singh became Maharaja he did not forget the services of Gurmukh Singh, whom he treated with great consideration, and to whom he gave large *jagirs*. But the real power was kept by Raja Dhian Singh, the minister, in his own hands. The Maharaja, though he hated Dhian Singh, and knew his unpopularity with the nation, could not get rid of him. He, however, played off Gurmukh Singh against him: and the Bhai, from his religious character and long friendship with the Maharaja, could not be excluded from the presence. But otherwise, the contest between the statesmen and the priest was most unequal. Gurmukh Singh was supported by no powerful party; he was without character or ability; while Raja Dhian Singh was the ablest man of his day, subtle, plausible, cautious, though bold even to audacity in attacking and destroying his declared enemies.

Throughout the reign of Sher Singh, the Bhai intrigued against Raja Dhian Singh and joined in the Sindhanwalia conspiracy against his life. When Raja Hira Singh, son of the murdered minister, rose to power, he, at the instigation of Bhai Ram Singh and Misar Lal Singh, arrested Gurmukh Singh with his friend, Misar Beli Ram, the *toshakhania*, and made them over for custody to Shaikh Imam-ud-din Khan, by whom they were put to death. Bhai Ram Singh was a far abler man than his rival, Gurmukh Singh, but of no higher character. Both were unscrupulous and scheming men, and both made religion a cloak for their ambition and intrigue.

After the death of Gurmukh Singh, all the estates of the family were confiscated, and their houses and personal property seized. Bhai Parduman Singh and his brothers were imprisoned at Amritsar, placed in irons, and treated with the greatest severity. The religious bodies of the city made great efforts to obtain their release; and, at last, Parduman Singh contrived to escape, and with his youngest brother, Arjun Singh, fled to Ludhiana, where he remained under the protection of the British Government till the murder of Hira Singh allowed him to

return to Lahore. The four brothers obtained the release of a portion of their *jagirs* in the Amritsar district, amounting to Rs. 5,488. Bhai Parduman Singh then set out to Hardwar to perform his father's funeral rites, and was promised that on his return the other *jagirs* of Gurmukh Singh should be released. On his return his houses at Amritsar were made over to him, and he would have probably recovered the rest of the property had not the war with the English commenced while his case was still pending, followed by the annexation of the country in 1849. The *jagir* of Rs. 5,488 at Mochal and Kuler Ghuma was released for the lives of the brothers, subject to a payment of one-quarter of the revenue. The British Government could do no more for the family. Bhai Gurmukh Singh had acquired his large possessions as much by his intrigues as his sanctity. He played for a high stake, wealth and political power, and lost; and although the Sikh Government and especially the army, filled with remorse for the murder of the Bhai, which their own evil passions had allowed, would probably have again placed his family in an influential position, yet the British Government could not be expected to feel either sympathy or remorse.

Bhai Parduman Singh accompanied Sardar Lehna Singh Majithia to Benares in 1853. He was afterwards appointed superintendent of the repairs of the Darbar Sahib at Amritsar, and had charge of *jagirs* to the amount of Rs. 4,000 per annum, released in perpetuity for the support of the temple. He was a man of great energy and public spirit, and took a keen interest in all that concerned the affairs of the Darbar Sahib and the city generally. He was a member of the Board of Honorary Magistrates of Amritsar. He died in 1875.

Bhai Gurbakhsh Singh has been recognized as his father's successor, and has received the vacant chair in Provincial Darbars. He was carefully educated under the Court of Wards, and passed the Entrance examination of the Punjab University. Three-fourths of his father's *jagir*, of Rs. 868 per annum, has been continued to him for life, and an annual pension of Rs. 240 was granted to his mother.

The other property belonging to the family consists of a large garden in Amritsar, a *bungah* at the Golden Temple, some shops in different parts of the city, besides a house at Hardwar, about 35 *bighas* of land in the Amritsar Tahsil and a grant of 200 acres on the Sharakpur branch of the Chenab canal. Bhai Gurbakhsh Singh also succeeded to the charge, held by his father, of the works and repairs to the Golden Temple, as well as to the administration of the *jagir* granted by Government for this purpose. The Bhai went to England in 1897, and in 1900 was called to the Bar. He worked as an honorary secretary of

the Khalsa College, Amritsar, for about seven years. For his help to the administration both during the period of the Great War and afterwards in connection with the disturbances of the days of the Martial Law and of Non-co-operation and, later, of the Akali movement, he received various letters of appreciation from officers of the Punjab Government in addition to seven squares of land in the Montgomery district. His eldest son, Suba Singh, is a Sub-Inspector of Police and is married to a grand-daughter of Sardar Jhanda Singh of Batala.

Bhai Arjan Singh died in 1863. His son, Jawahir Singh, enjoyed an allowance from Government of Rs. 100 per annum, which ceased when he attained his majority. Arjan Singh's widow receives a pension of Rs. 250 per annum from the Amritsar treasury.

Madhusudan Singh entered the service in 1857 as a Jamadar of ten *sowars* raised by his brother. He was present at the capture of mutineers at Ajnala in the same year, and, having been made a Risaldar, was sent to Thanesar, where he died in 1864. His widow was given a life-pension of Rs. 250 per annum.

Lehna Singh, the remaining brother, was a Naib-Tahsildar, but, owing to domestic bereavements had to retire from service. His son, Jhanda Singh, was a Pleader at Ambala. He had received the title of Sardar Sahib, and died in 1932. His son, Sardar Bahadur Bhai Sunder Singh is an Assistant Traffic Superintendent in the North-Western Railway; and the latter's son, Prem Singh, holds the King's Commission and is at present attached to the " A " Field Brigade at Banglore.

Bhai Dayal Singh, son of Bhai Hardeo Singh, rose to the position of an Inspector in the Criminal Investigation Department; and received the title of Sardar Bahadur and the Royal Victorian Medal. In 1908 his work was also appreciated by the grant of a sword of honour and a certificate by the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

THE HON'BLE LIEUTENANT SARDAR BUTA SINGH, C.B.E., OF NAUSHAHRA NANGLI.

- CHUHAR SINGH (died 1787).
  - Mirza Singh.
    - Sardar Ranjit Singh (died 1846).
      - Wasawa Singh (died 1903).
    - Sardar Kahan Singh.
      - Sardar Jassa Singh (died 1867).
        - Sardar Harnam Singh (died 1868).
          - Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sir Arur Singh, K.C.I.E., C.I.E. (died 1926).
            - Sardar Lachhman Singh (died 1895).
            - THE HON'BLE LIEUTENANT SARDAR BUTA SINGH, C.B.E. (born 1903).
              - Binode Singh (born 1931).
            - Surendra Singh (born 1917).

Like the Majithia chiefs, the Hon'ble Lt. Sardar Buta Singh is of the Shergil Jat tribe. Chaudhri Sarwani, the fifteenth in descent from Sher, the founder of the tribe, built the village of Naushahra, otherwise known as Raipur Sarwani, during the reign of the Emperor Shah Jahan, and was permitted to hold it rent-free as remuneration for collecting the revenues of the surrounding districts. For several generations the family held the office of *chaudhri*, paying the revenue into the Imperial treasury, until Mirza Singh joined the confederacy of Sardars Jai Singh and Hakikat Singh Kanhaya, about 1752, and obtained, as his share of the conquered territory, the villages of Ratangarh, Uchak, Bhori, Bhikuchak, Rampur, Saluwal, Malkana and several others, worth Rs. 15,000 per annum.

Mirza Singh died in 1787, and Sardar Jaimal Singh, son of Hakikat Singh, unmindful of the many and great services of the deceased, resumed the larger portion of his estates; and Sardar Fateh Singh Kanhaya still further reduced them. When, however, the sons of Mirza Singh grew up, Sardar Nadhan Singh Kanhaya granted them Madhupur and Salowal in the Hoshiarpur district, worth Rs. 1,500; and Mai Sada Kaur, the mother-in-law of Ranjit Singh, gave to Kahan Singh the villages of Bhogar, Barialah and Kohala, worth Rs. 2,000. When Ranjit Singh seized the possessions of the Kanhaya Misal, Kahan Singh

lost the last-named villages; but he was made an officer in the irregular cavalry, and fought with his regiment at Kasur and in the Kangra expedition of 1809. When Sardar Desa Singh Majithia was made governor of all the hill districts between the Beas and the Sutlej, Kahan Singh was placed under his orders; and from that time both he and his son, Jassa Singh, remained in the service of the Majithia chiefs. They accompanied them in the field; filled civil offices under them; and their history differs in no important respect from that of their feudal lords.

Sardar Jassa Singh had for two years charge of the Sikh temple at Amritsar, under Sardar Lehna Singh Majithia. After Lehna Singh's departure for Benares, Jassa Singh remained in the employ of the Lahore Darbar; but on the annexation of the Punjab he was thrown out of employment, and his cash pension of Rs. 770 resumed. He held *jagirs* to the value of Rs. 2,800, chiefly in the Gurdaspur district, at Malkana, Hayati, Salowal, Bahrampur, Malkawala, Ratangarh and Shergarh, besides two wells and a garden at Naushahra Nangal, where he usually resided. These *jagirs* are upheld in perpetuity to the family.

Harnam Singh, the only son of Sardar Jassa Singh, was a Deputy Inspector of Police. He died in 1868. Ranjit Singh, brother of Kahan Singh, was never under the Majithia chiefs. He was, soon after the death of his father, made a commandant of cavalry in Raja Hira Singh's brigade, inheriting a half share of his father's estate. He served at Multan, Bannu, Peshawar and elsewhere, but was not a man of any note. He was killed in 1846, leaving one son, Wasawa Singh, then a child six months old.

Harnam Singh left a son, Arur Singh, who at the time of his father's death was four years of age. His property was brought under the Court of Wards, and was administered successively by the late Sardar Gulab Singh Bhagowalia and Ajit Singh of Atari. He was educated at the Government High School in Amritsar and attained his majority in 1885. In 1888 he was made an Honorary Magistrate of the second class at Naushahra with powers over 133 villages in Kathu-Nangal Thana, and in 1907 he was given the powers of a Magistrate of the first class in the same district. He was a Provincial Darbari and manager of the Golden Temple—a position to which considerable influence and responsibility were attached during his time. He was awarded a C.I.E. in 1913 and a K.C.I.E. in 1921. He was also Honorary Civil Judge in the Amritsar district. On his cousin Wasawa Singh's death in 1903, Sardar Sir Arur Singh inherited all his property. He owned

jagirs worth Rs. 1,500 chiefly in Gurdaspur, 33 squares of land on the Chenab canal and about 800 *ghumaons* in Amritsar. Sir Arur Singh furnished 700 recruits during the Great War, for which he was awarded two recruiting medals, a gun and a sword. The Recruiting Officer remarked:—" His total is double that of any other civilian recruitor," and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief wrote:—" The army is fully aware of the great services rendered by him in the interest of recruiting. I am very grateful to him for the assistance he has offered." He also raised 3 lakhs of rupees, to which he subscribed 27 thousand from his own pocket, for the War Loan. He collected Rs. 20,000 for the Aeroplane Fund and another Rs. 25,000 for the Imperial Relief Fund, donating at the same time Rs. 1,000 to these from his own pocket. He died in 1926.

The Hon'ble Lt. Sardar Buta Singh, C.B.E., the present head of the family, is the son of Sir Arur Singh. He is a hereditary Sardar, a Provincial Darbari, a member of the Council of State since 1932, a first class Honorary Magistrate, a Lieutenant in the A.I.R.O., Joint Secretary of the Khalsa College, Amritsar, and a Vice-President of the Amritsar Central Co-operative Bank. He is married to the daughter of Sir Jogendra Singh, the late Minister for Agriculture, Punjab. Surendara Singh, the second son of Sir Arur Singh, has recently come of age. He has until recently been studying in the Government College, Lahore; but now that his estate is released from the Court of Wards, he will presumably look after its arrangements personally.

SARDAR ATMA SINGH MAN.

- TARA SINGH.
  - Karam Singh.
    - Ram Singh (died 1788).
    - Sham Singh.
      - Sardar Fateh Singh (died 1845).
        - Sardar Sardul Singh (died 1881).
          - Partab Singh (died 1906).
            - Mahtab Singh (died 1919).
              - Amar Singh (died 1935).
                - Gurdial Singh (born 1905).
              - Balwant Singh (born 1894).
                - Hardial Singh (born 1915).
                - Surindra Singh (born 1923).
                - Jit Singh (born 1928).
          - Sardar Jiwan Singh. (died 1911).
            - SARDAR ATMA SINGH (born 1896).
              - Balbir Singh (born 1924).
        - Sardar Jwala Singh (died 1860).
          - Raja Singh (died 1883).
            - Gurbakhsh Singh (died 1916).
              - Two sons.
            - Bhagwan Singh (died 1884).
          - Sardar Hira Singh (died 1898).
            - Sant Singh (died 1921).
            - Jhanda Singh (died 1923).
              - Rajendra Singh (died 1934).
                - Jagdish Lal Singh (born 1925).
            - Indar Singh (died 1883).
            - Balwant Singh (born 1886).
              - Kanwarjit Singh (born 1920).
              - Mahadeo Singh (born 1922).
              - Gurdev Singh (born 1932).

Sardar Atma Singh Man is of the same descent as the Man Sardars of Mughalchak in the Gujranwala district. Some account of the Man Jat tribe will be found in the history of the Mughalchak family. The

branch of the Man tribe to which Atma Singh belongs had for many generations been resident at Mananwala in the Amritsar district, when the village having been plundered and destroyed about the year 1720, Tara Singh abandoned it with his whole family, and settled at Narli with his brothers-in-law. The Sikhs were at this time becoming powerful; and Tara Singh with a band of horsemen, composed chiefly of members of his clan, seized and held, till his death, several villages in the Amritsar district. Karam Singh, his son, was an enterprising man, and was far more successful than his father in the art of plunder and annexation. He joined the Bhangi confederacy, and acquired *jagirs* in the Lahore, Sialkot and Amritsar districts. He rebuilt Mananwala and took up his residence there.

Karam Singh was succeeded by his two sons, Ram Singh and Sham Singh. These young men, about 1780, left the Bhangi Misal, and went over to Sardar Mahan Singh Sukarchakia, by whom they were very well treated, and allowed a share both in his fighting and his plunder. Ram Singh does not seem to have had any enmity against his old associates, for he married his only child, Bibi Sada Kaur, to a Bhangi chief, Sardar Sobha Singh Haluwalia, builder of Kila Sobha Singh in the Sialkot district, and son of Sardar Bhag Singh Haluwalia. In 1788 Ram Singh died, and his younger brother, Sham Singh, was allowed to succeed to the whole estate. In 1790, however, Sardar Mahan Singh confiscated all but Mananwala and Raliabadho, worth Rs. 20,000 per annum, which Sham Singh enjoyed till his death, giving no service during the life of Mahan Singh; but under Ranjit Singh, furnishing a contingent of fifteen horsemen.

Sardar Fateh Singh had been early introduced to Ranjit Singh by his father; and when Prince Kharak Singh was a few years old, Fateh Singh was appointed especially for his service. The Sardar served in the Kangra campaign of 1809; at Daska, where he was wounded in the shoulder; at Chunian, where he was wounded in his hand; and at Sahiwal, where, after the capture of the town from Fateh Khan, he was appointed commandant, and where he remained for a year. In 1811 he received from Kharak Singh, from his personal estates, a *jagir* worth Rs. 1,00,000, subject to the service of three hundred horse. Other *jagirdars*, whose contingents aggregated seven hundred men, were also placed under his command, and he was sent to Jammu to reduce some insurgents to order; and after this, he was sent with other Sardars to Kulu and Kangra. He fought at the battle of Attock; and in the miserable Kashmir expedition of 1814, he, with Diwan Jiwan Mal, accompanied the detachment of Ram Dayal on the

part of Prince Kharak Singh. Soon after this Sardar Fateh Singh was again sent to Jammu to put down an insurrection. In this he was successful, and brought in all the ringleaders to Lahore. But Bhai Ram Singh, the *mukhtar* or confidential agent of Prince Kharak Singh, who hated Fateh Singh on account of his power and influence, concocted a plot to destroy his reputation.

He induced Gulab Singh and Dhian Singh (afterwards Rajas) to murder the two chief ringleaders, by name Trehdu and Suthra, who had been concerned in the murder of their uncle, Mian Mota, and to release the other insurgents, who fled to their native hills and again raised disturbances. At this, as Bhai Ram Singh anticipated, the Prince was very angry, and resumed the *jagir* which he had given to Fateh Singh. The Maharaja, however, took pity upon the disgraced favourite, and gave him a *jagir* of Rs. 35,000 and a cash allowance of Rs. 15,000, subject to the service of one hundred and twenty-five horsemen. At Multan, in 1818, the reduction of the fort of Kot Bajai Khan was entrusted to the Sardar, and he was successful in taking it. He accompanied the Kashmir expedition in 1819, and the next year crossed the Sutlej on a visit to his estate at Mahlan. The Maharaja, who was marching towards Rawalpindi, summoned him; but he only sent his son, Sardul Singh, with the contingent. This conduct irritated Ranjit Singh, who, suspecting that the Sardar was intriguing with the English, resumed all his *jagirs*, with the exception of Mananwala.

It was not till the capture of Mankera, in December, 1821, when Fateh Singh behaved gallantly, that he was taken again into favour, received new *jagirs*, and was made commandant of the captured fort. He went with the Maharaja to Peshawar in 1823, and afterwards accompanied the two Bannu expeditions of Prince Sher Singh and Prince Kharak Singh, while his son acted for him at Mankera.

In 1829 the Sardar was again placed in the suite of Prince Kharak Singh; and two years later his son was recalled from Mankera and placed in command of a troop of cavalry. In 1831 he accompanied Prince Sher Singh and General Ventura against the celebrated Sayad Ahmad, who had lost his influence with the Afghans, Trans-Indus, and had taken up his headquarters at Balakot in Hazara, where he trusted for support to the tribes of Dhamtaur and Pakhli and to his Hindustani followers. Here he was attacked by the Sikhs; the fort of Balakot was taken, and the Sayad himself with most of his followers slain, though it was afterwards declared that he escaped, the river opening to receive him. In 1834 the Sardar went to Peshawar in the suite of Prince Nao Nihal Singh, and afterwards remained on duty at Bannu,

Tonk and Peshawar till the death of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. When that event took place, Fateh Singh was at Peshawar with Nao Nihal Singh; and Sardar Sardul Singh was at Tonk. From the new Maharaja the Sardar received additional *jagirs* at Kot Bari Khan, Gujranwala, worth Rs. 30,000, which made his estates amount to Rs. 83,000 subject to the service of one hundred horse.

Sardul Singh served under General Ventura in 1840-41 in the Mandi campaign, and at the siege and capture of Kamlagarh. In April 1841 Fateh Singh, with seven hundred horse, was appointed to escort ten lakhs of treasure from Ferozepore to Peshawar, *en route* for Kabul. In February 1845, when Raja Lal Singh, after long altercations with his rival, Sardar Jawahir Singh, whom he feared to leave behind at Lahore, consented to head the army proceeding against Raja Gulab Singh at Jammu. Fateh Singh Man was one of the chiefs whom he insisted upon taking with him. Soon after joining the army, Lal Singh sent Fateh Singh with some others to negotiate. The envoys were received by Gulab Singh with all honour, and were amused for some days with the alternate promises of submission and threats of defiance, which the Raja had always in store for such occasions. At length they returned with the declaration of Gulab Singh that he would abide by the terms of the treaty concluded by his agents in Lahore. He denied the amount of the Lahore claims, but said that he would pay them if proved and for this purpose requested that *Wazir* Bachna,* Hira Nand and Ganpat Rai, confidential servants of his nephew, Hira Singh, upon whose authority the claims had been made, should be sent to him. The envoys, accordingly, with these three men returned to Jammu.

Besides Fateh Singh Man, the deputation to Jammu consisted of Baba Mihan Singh, an old Bedi of great sanctity, Ratan Chand Dogal, one of the most influential of the *mutsadi* or *munshi* party, and Sardar Sher Singh Atariwala. They remained at Jammu for some days, but could not come to any definite terms; for Gulab Singh was carrying on separate negotiations with the Sikh army, whose *Panchayats* were also in Jammu.

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*Until the death of Maharaja Sher Singh, Bachna, a Jat of Jandiala in the Sheikhupura *pargana*, was manager of Raja Hira Singh's hill estates under Pandit Jala. When the Pandit went to Lahore, on Hira Singh becoming minister, Bachna succeeded him in the hills with the title of *Wazir*. When Raja Gulab Singh gave over Jasrota to the Darbar in January, 1845, Bachna remained to give over the treasure, and was then summoned to Lahore. There he took advantage of the discontent excited by the news of Sikh excesses in the hills to get himself re-appointed Governor of Jasrota, under the Darbar, and was on his way to take up his post when summoned to Jammu. He was an able man, much loved by the hill people for his mildness and honesty.

At last, on the 28th February, after a violent altercation between *Wazir* Bachna and the Raja, the latter gave four lakhs of rupees as an earnest of the full discharge of the just claims against him, and the deputation took its leave. Passing through a hedge of thorns, which had been thrown round the town of Jammu, the envoys were fired at by a body of the Raja's troops. Sardar Fateh Singh and *Wazir* Bachna were killed on the spot, and Diwan Ganpat Rai, who was on the same elephant with them, was mortally wounded, and died the next day. Raja Gulab Singh protested his innocence and his grief, and that the catastrophe had happened contrary to his wishes and his orders. The Bawa, Sher Singh and Ratan Chand he detained at Jammu as hostages and as negotiators.

That this assassination was planned by Gulab Singh there is no shadow of doubt. He had, it is true, no hostile feelings against Fateh Singh, but the Sardar was upon the same elephant with the man he had determined to destroy; and as Mian Udham Singh died with Nao Nihal Singh, so did Fateh Singh with *Wazir* Bachna.

When Bachna had been re-appointed Governor of Jasrota, Gulab Singh thought that it was the same as if he himself had recovered possession. But he was disappointed. Pandit Jala had taught Bachna to hate and distrust Gulab Singh; and when he joined the deputation, the Raja saw that his fancied friend was entirely in the interest of the Darbar. He knew that, as an enemy, Bachna could do him vast injury; for he was so popular in the hills that he could have brought over Gulab Singh's Rajput troops to the side of the Sikhs; and the Raja consequently determined on his destruction.

The death of Sardar Fateh Singh was much lamented by the chiefs; but the army, though it was convenient to use his death as a weapon against Gulab Singh, did not at this time care much for Sardars, certainly not for men of the old school like Fateh Singh, who looked upon the regular army as a most dangerous innovation, and whose traditions were all of the days of the great Maharaja.

Two months later, when Raja Gulab Singh had been brought to Lahore, eleven lakhs of rupees, out of the sixty-eight lakhs which he was compelled to pay, were charged in the account as blood-money for the death of Sardar Fateh Singh.

In May 1845 Sardar Jawahir Singh confiscated the Rs. 30,000 *jagir* given to Fateh Singh by Maharaja Kharak Singh. Sardul Singh was at this time at Hassan Abdal, and in August of the same year, he, with the Atariwala and other Sardars, recovered the fort of Attock from Prince Peshawra Singh. He fought in the Sutlej campaign; and in

August 1846 Raja Lal Singh, the minister, without any apparent cause, confiscated all his remaining *jagirs* with the exception of Mananwala, worth Rs. 3,000. Sardul Singh went to Simla to appeal to Major Lawrence, and accompanied that officer back to Lahore. After Lal Singh's deposition and banishment, the creditors of Sardar Fateh Singh pressed Sardul Singh for payment of his father's debts amounting to Rs. 1,25,000; and Major Lawrence induced the Darbar to allow him *jagirs* of Rs. 21,000, subject to the service of thirty *sowars*. Twenty of these *sowars*, however, were to be excused for five years; the sum allowed for their service, Rs. 6,000, being applied to the liquidation of the debt. On annexation the personal estates of the family, amounting to Rs. 10,500, were upheld for life, and Rs. 3,000 in perpetuity; Rs. 2,147 to the male issue of Sardul Singh, and Rs. 853 to the male issue of Jawala Singh.

Sardar Jawala Singh, who was not on good terms with Sardul Singh, died in 1860. Bibi Kako, their sister, who married Sardar Ajit Singh Sindhanwalia, on hearing the news of the death of her husband in the fort of Lahore, in September, 1843, burnt herself with his clothes at Naorangabad. During the rebellion of 1848 Sardar Sardul Singh remained faithful to Government; and in 1857 did as much as his embarrassed circumstances would allow in raising horsemen for service in Hindustan.

Sardar Sardul Singh Man died in 1881. He had latterly taken no active part in public affairs, his time being fully occupied in domestic matters. Possessing a peculiar temper, he was often on bad terms with his sons and other relatives. His *jagir* of Rs. 7,500 lapsed on his death, with the exception of Rs. 2,147 which was continued to his two surviving sons, Partab Singh and Jiwan Singh. The sons also held shares in the ancestral villages of Mananwala and Mehoka in the Amritsar district; as also in the village of Mananwala in the district of Sheikhupura, which was founded by their father.

After Sardar Sardul Singh's death, Sardar Jiwan Singh was regarded as the representative of the family. He was a *Lambardar* of Mananwala, a member of the District Board, an Honorary Magistrate, and a Divisional Darbari. He held by inheritance and purchase about 5,800 *kanals* of land in Amritsar including the garden in that city and the shares of the ancestral village above-mentioned. Jiwan Singh was married four times. Once of his wives was a daughter of Sardar Fateh Singh of Jullundur; the second a daughter of Sardar Uttam Singh, Inspector of Police in Montgomery; and the third the daughter of Sardar Harnam Singh of Narendrapura in Patiala, and a relative of the Patiala Chief.

Sardar Atam Singh Man succeeded Sardar Jiwan Singh as the head of the family on the latter's death in 1911. He is an Honorary Magistrate since 1914, a Divisional Darbari, *Lambardar* of Mananwala in the Amritsar district and of Chak No. 92-15-L in the Multan district. He was elected to the membership of the District Board for nine years and is exempted from certain provisions of the Arms Act. In 1935 he was awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal. He is connected by marriage with the family of Sir Attar Singh, K.C.I.E., of Bhadaur which, in turn is connected with His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala.

Partab Singh, the elder brother, held about 1,450 *kanals* of land but was heavily in debt. He died in 1906. His son, Mahtab Singh, married the daughter of Arjun Singh of Raipur in the Ludhiana district. Raja Singh and Hira Singh, sons of Jawala Singh, succeeded on the death of their father to his *jagir* of Rs. 853 in their ancestral villages of Mananwala and Mehoka. Raja Singh died in 1883 and was succeeded by his only surviving son, Gurbakhsh Singh, *alias* Fateh Muhammad. Hira Singh was a member of the District Board and chairman of the Amritsar Local Board. He rendered good service when transport animals were being purchased during the Kabul war, and also on other occasions. He was a Divisional Darbari and died in 1898 leaving three sons, amongst whom his share of the property was divided. The eldest, Sant Singh, was a *Lambardar* of Mananwala in 1921. The second son, Jhanda Singh, who resided in Sindh, died in 1923. Another son, Balwant Singh, lives at Mananwala and looks after his lands.

SARDAR GURDIAL SINGH OF AIMA KALAN.

- NATHA SINGH.
  - Surjan Singh.
    - Nar Singh (died 1806).
      - Sher Singh (died 1807).
        - Lehna Singh (died 1852)
      - Sant Singh (dead).
        - Sardar Harnam Singh (died 1933).
          - Surat Singh (died 1904).
          - Indar Singh (died 1904).
          - SARDAR GURDIAL SINGH (born 1906).
            - Gurpartap Singh (born 1934).
          - Gurbakhsh Singh (born 1914).
          - Gurbachan Singh (born 1918).
    - Gulab Singh.
      - Asa Singh (died 1850).
      - Hukam Singh (died 1897).
    - Gurmukh Singh.
      - Attar Singh (dead).

About the year 1738 Natha Singh, an Upal Jat, left his home at Lakarki, in the Gurdaspur district, and, coming to Amritsar, rebuilt a ruined village to which, in defiance of the rights of the late inhabitants, he gave the name of Aima, signifying land held in proprietary right. His son, Surjan Singh, inherited not only this village, but the *jagirs* of his uncle, Dal Singh, who had been slain in a quarrel with Sardar Sewa Singh Aulakhwala. These estates were of considerable size, comprising many villages in the Daska, Pasrur and Ajnala *parganas*.

In the famine year of 1783*, Surjan Singh contrived to seize Chaharbajwa in the Sialkot district from Brij Raj Deo, son of Raja Ranjit Deo. He was associated with the Bhangi Misal, and fought under Sardar Karam Singh. He died in 1799, and his eldest son, Nar Singh, still a youth, joined Sardar Gulab Singh Bhangi, who was chief of the confederacy formed against Ranjit Singh soon after his capture of Lahore. An expedition was fitted out against him, which Nar Singh joined; but it was broken up by the death of Sardar Gulab Singh, from the effects of a prolonged debauch at Kothani.

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*The famine of 1783 was the most terrible of any remembered in the Punjab. It was the last of three bad years; many thousands died of starvation, and many emigrated to Kashmir and Hindustan. The year is known by the people as the *San Chali* being the Sambat year 1840.

Soon after this, in 1803, Nar Singh joined Ranjit Singh, and accompanied him in the Pindi Bhattian campaign, and later in the expedition against the Bhangis and the fort of Kalar, which was bravely defended by Jodh Singh Atariwala. In 1804 he went with Ranjit Singh again against Raja Sansar Chand Katoch, who had tried to possess himself of a portion of the Jullundur Doab, but who was defeated near Hoshiarpur and driven back to the hills. The next expedition shared in by Nar Singh was that against Hafiz Ahmad Khan of Jhang, resulting in the imprisonment of that chief and the seizure of his estates. He served in the first unsuccessful campaign of Multan, and in both the Kashmir expeditions under Diwan Ram Dayal in the *dera* of Prince Kharak Singh; and on the conquest of Kashmir he received a *jagir* of Rs. 14,000 at Samba in the Jammu territory. He fought in the battle of Teri in 1823, and served under Sardar Hari Singh Nalwa in Nara. In 1835-36 he accompanied the Sikh force under Prince Kharak Singh against the Mazaris of Mithankot.

When Jawahir Singh became minister, Nar Singh was treated with great favour; for he had married as his second wife an aunt of Maharani Jindan, the sister of Jawahir Singh. He received the present of an elephant with gold housings, was placed in command of the Mul Rajia Regiment, and was sent with the Samba Sardar against the insurgents who had ravaged the country in the neighbourhood of Phalia, Gujrat, and had looted the shrine of Ker Sahib, a place of some sanctity, where Guru Nanak had slept on the *ker*, or heaps of earth thrown up by the rats. The insurgents were speedily reduced to order, and the plundered property in a great measure recovered.

During the Sutlej campaign, Nar Singh served under Sardar Ranjodh Singh Majithia. He remained faithful to his Government during the Multan rebellion, as did his contingent of *sowars*, and was sent to Pind Dadan Khan under the orders of Misar Rallia Ram, Superintendent of the Salt mines. He returned to Lahore with Raja Dina Nath after the latter's unsuccessful mission to Sardar Chatar Singh. From the year 1825, when Sardar Nar Singh's principal *jagirs* were resumed, he had only held *jagirs* worth Rs. 2,200 and cash allowances of Rs. 3,761. His *jagir* was in 1849 confirmed to him for life. He died in 1866.

Gulab Singh, brother of Nar Singh, served in the Mul Rajia Regiment on Rs. 500 per annum. His daughter married Sardar Lehna Singh Majithia, but died within six months of her marriage. The third brother, Sarmukh Singh, died young. Sardar Sant Singh succeded his father, Nar Singh as head of the family, but, as the *jagir*

holdings were resumed on his father's death, he found himself in reduced circumstances. His mother, Mussammat Kishan Kaur, who died in 1884, was in receipt of a compassionate allowance of Rs. 240 per annum. Sant Singh was connected by marriage with the family of Maharaja Ranjit Singh.

On his death his son, Harnam Singh, succeeded him. He was a Divisional Darbari, a member of the District Board and Sub-Registrar of Tarn Taran. He owned about 1,000 *bighas* of land in Aima Kalan in the Amritsar district, and some house property in Amritsar city. His income was about Rs. 3,000 per annum. He was connected by marriage with the family of the Majithia Sardars. He contributed Rs. 500 to the War Loan and donated another Rs. 500 to the Leper House at Tarn Taran.

Sardar Harnam Singh died in 1936, his three sons surviving him. The eldest, Gurdial Singh, the present head of the family, is a *Lambardar* and a Divisional Darbari. He is married in the family of Captain Sardar Bahadur Lakha Singh, O.B.E., of Wan in the Lahore district. The two younger sons are studying in the Khalsa College, Amritsar.

SARDAR SIR JOGENDRA SINGH, RASULPURIA.

- **SUJAN SINGH.**
  - Sardar Jodh Singh (died 1857).
    - Sarmukh Singh.
      - Taran Singh.
        - Narayan Singh.
        - Narendra Singh.
          - r sons.
      - Hira Singh.
        - Ganda Singh.
          - Sant Singh.
    - Gurmukh Singh.
      - Sardar Punjab Singh.
        - Sardar Jwala Singh (died 1897).
          - Sant Singh (died 1913).
            - Parmpal Singh, (born 1904).
              - Gajindarpal Singh (born 1933).
            - Prithipal Singh (born 1906).
              - Three sons.
          - SARDAR SIR JOGENDRA SINGH. (born 1877).
            - Sardar Jatendra Singh (born 1894).
            - Iqbal Singh (born 1911).
              - Sardar Daya Indar Singh.
        - Ala Singh (died 1870).
          - Rao Bahadur Teja Singh (born 1859).
            - Two generations.
          - Bhagat Singh (born 1869).
            - Two generations.
        - Chanda Singh (died 1874).
    - Tehl Singh.
      - Attar Singh (dead).
      - Chattar Singh (dead).
      - Ram Singh (born 1839).
        - Kehar Singh (born 1873)
          - Three sons
    - Rup Singh.
      - Sham Singh.
        - Bishan Singh.
      - Nihal Singh.
        - Parsa Singh.
          - Three generations.
        - Harsa Singh (born 1886).
      - Man Singh.
        - Diwan Singh (dead).

Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh's ancestor, Sujan Singh, a Jat Sikh, left the Manjha in 1760 as one of the Sukarchakia *Misal*, and acquired large estates in Ambala, and later on in the Jullundur Doab, said to have yielded a revenue of Rs. 24,000. His son, Jodh Singh, was driven out of the Moli *ilaqa* in Ambala by the Kalsia chief of the same name, and the family later on lost most of their possessions in Hoshiarpur and Jullundur. Their home was at Rasulpur, Tarn Taran, in the Amritsar district. Maharaja Ranjit Singh granted Jodh Singh a *jagir* of the value of Rs. 10,000 under the usual conditions of military service; and this was reduced to Rs. 2,000 when the Lahore dominions were annexed in 1849. The *jagir* villages were Rurki, Maijara and Sarai in the Garhshankar Tahsil of the Hoshiarpur district. The grant was resumed on the death of Jodh Singh in 1857; a portion in *mauza* Rurki, yielding Rs. 360, being continued as a compassionate allowance to his heirs. His grandson, Punjab Singh, was a distinguished soldier and received the title of Sardar in recognition of his services, he having been under fire in thirty-two engagements throughout his military career. He served in the Maharaja's Ghorcharas for fifteen years before the break-up of the Sikh power; and he was appointed Risaldar in the 2nd Punjab Irregular Cavalry on the formation of that corps shortly after the annexation of the country; remaining until 1858, when he was transferred as commandant to the 5th Regiment of Mounted Police in Oudh. Lieutenant-General Sir Sam Browne wrote of him in 1860 as follows:— "No man has done more in the way of gallant acts than has Punjab Singh; and his judgment and discretion are equal to his gallantry". Sir Hope Grant, commanding a division of cavalry in 1858, termed him "a brave, gallant soldier, and worthy of any reward". He was present at the siege of Delhi, taking part in the final assault; and he was with Colonel Greathead's column when the battles of Bulandshahr and Aligarh were fought. He was also engaged in many actions around Agra and Cawnpore, and he assisted at the relief of Lucknow. He was rewarded with the Orders of Merit and of British India; and he received a grant of land in the Kheri district of Oudh, which now yields about Rs. 4,000 per annum. In the Punjab he was given a property of seven hundred acres in *rakh* Sukarchak, Tahsil Tarn Taran, Amritsar, chargeable with an annual payment of Rs. 584. He died in 1869 and his eldest son, Jwala Singh, succeeded him as head of the family. He was a prominent man in his own part of the country, being a *Zaildar*, a member of the District Committee and a Divisional Darbari. Jawala Singh purchased fourteen villages in the Kheri district, Oudh, assessed with a revenue of Rs. 5,500 in addition to the grant made to his father for Mutiny services. His possessions in the Amritsar district were com-

paratively small, being confined to about five hundred *bighas* in the family village of Rasulpur. He died in 1897.

The family property was then divided between his two sons—Sardars Sant Singh and Jogendra Singh, and the former was accepted as the representative of the family. He served for fifteen years in the Central India Horse retiring as a Risaldar. Besides his share of the property in Oudh, he owned 20 squares of land in Gujranwala and 275 *bighas* in the Amritsar district. He was a Divisional Darbari, and was connected by marriage with the Ghanauli and Nakai families. Sant Singh died in 1913, leaving two sons, Parmpal Singh and Pirthipal Singh, who were both educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore. They are now managing their estates. The former is a keen sportsman and golf player and holds the rank of an honorary Captain from His Highness the Raja of Mandi.

Sir Jogendra Singh, brother of Sardar Sant Singh, is now the head of the family. He is connected by marriage with the Atari Sardars. He had a varied career. He began by contributing to the Press both in India and England and was editor of the *East and West;* presided over the Sikh Educational Conference; represented the Sikh community in the Council of State and was appointed Home Minsiter at Patiala in 1910. After retirement from there, he devoted himself to agriculture and journalism besides serving on many Committees, such as the Indian Sugar Committee, the Indian Sandhurst Committee, and the Indian Taxation Inquiry Committee. From 1926 to 1937 he was Minister of Agriculture in the Punjab. He was Knighted in 1929. Sir Jogendra Singh is a *Taaluqdar* of Oudh. Of his two sons, the elder Sardar Jatindar Singh was educated at Magdalen College, Cambridge; and the younger, Sardar Iqbal Singh, was educated at the Aitchison College and the Maclagan Engineering College at Moghalpura and completed his education in engineering at Loughborough (England).

Nihal Singh, the cousin of Sardar Sant Singh was a Risaldar in the Oudh Police. He was granted a property *jagir* of Rs. 50 and 45 acres of land in Banawalipur Rakh in the Tarn Taran Tahsil. He was also awarded the Order of Merit. His grandson, Bhagwan Singh, who is connected by marriage with the Jandiala Sardars, is a member of the District Board, a *Zaildar* and a Divisional Darbari. Of his three sons, the eldest, Pritam Singh, served during the Great War as a Jamadar and is now a Sub-Inspector in the Mounted Police; the second, Balwant Singh, is a clerk in the Agriculture Department; and the third, Harbant Singh, is a Naib-Tahsildar.

Ala Singh, uncle of Sardar Sant Singh, was also a distinguished soldier. He died in 1870 while serving in the Central India Horse, leaving two sons who followed their father's profession. The elder, Teja Singh, was a Risaldar in the 11th Bengal Lancers. He accompanied the Boundary Commission under Sir Peter Lumsden, and rendered good service in connection with the Panjdeh incident, receiving the title of Rao Bahadur. His son, Mula Singh, received a commission and joined the Bengal Lancers in 1902. He rose to the rank of an Honorary Lieutenant and served in France in the Great War, when he was wounded. He retired from the army in 1916 when he was appointed Superintendent of Post Offices. He was awarded a sword, a *sanad*, and five squares of land. Another uncle, Chanda Singh, was Wardi-Major of the same regiment.

The descendants of Tehl Singh and Rup Singh reside in Hoshiarpur, where the village of Rurki, granted by Maharaja Ranjit Singh to Jodh Singh, is still in the possession of the family.

SARDAR HARNAM SINGH, BHANGI, OF PANJWAR.

HARI SINGH.

- Jhanda Singh (died 1774).
- Ganda Singh.
  - Amar Singh (dead).
- Narid Singh.
  - Desa Singh (died 1782).
    - Gulab Singh (died 1800).
      - Mul Singh (dead).
        - Wasawa Singh.
      - Ganda Singh (dead).
      - Sardar Ajit Singh (dead).
        - Sardar Bahadur Thakur Singh (died 1925).
          - SARDAR HARNAM SINGH (born 1873).
            - Autar Singh (born 1912).
            - Kirpal Singh (born 1913).
        - Sardar Bahadur Hakim Singh (died 1921).
          - Sardar Hardit Singh (born 1856).
            - Two generations.
    - Karam Singh.
      - Jassa Singh.
        - Two sons dead.

NATHA.

- Ganya Singh (died 1838).
  - Chet Singh (died 1868).
    - Ram Singh (died 1888).
      - Partap Singh (died 1878).
      - Mahtab Singh (died 1881).
        - Buta Singh
          - Ujagar Singh (born 1903).
        - Mula Singh (born 1875).
        - Dula Singh.
      - Hira Singh (died 1873).
      - Chanda Singh (died 1881).
- Gujar Singh (died 1788).
  - Sukha Singh.
  - Sahib Singh (died 1811).
    - Gulab Singh (died 1832).
  - Fateh Singh (died 1832).
    - Jaimal Singh (died 1871).
      - Jowala Singh (died 1894).
        - Three generations.
- Sihal Singh (died 1781).
- Ala Singh.

Bhama Singh, an inhabitant of Kasur, may be considered the founder of the powerful Bhangi confederacy. He was, however, little more than a robber, and his followers did not exceed three hundred. He was succeeded by his nephew, Hari Singh, son of Bhup Singh, a *zamindar* of Patoh near Wadni, who was a man of great ability. He developed a band of robbers into an army and overran a large portion of the Punjab. It was his addiction to *bhang* (an intoxicating preparation of hemp) that gave the name 'Bhangi' to the *misal*. Some indeed

say that this name originated with Bhama Singh, who was of so arrogant a disposition that he was called by the Sikhs *bala-bash* (high head). This, being a Turkoman title, annoyed Bhama Singh so much that he begged his comrades to change it for some other. Accordingly he was appointed, when in attendance at the Darbar Sahib of Amritsar, to pound *bhang* for the Khalsa, and was himself called Bhangi. The former account is the one commonly believed.

Hari Singh, whose headquarters were at the village of Sohal in the Amritsar district, seized much of the neigbouring country, Sialkot, Karial and Mirowal. He ravaged Chiniot and Jhang Sial, and attacked Jammu, which he rendered tributary, and Multan without success. In 1762 he attacked the village of Khwaja Sayad ka Kot, two miles from Lahore, where Khawaja Abad, the Afghan Governor, had his arsenal; and carried away with him much booty, arms and ammunitions. In 1763 he joined the Kanhayas and Ramgarhias in their attack on Kasur, and the next year was killed in a fight with Amar Singh of Patiala; and Jhanda Singh and Ganda Singh, two brothers who had served under him, succeeded to the command of one division of the Bhangi Misal. They were Dhilon Jats of Punjwar near Tarn Taran and under them the confederacy became very powerful. Associated with them were many famous chiefs; Bhag Singh Ahluwalia, Tara Singh, Sher Singh and Rai Singh Buriawala, Sudh Singh Dodia, Sahib Singh Sialkotia, Nadhan Singh Atu; and with them, too, though not inferior in rank, were the two Bhangi chiefs, Gujar Singh and Lehna Singh, whose history is given later in this chapter.

In 1766 Jhanda Singh and Ganda Singh with a large force invaded Multan. Shuja Khan, the Governor, and Mubarak Khan of Bahawalpur gave them battle on the banks of the Sutlej. Neither side could claim the victory, but a treaty was signed to the effect that Pakpatan should be the boundary between the Sikh and the Afghan States. After this, Jhanda Singh returned to Amritsar, where he employed himself in completing the Bhangi fort which Hari Singh had begun, and the remains of which are still to be seen behind the Lunmandi Bazar. It was not long before Jhanda Singh broke the provisions of the treaty with the Multan chief, and invaded his country in 1771. He besieged the fort unsuccessfully for a month and a half, till the near approach of an Afghan force under Jahan Khan compelled him to retire.

The next year, 1772, he was more successful. The successive governors of Multan, Shuja Khan, Sharif Khan Sadozai and Sharif Beg Taklu, had quarrelled, and the latter invited Jhanda Singh and Ganda Singh to his assistance. They were ready enough to accept the

invitation, and, marching south with a large force, defeated Shuja Khan and his allies, the Daudputras of Bahawalpur, and seized Multan for themselves. Sharif Beg, thus fatally deceived, took refuge at Talamba, and then at Khairpur Tanwain, where he soon after died.

Jhanda Singh then marched northwards, leaving Diwan Singh Chachowalia in charge of Multan with a strong garrison. He first went to Ramnagar, where he recovered the *Zam-Zam* or Bhangi gun* from the Chhathas, and thence to Jammu where his ally and tributary, Raja Ranjit Deo, was defending himself against his son, Brij Raj Deo, and the Kanhaya and Sukarchakia chiefs. For some time the rival forces engaged with varying success, till Sardar Charat Singh Sukarchakia was accidentally killed and the Bhangis seemed about to gain the victory. This the Kanhayas averted by the assassination of Jhanda Singh, causing him to be shot as he was riding through the camp. This was in 1774.

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*The history of this gun is somewhat remarkable. It was cast at Lahore, with another gun of the same size, in 1761 by Shah Nazir, under the directions of Shah Wali Khan, Prime Minister of Ahmad Shah. The date of its founding (A. H. 1174) may be derived from the last of the twenty Persian verses engraved upon it, each letter having a numerical value.

Paikar-i-Azhdahae Atishbar. پیکر اژدهای آتشبار

The material of which the guns were made was a mixture of copper and brass obtained by the *jazia* (a tribute levied by Muhammadans from the infidels), a metal vessel being taken from each house in Lahore. Ahmad Shah, on his returning to Kabul after his victory over the Afghans at Panipat in 1761, left the *Zam-Zam* gun, the carriage of which was not ready, at Lahore, in the charge of Khwaja Abad, whom he had appointed governor. The other gun he took with him, and it was lost in the passage of the Chenab. The *Zam-Zam* had a longer life. Hari Singh Bhangi is said to have captured it when he plundered Khwaja Abad's arsenal, and to have taken it to Amritsar. But this is not correct; for it is certain that during the whole governorship of Khwaja Abad, 1761-1762, the gun was lying unmounted in the Shah Burj at Lahore. In 1764 when Lehna Singh and Gujar Singh Bhangi captured Lahore, they obtained possession of it. Two days later, Sardar Charat Singh Sukarchakia came to congratulate the Bhangis, and hinted that he should have some share of the spoil. The Bhangis, who knew that Charat Singh had come, not for congratulation, but only as a vulture who has scented a carcase, thought to outwit him, and, unwilling to make so powerful a chief their enemy, offered him, with the greatest politeness, the *Zam-Zam* gun, the best part they asserted of the spoil, hoping and believing that he would be unable to carry it away. But Charat Singh, seeing he could get nothing more, called his men together and, with great labour, carried it off to his camp, and then to his fort at Gujranwala. Here it was captured by Ahmad Khan Chhatha, who took it to his new fort of Ahmadnagar, much to the disgust of his brother, Pir Muhammad, who thought he had also a claim to it, and the two quarrelled about its possession; and in the fights which ensued a son of Pir Muhammad and two sons of Ahmad Khan were slain. Pir Muhammad at length called in Gujar Singh Bhangi to his assistance, who entrapped Ahmad Khan, and kept him a day and a night without water till he promised to give up the gun, which Gujar Singh, cheating his ally, carried to Gujrat and kept himself. Here it remained two years, till in an evil hour, the Bhangis took it with them on an expedition against Sardar Charat Singh Sukarchakia. The Bhangis were worsted, and the gun, too heavy to remove quickly, fell again into the hands of the Sukarchakia chief. In 1772 the Chhathas, who were always fighting with Charat Singh, recovered the gun, placed it in the fort of Manchar, and a short time afterwards removed it to Rasulnagar, now Ramnagar. Here the next year it was captured by Sardar Jhanda Singh Bhangi on his return from Multan, and by him sent to Amritsar, where it remained in the Bhangi fort till 1802, when Ranjit Singh, who had the greatest desire to possess it, drove the Bhangis out of Amritsar and seized it. During the reign of Ranjit Singh the gun was taken with great pomp, on five different campaigns, viz., Daska, Kasur, Sujanpur, Wazirabad and Multan. At the siege of the last-named place in 1818, it was seriously injured, and, being considered unfit for further service, it was brought to Lahore and placed at the Delhi gate of the city, where it remained till 1860, when it was placed in front of the Lahore Museum where it now stands.

Ganda Singh succeeded to the command of the *misal;* and, finding that no success could now be gained at Jammu, he retired to Amritsar, where he engaged himself in enlarging and strengthening the Bhangi quarter and in plotting against the Kanhayas, who had caused his brother's death. An opportunity for showing his enmity almost immediately occurred. Jhanda Singh had bestowed Pathankot on one of his *misaldars,* Nand Singh, otherwise known as Mansa Singh. This man died about the same time as his chief, and his widow gave her daughter and the *jagir* of Pathankot to Tara Singh, a near relation of Hakikat Singh Kanhaya. Ganda Singh exceedingly indignant at this, insisted that Tara Singh should give up the *jagir,* but the Kanhayas refused; and Ganda Singh, collecting a large force, taking with him the Bhangi gun and with many of the Ramgarhia chiefs as allies, marched against Pathankot. Hakikat Singh, Tara Singh and Gurbakhsh Singh Kanhaya and Amar Singh Bhaga marched to Dinanagar to oppose his progress, and here an indecisive engagement took place; but while encamped at Dinanagar, Ganda Singh fell ill and died after ten days. Charat Singh, a nephew, was selected by the troops to succeed him; but in the very first fight with the Kanhayas, Charat Singh was killed, and the Bhangi force, left without a leader, returned to Amritsar.

Desa Singh now became head of the confederacy, and one Gujar Singh acted as his minister. But the days of the great Bhangi *Misal* were numbered, and the power and intellect of a boy were unable to control the many unruly chiefs who had been proud to fight under Hari Singh and Jhanda Singh. Bhag Singh Ahluwalia first declared himself independent; then Jhang ceased to pay tribute; and in 1779 Multan was lost.

It will be remembered that Sardar Jhanda Singh had left Diwan Singh in charge of Multan. He held his own for some years successfully; and in 1777 repulsed, though only with great loss, an attack of the Bahawalpur Chief, and Muzaffar Khan, son of Shuja Khan. But in 1779 Taimur Shah, son of Ahmad Shah, marched against Multan with a large army, and Diwan Singh, having held out for more than a month, was compelled to capitulate, and was allowed to retire unmolested. Desa Singh had also a great enemy in the person of Sardar Mahan Singh, head of the Sukarchakia *Misal,* which was now becoming very powerful; and in 1782, after holding the chiefship for eight years, he was killed in action, but whether before Chiniot, which he had marched to reduce, or in a skirmish with Mahan Singh, is uncertain. He was succeeded by his son, Gulab Singh; and of this chief there is little

to record. He was a debauched, weak man, and had not energy sufficient to keep together the possessions which his father had left him. Year by year these diminished, till at last the town of Amritsar and some villages in the Manjha alone remained.

In 1800 a cabal was formed against Ranjit Singh who had captured Lahore in July of the preceding year, and whose successes were beginning to fill all the Punjab chiefs with alarm. Chief in the cabal were Sardars Jassa Singh Ramgarhia, Sahib Singh and Gulab Singh Bhangi and Nizam-ud-din Khan of Kasur; and it was proposed to invite Ranjit Singh to a conference at Bhasin and there assassinate him. But the young chief was too wily to attend without a force large enough to secure his safety, and after two months passed in festivities he returned to Lahore. But although Ranjit Singh escaped with his life, Gulab Singh was less fortunate. He had never missed an opportunity for drinking hard; and on this occasion, when every night ended in a debauch, he drank so deep that he killed himself. Some have asserted that he was poisoned; but there is no shadow of foundation for the story; and he was so incapable a man that no one could possibly think it worth his while to destroy him. Gulab Singh left one son, Gurdit Singh, a boy of ten years of age, married to the daughters of Sardars Sahib Singh Bhangi, son of Gujar Singh, and Fateh Singh Kanhaya. But no powerful alliances were of use against Ranjit Singh, who was determined to gain possession of Amritsar. He in 1802, with the intention of picking a quarrel with the Bhangis, sent to demand from Gurdit Singh the famous *Zam-Zam* gun. But the glory and prestige of the confederacy was derived in great part from the possession of this; and although her chief advisers urged Sukhan, the mother of Gurdit Singh, to give it up, she refused to part with it and prepared to fight. But such preparations were worse than useless. Ranjit Singh with Fateh Singh Ahluwalia marched to Amritsar, attacked the Bhangi fort, and in five hours reduced it. Sukhan and her son took refuge with Sardar Jodh Singh Ramgarhia, and Ranjit Singh seized all the Bhangi possessions. Little more is known of Gurdit Singh. He died at his ancestral village of Panjwar in the Tarn Taran *pargana* of the Amritsar district, where his descendants are still living.

On Gurdit Singh's death, Thakur Singh was recognized as the head of the family. He was a *Zaildar*, a member of the Local Board of Tarn Taran and of the District Board of Amritsar and had a seat in Divisional Darbars. He along with his brother, Hakim Singh, enjoyed a *jagir* yielding Rs. 240 per annum and owned about 2,000 *bighas* of land. He was granted ten squares in the Lyallpur district and seven

squares in the Montgomery district, and was also given the title of Sardar Bahadur in 1914.

On his death in 1925, his son, Harnam Singh, became the head of the family. He is married to a daughter of Sardar Lakha Singh, a member of the family of Sardar Atma Singh Padhania. He is a Divisional Darbari and was appointed a *Zaildar*, but resigned the latter post in 1935. Of his two sons the elder, Autar Singh, is married to the daughter of Sardar Bhagwan Singh, *Rais* of Fateh Singh Wala in Muzaffargarh district; and the younger, Kirpal Singh, is married to the daughter of Sardar Balwant Singh Man of the Sheikhupura district.

Sardar Hakim Singh, brother of Sardar Sahib Thakur Singh, was an Honorary Magistrate. He received the title of Sardar Bahadur in 1920, and a gentry grant of seven rectangles of land in the Montgomery district. On his death in 1921 he was succeeded by his son, Hardit Singh, who is married to the daughter of Vir Singh, son of Sardar Hira Singh of Khamanun in Patiala, and also a grand-daughter of one of the Sindhanwalia family. He is an Honorary Magistrate and a member of the Debt Conciliation Board, Amritsar. He received the Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935. Of his three sons two are graduates. The eldest, Gurbakhsh Singh, is married to the daughter of Sardar Bahadur Sardar Jiwan Singh, O.B.E., of Padhana and the younger, Shiv Singh, is married in the family of Sardar Jaswant Singh of Ranyala in the Gujranwala district.

Notice must be taken of two other powerful chiefs of the Bhangi *Misal*, Sardars Lehna Singh and Gujar Singh, who, though joining Jhanda Singh and Ganda Singh in some of their expeditions, have a history for the most part distinct. Lehna Singh's grandfather was a *zamindar* of the Kailon Jat caste, who in a time of scarcity left his native village of Sadawala in the Amritsar district for Mastapur near Kartarpur in the Jullundur Doab. Here he was adopted by a man who joined the trades of carpentering and collecting taxes, and here his son, Dargaha, was born. Lehna Singh, son of Dargaha, was a high spirited boy; and having been on one occasion beaten by his father for allowing cattle to stray into his field ran away from home, and after wandering about for some time at length reached the village of Roranwala, one mile from Atari, where Gurbakhsh Singh Bhangi lived. This man was one of the best fighters under Sardar Hari Singh. He owned about forty villages, and used to scour the country with a band of horsemen and collect plunder from far and near. He took a fancy to young Lehna Singh and put him into his troop, and later, having no son of his own, adopted him. Gurbakhsh Singh died in 1763; and dissensions

straightaway arose between Lehna Singh, the adopted son, and Gujar Singh, the son of Gurbakhsh Singh's daughter, each claiming the property. Jhanda Singh and Ganda Singh Bhangi came to Waniki to try and settle the dispute; but Gujar Singh would not listen to terms, and set out with his followers for Roranwala. Lehna Singh pursued and came up with him, and a fight was the result, in which a few men were killed on either side. At length an arrangement was made, by which Lehna Singh and Gujar Singh divided the estate. The former kept Roranwala, and the latter founded a new village between Behrwal and Rani, which he called Rangarh, in remembrance of his fight with Lehna Singh, of whom he now became the fast friend.

The two Sardars then planned the capture of Lahore, which Kabuli Mal held in the interest of Ahmad Shah. The governor was a timid and, at the same time, a tyrannical man; and as the Sikh horse, becoming every day more bold, plundered the country up to the very walls of the city, he grew alarmed for his safety, and when he obtained secret intelligence of the Bhangi plot he fled from Lahore leaving it in charge of his nephew, Amir Singh. He took the road to Jammu; but some of the refugees, who had left Lahore through his tyranny, handled him so roughly that he would probably have been killed had not some troops sent by Raja Ranjit Deo as his escort rescued him. The Raja sent him to Rawalpindi where the rear-guard of Ahmad Shah's army had halted; and here he died shortly afterwards.

One dark night Lehna Singh and Gujar Singh with two hundred men determined to surprise Lahore. They found all the gates closed; but one Dayal Singh showed them a drain by which it was possible to enter with some squeezing. Gujar Singh led the way, Lehna Singh followed and the other Sikhs. The fort was taken by surprise; Amir Singh, the deputy governor, was captured at a *nautch* and put in irons, and before morning the whole city was in possession of the confederates. Early the next day Sobha Singh Kanhaya, nephew of Jai Singh, arrived. He had, since the last Afghan invasion, been in hiding at his native village of Kanah. He was one of the confederates and, although too late to aid in the capture, was allowed a share of the prize. Then came the other Bhangi and Kanhaya Sardars; and lastly Charat Singh Sukarchakia, who was very hard to please, and would not go away till the Bhangis had given him the *Zam-Zam* gun, which he carried to Gujranwala. The three Sardars then divided Lahore among them; Lehna Singh taking the citadel, with the Masti, Khizri, Kashmiri and Roshnai gates. Gujar Singh built for himself a fort without walls, which he called Qila Gujar Singh, and in 1765 marched northwards to conquer new territory.

Lehna Singh and Sobha Singh remained in Lahore in peace till Ahmad Shah made his final descent upon the Punjab in 1767, when they retired to Panjwar. But the great Durrani leader felt age and infirmity creeping upon him; and having no man of genius like Adina Beg Khan to leave in charge of the province, he resolved to conciliate the Sikh chiefs. To Lehna Singh he sent a present of fruit; but he returned it, saying that grain was the food for peasants like him, not fruit, which was a luxury for kings. Pleased with this humble reply, Ahmad Shah confirmed Lehna Singh in his possession of Lahore and returned to Kabul, where he died in 1773. For twenty years after this the Lahore Sardars ruled in tolerable quiet till 1797, when Shah Zaman, who had succeeded to the throne of Kabul, invaded the Punjab; and Lehna Singh again retired from Lahore, and returned after the departure of the Shah, but died the same year. Sobha Singh died about the same time, and was succeeded by his son Mohar Singh, while Chet Singh succeeded Lehna Singh.

Shah Zaman again appeared in 1798, but only remained a few months in Lahore, as news from Persia rendered his return necessary. Sardar Ranjit Singh Sukarchakia obtained from the Shah a grant of the city in return for services which he rendered, the principal of which was the raising and forwarding to the Shah eight guns which had sunk in the river Ravi. But the gift was only nominal, and Ranjit Singh was left to gain possession for himself. This was not difficult. The only man of any energy among the joint rulers of Lahore was Sahib Singh, son of Gujar Singh, and he was absent at Gujrat. Chet Singh was an imbecile, and Mohar Singh possessed neither character nor influence. Their rule was hated by the people, and their own adherents, Bhai Gurbakhsh Singh, Hakim Rai and Mian Ashiq Muhammad, were in favour of Ranjit Singh, and wrote him word that he could easily make himself master of the place. Ranjit Singh with a large force entered Anarkali, and Chet Singh, who thought of marching to oppose him, was dissuaded from so doing by his agent, Mohkam Din, *chaudhri* of Kotnao, who was in charge of the Lahori gate, which he opened to the enemy. Ranjit Singh took possession without difficulty, and Chet Singh and Mohar Singh fled.

Some time later Ranjit Singh granted to Chet Singh a *jagir* of Rs. 60,000 in Waniki, which he held till his death in 1815. He left no son by any of his eight wives; but four months after his death Bibi Hukam Kaur gave birth to a son named Atar Singh, in favour of whom Ranjit Singh released an estate of Rs. 6,000 at Waniki. This was afterwards much reduced and exchanged for Ladi, which again,

in 1819 was exchanged for Chak Didu, part of Lehna Singh's old estate. On annexation this village was released to Atar Singh and his mother for their lives.

Sardar Gujar Singh's expedition to conquer the country to the north of Lahore was successful enough, and he soon became a far more powerful chief than Lehna Singh or Sobha Singh. He first attacked Gujrat, which was then held by Sultan Makarrab, a Gakhar chief, and defeating him in an engagement just beyond the walls, took possession of both the city and the neighbouring country. Gujrat he now made his headquarters, and the next year, 1766, marched to Jammu, which he overran and held tributary with Jhanda Singh Bhangi; and then successively reduced Punch, Islamgarh and Deva Batala. In 1767 Ahmad Shah made his last invasion of India, driving before him all the new Sikh chiefs; for in those days the dread of an Afghan army was such that there was no thought of opposing it in the open field; and leaving behind him the proverb, *Khada pita laheda, rehnda Ahmad Shahe da;* meaning that Ahmad Shah left nothing that men could call their own but what they had actually in their mouths.

Among those who fled was Gujar Singh. He went to Lahore, and thence, as Ahmad Shah advanced, to Ferozepore; and when the Durrani chief had finally turned his back on the Punjab, he recovered his share of the city of Lahore and left it in charge of Takht Singh, a near relation. He then went to Amritsar; and for the defence of the holy city laid the foundations of fort Gujar Singh, where now stands the newer fort of Gobindgarh. Charat Singh Sukarchakia also built a fort in the north of the Darbar Sahib (the Golden Temple), while that of Jassa Singh Ramgarhia lay to the east, and that of the Bhangis to the south. Then at his village of Rangarh he married his eldest son to the daughter of Bhag Singh Ahluwalia; and as soon as the festivities were over marched with his whole force to Gujrat, recovering all his old conquests with but little trouble. Then, in conjunction with Sardar Charat Singh Sukarchakia, he besieged the famous fort of Rohtas held by the Gakhars. After a siege of several months it was reduced, and the whole of the neighbouring country as far as Rawalpindi, with its splendid fighting tribes, Janjuahs, Gakhars, and Awans, submitted to the allies. He then married his second son, Sahib Singh, to a daughter of Sardar Charat Singh, and some time later to a daughter of Hamir Singh of Jind.

Gujar Singh had divided his territories between his two eldest sons, Sukha Singh and Sahib Singh. These quarrelled; and the younger, at the instigation of Sardar Mahan Singh Sukarchakia, who was

always seeking to benefit by the mistakes of others, attacked his brother, who was killed during the action. Gujar Singh was very indignant when he heard of this, and determined to dispossess Sahib Singh of all the country under his charge. He marched upon Gujrat, and was admitted without question; and Sahib Singh, now in open revolt, shut himself up in Islamgarh. But Gujar Singh did not wish to proceed to extremities and forgave his son the moment he showed a disposition to sue for pardon and, confirming him in his old possessions, made over those which had been held by Sukha Singh to his youngest son, Fateh Singh. But another cause of disunion soon arose. Sardar Mahan Singh was besieging Rasulnagar, the capital of his enemies the Chhathas, and a principal officer escaping from the town took refuge in Sardar Gujar Singh's camp. Mahan Singh demanded his surrender, which was refused. Sahib Singh, however, willing to oblige his brother-in-law, made the refugee over to him, and he was put to death. Gujar Singh was indignant at this disobedience of his son; he cursed him, and prayed that, as he had insulted and dishonoured his father, so his son might insult and dishonour him. This conduct of Sahib Singh so preyed upon the old Sardar's mind that he fell ill; and leaving all his possessions to his youngest son, Fateh Singh, he retired to Lahore, where he died in 1788. His tomb is situated near the Saman Burj.

However much Gujar Singh may have wished to exclude his eldest son from the succession, the Sardars of the Khalsa would not admit his right to do so; and Sahib Singh took possession of his father's estates without active opposition from Fateh Singh, who went to live with Mahan Singh at Gujranwala. For some time there was peace between the brothers-in-law, Mahan Singh and Sahib Singh; but in 1789 they openly quarrelled, and for two years remained in constant hostility. At length, in 1791, Mahan Singh shut up Sahib Singh in the fort of Sodhra and reduced him to great straits. The Bhangi chief called to his assistance Lehna Singh of Lahore and Karam Singh Dhilon. The former would not move; but Karam Singh came with a large force to raise the siege, and an engagement took place between him and Mahan Singh. The Sukarchakia chief was at this time very ill, and during the fight fainted away on his elephant; the driver of which turned and carried away his master from the field. His forces, missing their leader, fled; the siege was raised, and Mahan Singh retired to Gujranwala, where he died three days afterwards; the desertion of his old friend, Jodh Singh Wazirabadia, hastening his death. In 1797 Shah Zaman invaded the Punjab, and Sahib Singh retired to the hills. The Shah only remained a few days in Lahore and then returned to

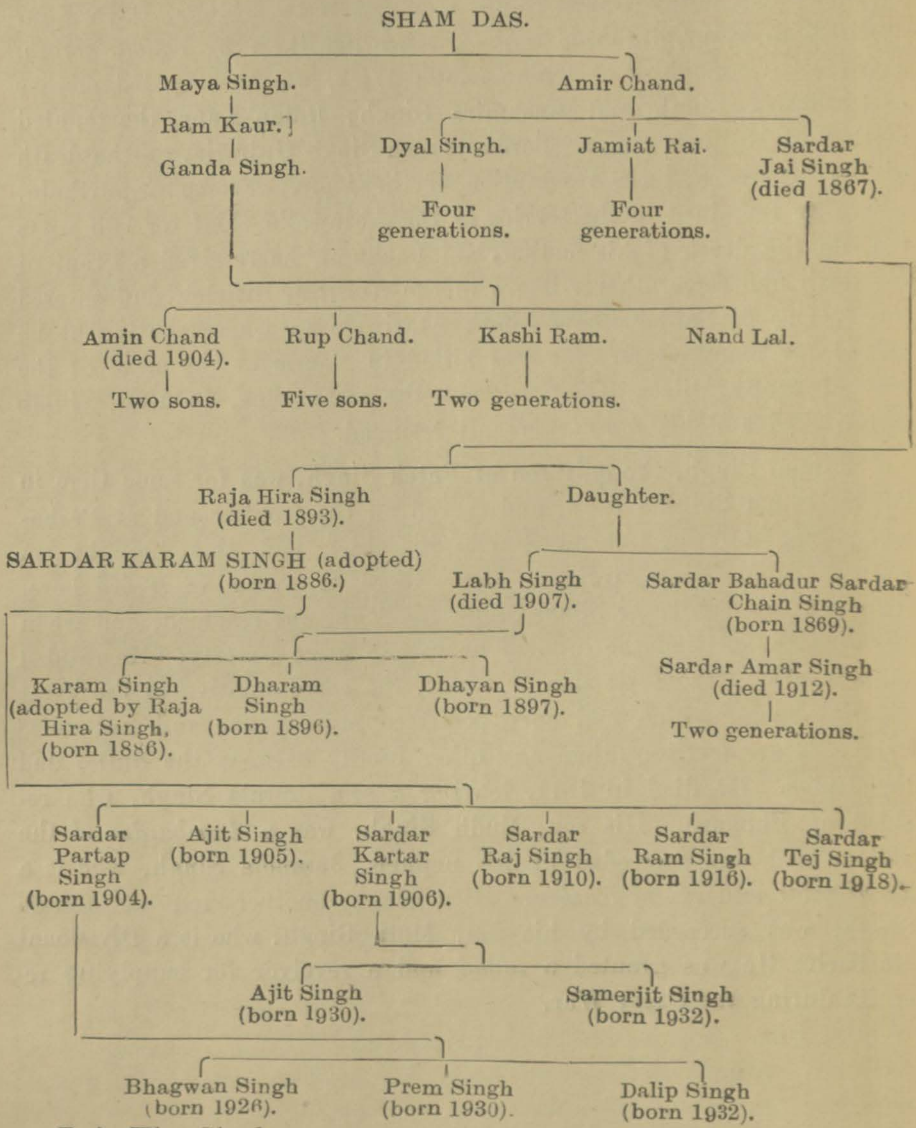
Afghanistan. He left behind him at Pind Dadan Khan an officer, known as the Shahanchi, with seven thousand Afghan troops who, on Sahib Singh's return to Gujrat, marched against him with allies from among the Muhammadan tribes of the Jhelum district. Sahib Singh, with Nihal Singh and Wazir Singh Atariwala, Jodh Singh Wazirabadia and Karam Singh Dhilon, gave him battle and completely defeated him. This was in 1798, and was the first time that the Sikhs had fairly beaten the Afghans in the open field. A few months after this defeat of the Shahanchi, Shah Zaman again invaded the Punjab; but his stay was short, and he retired, making Ranjit Singh a grant of Lahore, which he captured, as has been already related. Fateh Singh Bhangi now joined Ranjit Singh, who promised to give him half of his brother's possessions, and with this assistance he seized Fatehgarh, now called Kot Bari Khan, and Sodhra. When Sahib Singh heard of the fall of Lahore, he moved with a large force against Ranjit Singh, the Ramgarhia and Kasur troops marching from the east and south to the same point; but the meeting at Bhasin passed off peaceably. Hostilities commenced later in the year, and continued for some time, Fateh Singh becoming reconciled to his brother. But this friendship did not last long; for on Fateh Singh favouring Mai Sahib Kaur, wife of Sahib Singh, who disgusted at her husband's third marriage, held the fort of Jalalpur against him, his property and newly granted estates were all seized. Fateh Singh went back to Ranjit Singh who, remembering that he had deserted him in the middle of the campaign, would do nothing for him, and after remaining in Lahore in great poverty for a year he was compelled to return to his brother at Gujrat, who gave him Daulatnagar and other estates.

Sahib Singh now began to lose the energy which had so much distinguished him, and gave himself up to drunkenness and debauchery. He quarrelled with Sardar Nihal Singh Atariwala, and with Mohkam Chand, his Diwan, afterwards so celebrated, went over to Ranjit Singh. In 1806 he accompanied the Lahore chief on the Patiala campaign, and at its close returned to Gujrat. In 1810 Ranjit Singh determined to take possession of Sahib Singh's country and sent for that purpose Hukam Singh Atariwala and Sewa Singh. Sahib Singh, seeing resistance hopeless, fled from Gujrat with fifty horsemen and took refuge in the fort of Deva Batala and the whole of his *jagir* was seized, an estate of Rs. 25,000 being granted to Gulab Singh who had intrigued against his father. In 1810, when the Maharaja was engaged in the siege of Multan, Mai Lachhmi, mother of Sahib Singh, proceeded thither, and interceded for her son with

such effect that the *ilaqa* of Bajwant, worth a lakh of rupees, was released in his favour. This he held till his death, which took place the next year, when Ranjit Singh took two of his widows, Daya Kaur and Ratan Kaur, into his *zanana*, marrying them by *chadar dalna*. Daya Kaur, daughter of Diwan Singh Wirk, was the reputed mother of Peshawra Singh and Kashmira Singh; Ratan Kaur, the reputed mother of Multana Singh. Sardar Fateh Singh Gujratia, on the death of his brother and the resumption of the *jagir*, went to Kapurthala, where he remained in the service of the Ahluwalia chief for two years till, on the death of his mother, Mai Lachhmi, he received a grant of Rangarh and some other villages in the Amritsar district, and entered the service of Sardar Sham Singh Atariwala in whose contingent he served for many years. He was killed in Bannu at the siege of the fort of Malik Dilasa Khan. About the same time, in 1832, Gulab Singh died and his *jagirs* were all resumed.

Jaimal Singh, the only son of Fateh Singh, was for some time in Sardar Sham Singh's force, and served on the frontier and at Peshawar. He, however, quarrelled with his chief, and this brought on Jaimal Singh more troubles than there is space to record here. Through the enmity of Sham Singh his *jagir* was resumed, and when the British occupied the country he was in great poverty. He resided at Rangarh, without pension or estate, the representative of the great Bhangi house, which had once possessed more power and had ruled over a larger territory than any other family between the Sutlej and the Indus. He died in 1871, leaving a son, Jowala Singh, who resided at Rangarh. His son, Budh Singh, was a *Lambardar* of the village and was succeeded by his nephew, Janmeja Singh, who is a *Lambardar* and *Kursi Nashin*. Hira Singh, another son of Jowala Singh, was succeeded by his son, Mota Singh, who is a Divisional Darbari. He was granted a *sanad* and a revolver for supplying recruits during the Great War.

SARDAR KARAM SINGH OF HIRAPUR CHUBBAL.



Raja Hira Singh, an ancestor of Sardar Karam Singh, the present representative of this family, was a Gondar Sud Khatri Sikh, whose home was at Hirapur, a village founded by himself near Chubbal in the Tarn Taran Tahsil. His grandfather was a writer of ordinary status under the Khalsa. His father, Sardar Jai Singh, commenced soldiering as a Jamadar in Maharaja Ranjit Singh's French regiment. For a conspicuous act of courage at Peshawar in 1848, when Lawrence was attacked by the mutinous Sikh troops, Jai Singh was appointed Risaldar in the

1st Punjab Irregular Cavalry, raised and commanded by Sir Henry Daly, who mentioned in the highest terms the brave behaviour of this fine old Sikh in more than one frontier expedition. He records of him: "There is not in the army a more gallant soldier, and I know no abler or more experienced officer". General John Watson further writes: "He is one of the most able and excellent officers, and the most honest and upright I have ever met. He has been my right hand during the whole of the Mutiny campaign from the siege of Delhi to the fall of Lucknow." These commendations were warmly endorsed by Sir James Hope Grant, who commanded the Cavalry Division at Lucknow, as well as by Sir Colin Campbell, Commander-in-Chief. At the close of the campaign Sardar Jai Singh's services were transferred as commandant of the 4th Regiment of Oudh Mounted Police. He received a grant of twenty-six villages in the Jamdan *ilaqa* of the Bharaich district, in addition to the Orders of Merit and of British India, and the usual military pension. He died in 1867.

His son, Hira Singh, proved himself a not less worthy servant of the Queen. He commenced service in 1855 as a Dafadar in his father's regiment, and was appointed Jamadar on the outbreak of the Mutiny, being promoted to a Risaldarship at its close. He took part in most of the important actions, and was present at the capture of Delhi and Lucknow, receiving the Order of Merit. He then volunteered for service in China and was attached as Risaldar to Fane's Horse, doing excellent service. He resigned his commission on the death of his father, and set himself to improve his Taaluqdari property in Oudh, adding to the estates by the purchase of eighty thousand *bighas* in the Parthapur *ilaqa*, Tahsil Nanpara, Bharaich; and he had the name of being a model landlord, punctual in his revenue payments, and kind and considerate to his tenants. He also acquired by purchase the estate of Hirapur in the Tarn Taran Tahsil, Amritsar; and both in the Punjab and in Oudh his name stood high as a generous friend of the poor, and a liberal contributor to all deserving charities. He set apart a considerable sum, the interest of which is devoted to the purchase of quinine for the fever-stricken on his estates. He presented the people of Chubbal, his native village, with a handsome tank built at a cost of Rs. 20,000, and provided for its perpetual repair by investing Rs. 10,000 in Government funds for this special purpose. He also built a large *sarai* at Amritsar and set apart the sum of Rs. 50,000 in land and securities for its maintenance His works of public utility in Bharaich and at Nipalganj have been numerous, and they are thoroughly appreciated by the people, who looked on him as less of a foreigner than the other Punjab landowners who are not always in sympathy with the local population.

Sardar Hira Singh was honoured with the title of Raja, bestowed upon him at the recommendation of Sir Auckland Colvin by His Excellency the Marquess of Dufferin in December, 1888. General Walter Fane, who perhaps knew him more intimately than any other British officer, wrote of him as follows: "I know no native whom I can more honestly praise than Hira Singh, and he has left my regiment to the regret of every officer and man. He served with great gallantry and distinction before Delhi and throughout the subsequent campaign of 1858. He was the first to volunteer for foreign service in China, and was of the greatest assistance to me in raising Fane's Horse. There is not an officer or man in my regiment I would not sooner spare than Hira Singh. I believe him to be one of the most truthful and straightforward officers I ever knew." He died in 1893 and was succeeded by his sister's grandson, Karam Singh, whom he had adopted as his son, as he had no direct issue of his own. Sardar Karam Singh is an Oudh *Taaluqdar* and lives chiefly on his estates in the Bharaich district. He is now the head of the family. He pays about Rs. 36,000 as land revenue in Oudh and about Rs. 3,000 in the Punjab. He is also a Provincial Darbari in the United Provinces and Oudh. Sardar Karam Singh has added considerably to his landed estates by purchasing large acreage of land. He gave many proofs of his loyalty to Government during the period of the War by contributing large sums of money to the various funds which were organised in furtherance of that campaign. He possesses several *sanads* in appreciation of his services. Of his five young sons who have been educated on modern lines, two are graduates of the Lucknow University. The eldest, Sardar Partap Singh, is particularly known in the United Provinces for managing his father's extensive farms on scientific principles.

Sardar Chain Singh, a son of Raja Hira Singh's sister, resides in the Amritsar district. He is a Divisional Darbari in Oudh but resides at Hirapur. He has been given a grant of ten squares of land in the Chenab colony. In 1913 he was appointed as Honorary Magistrate and a Civil Judge and he had these posts until 1933 when he resigned. For his services during the Great War, the title of Sardar Bahadur was conferred upon him and he was granted a recruiting badge, a robe of honour and a gun. The Commander-in-Chief was pleased to grant him a *sanad* and a gun with an engraving on it. The Sardar Bahadur helped in combating the Akali movement also. His only son died in 1912, and he has adopted a great grandson, Harbans Singh.

Sardar Labh Singh, the eldest son of Sardar Hira Singh's sister, left three sons; the eldest, Karam Singh, was adopted by Raja Hira Singh; the second, Dharm Singh, is a special Magistrate with 1st Class powers

and an Assistant Collector in the Bharaich district; and the youngest, Dhayan Singh, is an Executive Officer of the Bharaich Municipal Board.

The Raja's second cousin, Sardar Ganda Singh, was for many years a Risaldar in the 19th Bengal Lancers. Ganda Singh's eldest son, Amin Chand, was a district officer in the Jammu State; and two others of his children are employed in Kapurthala.

Rai Bahadur Shiv Ram Kyshap, the great grandson of Jamiat Rai, received his higher education in England in Botany and was admitted into the Indian Educational Service. He was for many years the Professor of Botany at the Government College, Lahore. He died in 1934 of heart failure while yet in service.

SARDAR BALWANT SINGH ATARIWALA.

- KAHAN CHAND.
  - Gaur Singh.
    - Dal Singh (dead).
    - Dayal Singh (dead).
    - Nihal Singh (died 1819).
      - Sham Singh (died 1846).
        - Sardar Thakar Singh (died 1842).
          - Sardar Jiwan Singh (died 1894).
            - Three generations.
          - Sardar Hari Singh (died 1875).
            - Three generations.
          - Sardar Ajit Singh, C.I.E., (died 1883).
            - SARDAR BALWANT SINGH (born 1876).
              - Sardar Rajwant Singh (died 1923).
                - Shamdur Singh (born 1923).
              - Kuldip Singh (died 1896).
              - Mahaindra Singh (born (1929).
              - Amar Singh (died 1932).
            - Sardar Kalwant Singh (died 1906).
              - Gurcharn Singh (died 1910).
            - Sardar Harbans Singh (born 1878).
              - Jasbir Singh (born 1917).
            - Risaldar Major Jaswant Singh (died 1923).
              - Sardar Jagbir Singh (born 1900).
                - Sardar Kuldip Singh (born 1921).
                - Sardar Apjit Singh (born 1932).
              - Sardar Balbir Singh (born 1919).
            - Sardar Besant Singh (died 1905).
              - Mohendra Singh (born 1905).
        - Sardar Kahan Singh (died 1873).
  - Kaur Singh.
    - Sardar Tek Singh (died 1805).
      - Five generations.
    - Sardar Jodh Singh (died 1805).
      - Four generations.
    - Sardar Wazir Singh (died 1804).
      - Sardar Jai Singh (died 1838).
    - Sardar Chatar Singh (died 1838).
      - Amir Singh (died 1838).
      - Nadhan Singh (died 1802).
      - Ratan Singh (died 1809).
        - Partab Singh.
          - Kahan Singh (died 1890).
        - Gulab Singh.
          - Jowahir Singh.
            - Two generations.
          - Sher Singh (died 1852).

The family of Atari, like that of Sindhanwala, is of Rajput origin, and emigrated to the Punjab from the neighbourhood of Jaisalmer. But although of the same tribe of Bhatti Rajputs, the families are not of equal rank. Their Rajput characteristics have long been lost, and both are now Jats. The Sindhanwalias, from their near relationship to Maharaja Ranjit Singh and their large possessions, were most powerful, and possessed greater influence at court; but their caste is Sansi Jat, far inferior to the Atariwalas, who stand at the head of the Sidhu Jats, the best blood of the Manjha. This pride of birth was so strong in the family, that Sardar Sham Singh Atariwala, with the greatest reluctance, and only after numerous delays, allowed his daughter Nanki to be betrothed to Kanwar Nao Nihal Singh, grandson of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. He considered the alliance as a disgrace.

Dhira, son of Jagmal, was the first of the family to leave Jaisalmer for Mehraj Phul in Patiala about the year 1580. Dhira was a great musician, and his name is still well known to Indian performers. About 1735 the family broke up, some members settling at Indgarh in Jagraon, and the two brothers, Gaur Singh and Kaur Singh, coming to the Manjha with twenty-five horsemen to seek their fortune. Soon afterwards they went to Amritsar and took the *pauhal* becoming Singhs, and entered the service of Gurbakhsh Singh Roranwala, then chief of the Bhangi *Misal.* The two branches of the family soon quarrelled; and their after history is so distinct that it will be best to treat them separately.

Gaur Singh became a disciple of Bawa Mal Das, an ascetic of great sanctity, who directed him to settle at Tiblia, or Karewa, where Gaur Singh accordingly built an *atari*, or thatched house, which gave its name to the family and to the village which rose around it. After the death of Gurbakhsh Singh Bhangi, Gaur Singh served under Sardars Gujar Singh and Lehna Singh. In 1737 he took possession of the villages around Atari to the value of Rs. 7,000 per annum, and two years afterwards received from Sardar Gujar Singh a *jagir* worth Rs. 18,600. He died in 1763; and his son, Nihal Singh, continued to hold the *jagir* under Sardar Sahib Singh Bhangi, son of Sardar Gujar Singh.

Sahib Singh was chief of Gujrat, and here Nihal Singh went with his contingent and several of his cousins, sons of Kaur Singh. He soon became distinguished for courage and ability; and in the battle which took place between the Sikh chiefs and the Afghans under Shahanchi Bashi, officer of Zaman Shah, in 1798, the exertions of Nihal Singh contributed very much to the victory. In 1800, soon after Ranjit Singh had obtained possession of Lahore, the Bhangi chiefs and their allies met at Bhasin to consider what steps they should take against him.

Hither came Nihal Singh with his superior, Sahib Singh; and Ranjit Singh, happening to see him, was struck with his bold appearance and his excellent horsemanship. He sent for him, and tried to induce him to change sides and take service with him. Sardar Nihal Singh, however, declined. He was not going to desert his old master, and told Sahib Singh of the offer, who was much pleased at his refusal and increased his *jagirs* and allowances.

This promotion excited much jealousy in the minds of his cousins, Tek Singh, Jodh Singh and Wazir Singh, who were all in the service of the Bhangi chiefs; and it was through their representations that Sahib Singh, who was a weak and changeable man, confiscated Rs. 15,000 of his *jagir*. Nihal Singh threw up the Bhangi service in disgust and retired to Atari, where he took to cattle-lifting and robbery as a means of livelihood. One day he seized a number of camels belonging to Ranjit Singh, and had sold some of them before Ranjit Singh's messengers arrived to demand restitution. After some time he consented to give back those which he still had by him; and Ranjit Singh was so pleased at this concession that he again urged the Sardar to enter his service, to which Nihal Singh, after some hestitation, consented. He was placed in command of four hundred and sixteen horsemen, one gun, and seven camel swivels.

In 1803 he was granted the *jagir* of Sukhu, worth Rs. 54,500, and three years later the *ilaqa* of Kasur, worth a lakh. In 1807 he accompanied the Maharaja on his Kasur expedition, which ended in the defeat and expulsion of Kutb-ud-din Khan Kasuria; and Nihal Singh was put in possession of the whole *ilaqa* of Kasur, worth Rs. 1,70,000. On the south side of the Sutlej, the Dogras, a wild and turbulent tribe, who were at enmity with Dhana Singh, son of Gurbakhsh Singh, the ruler of Ferozepore, invited Nihal Singh to attack it, and promised their assistance. He was ready enough to comply, and, crossing the river, dislodged the garrison of Dhana Singh Ferozeporewala from the fort of Dalchi. At this time, another branch of the Dogra tribe settled at Baraki, who were also hostile to their chief, Dhana Singh, sent to Lahore to beg Moran, a celebrated courtezan then high in favour with the Maharaja, to take their part. She asked for a grant of Ferozepore, and obtained it, and sending troops to enforce her claim, seized Baraki. Nihal Singh now offered to assist Dhana Singh, who in spite of his fears was too weak to refuse. The two chiefs then drove Moran's troops out of Baraki, and Nihal Singh attacked Ferozepore, without success. The next year, 1808, Nihal Singh seized by stratagem the fort of Khai; and Dhana Singh, who saw his dangerous ally growing more and more

powerful every day, was glad enough, in 1809, to place himself under British protection.

The territory which Nihal Singh thus seized south of the Sutlej was worth Rs. 18,000 per annum; and soon after he obtained the grant of villages round Atari to the value of Rs. 3,000. His *jagirs* amounted to Rs. 3,06,800, of which Rs. 1,50,000 were personal and Rs. 1,56,800 subject to service.

Excepting the Sindhanwalias, no Sikh Sardar stood so high in the Maharaja's favour as Nihal Singh. His services were numerous and important; indeed there was hardly any campaign from 1801 to 1817 in which he did not take a distinguished part. He accompanied the first Kashmir expedition; he was at the affrays of Pind Dadan Khan, Kask, Dolar, Nila, Hola, Chakwal, Saidpur, Narayangarh and Multan. At this latter place, in 1810, he was severely burnt by the explosion of a mine. Atar Singh Dhari, who was standing beside him, was killed, and many officers were much hurt. Nihal Singh had to be sent to Lahore for treatment.

In 1817 Ranjit Singh fell sick at Waniki, and Nihal Singh is said to have given his life for the Maharaja by walking, with certain ceremonies, round his bed, and thus taking upon himself the disorder. The superstition is not an uncommon one in India; and accident, or Nihal Singh's imagination, seemed to give it some show of truth, for he retired to Atari, where he fell ill and died a few months afterwards. His son, Sham Singh, he had just before introduced into the Maharaja's service, and his first campaign was against Multan in 1818, where he commanded a battery to the south of the fort. With him, in command of batteries, were Sardars Dal Singh Naherna, Amir Singh Sindhanwalia and Desa Singh Majithia. The great Bhangi gun was brought from Lahore and was fired four times, doing considerable damage to the walls. The fort was at length taken; Sardar Sham Singh being one of the first in the breach, where he was wounded in the shoulder by a sword cut.

After this he served in many battles, and gained as great a name for courage as his father. He accompanied the successful expedition against Kashmir in 1819, and fought at Gandgarh Teri, Nari-Nari, Duthair, Jahangira, and in Yusafzai. In 1834 he went to Bannu with Diwan Tara Chand, and in the campaign had his horse shot under him.

The marriage of his daughter, Nanki, to Prince Nao Nihal Singh, to whom she had been betrothed in 1831, took place at Amritsar on the 7th March, 1837. Sir Henry Fane, Commander-in-Chief, was present, and the ceremony was conducted with great splendour. The bride brought a dowry to the Prince of eleven elephants, one hundred horses,

one hundred camels, with a very large amount both of money and jewels. The wedding is said to have cost the Atari Sardar fifteen lakhs of rupees. Two months afterwards the news came of Sardar Hari Singh Nalwa's defeat and death; and Sham Singh had to march to Peshawar with his troops, and he remained at the station for two years, till the death of Ranjit Singh. After this event, Sham Singh, although constantly engaged in military duties, did not meddle with politics. He was in charge of the troops which, in May, 1841, escorted the family of Shah Shuja to Peshawar; afterwards he was sent to Hazara to collect the revenue. He compelled that turbulent chief Painda Khan to deliver up his son as a hostage, and brought him to Lahore, where he was soon afterwards honourably dismissed. Throughout the reigns of Kharak Singh and Sher Singh, Sardar Sham Singh retained his *jagirs* intact. After the assassination of Jawahir Singh, he crossed the Sutlej to Kakrala, with the excuse of celebrating the marriage of his son, Kahan Singh. When, however, the Sikh army invaded the Cis-Sutlej territory, he felt that he could not, in honour, remain out of the Punjab, and returned to Atari, where he lived in retirement. No one could doubt his bravery; but he saw, with disgust and sorrow the Sikh army bent upon a war of which he entirely disapproved, and marching to destruction under the guidance of false and incompetent men, and he resolved to stand himself aloof. But on the 25th of December, just after the news of Lal Singh's defeat at Ferozeshah had reached Lahore, the Maharani heard that Sham Singh was at Atari, and sent there ten horsemen, who were to be quartered on the Sardar till he joined the army. Sham Singh sent, again and again, to the Maharani, denouncing the war and the policy that was destroying the country, but in vain; and at last, when told he was a coward and afraid to die, he determined to join the camp, but swore not to survive the defeat, which he knew was certain. It is said that the night before Sobraon, Sardar Tej Singh counselled him to fly with him on the first attack of the British. Sham Singh refused with scorn. On which Tej Singh angrily said, "if you are so brave you had better take your oath about it, for I believe you will come with me after all." Sardar Sham Singh called for a *Granth* (the Sikh Scriptures), and solemnly swore that, should the Sikhs be defeated, he would never leave the trenches alive. On the morning of the battle, the 10th of February, he dressed himself in white, and, having mounted his white mare, addressed his men, begging them, as true sons of the Khalsa, to die rather than turn their backs on the enemy. During the first part of the battle he was everywhere present, urging the Sikhs to fight bravely; and it was not till he saw that all was lost that he spurred forward against the 50th Regiment, waving his sword, and calling on his men to follow him. Some fifty of them obeyed the call, but were driven back

into the river, and Sham Singh fell dead from his horse, pierced with seven balls. After the battle his servants swam over the river and begged permission to search for his body. The permission was granted; and the body of the old Sardar, conspicuous by his white dress and long white beard, was discovered where the dead lay thickest. His servants placed the body on a raft and swam with it across the river, but it was not till the third day that it reached Atari; and his widow, who knew his resolution not to survive defeat, had already burnt herself with the clothes which the Sardar had worn on his marriage day. This was the last *Sati* in the Punjab; and the pillar which marks the spot where it took place is still standing without the walls of Atari.

Sardar Sham Singh was one of the best representatives of the Jat race, which for manliness, honesty, strength and courage is second to none in the world. His death was a great loss, for there was no one to take his place. There were, it is true, many of humble rank in the villages round Gujranwala, Lahore and Amritsar, of equal courage, simplicity and devotion to the interests of the country; but not among the intriguing Sardars at the Court. Had there been more chiefs like him the Sutlej campaign would never have been undertaken, and the Sikh nation would have preserved the independence which it madly threw away. Thakur Singh, the eldest son of Sardar Sham Singh, died before his father. He was a man of no ability, but served in Bannu and Peshawar as commandant of artillery under his father. He left three sons, to whom the *jagir* of Shekoran, worth Rs. 7,500, was assigned, to be maintained to their heirs in equal shares in perpetuity. These three Sardars, Jiwan Singh, Hari Singh and Ajit Singh, lived at Atari. On the close of the Sutlej campaign, Raja Lal Singh confiscated Rs. 1,59,300 of Sham Singh's *jagir*. Rs. 12,000 were lost by the abolition of the customs duty, and the balance was continued to Sardar Kahan Singh, subject to the service of ninety-seven horsemen, twenty-five foot, and ten *zamburas*. At Multan, in 1848, the contingent of Kahan Singh was in the force of Raja Sher Singh. After his rebellion twenty-five *sowars* remained with the Raja, the rest came away with Shamsher Singh Sindhanwalia. Narayan Singh, Kahan Singh's Diwan, also exerted himself to supply the British army, both at Ganda Singhwala and Kasur, with provisions and carriage. For this loyalty the personal *jagir* of Kahan Singh was maintained at annexation; Rs. 7,500 to decend in perpetuity.

Sardar Kahan Singh was of weak intellect, and had been a confirmed invalid for some years before his death, which occurred in 1873. He had no male issue, and used to reside at Atari with his nephews. To one of them, Sardar Ajit Singh, was continued an allowance of Rs. 7,500 out of Kahan Singh's *jagir* of Rs. 35,500. The remainder was resumed.

Sardar Ajit Singh was thus recognized as the representative and head of the family. He was one of the most able of the modern Sikhs of the Punjab, being well educated in Urdu and having some knowledge of English. In 1865 he was appointed Sub-Registrar of Atari, and in the following year was invested with magisterial powers. He worked at Amritsar for three years, gaining valuable experience, and thereby fitting himself for the sole charge of the Atari *ilaqa* which was entrusted to him. In 1872 he passed with credit the departmental examination prescribed for Assistant Commissioners, and he was allowed to exercise full jurisdiction over two hundred villages around Atari. Three years later he was gazetted to the powers of a Collector on the revenue side. In 1877 he received the rank of Assistant Commissioner, and in 1885 was admitted to the Order of the Indian Empire, in recognition of long and valuable services and as a representative of the leading gentlemen of the province. Shortly afterwards he was appointed an Honorary Subordinate Judge, with power to dispose of civil suits up to Rs. 5,000 in value.

Under the scheme of local self-government, inaugurated in 1885, Sardar Ajit Singh was elected President of the Amritsar District Board, which post he held for the remainder of his life. He took an active interest in agricultural improvements, and was for many years an active member of the cattle fair committee at Amritsar. He was a Fellow of the Punjab University and a member of the Council of the Aitchison College. In fact, for twenty-five years before his death, which occurred in 1888, the Sardar held a prominent position as a loyal public servant and a valuable judicial and executive officer. He died at the age of forty-nine years, leaving five sons, four daughters and six widows.

Lala Gurmukh Rai, one of the leading pleaders in Amritsar, was appointed manager of the estate and guardian, under the Court of Wards, of the children, who were then minors. The four elder boys were sent to the Aitchison College, Lahore. Sardar Ajit Singh's property, movable and immovable, was valued at five lakhs of rupees. The family *jagir* of Rs. 7,500 was continued to his eldest son, Sardar Balwant Singh, in addition to his father's personal *jagir of* Rs. 2,500. The income of the children from all sources was estimated, at the time of Ajit Singh's death, at Rs. 25,000.

Sardar Balwant Singh, eldest son of Sardar Ajit Singh, is now the head of the family. His wife was a daughter of Sardar Bishan Singh, ruler of the Kalsia State, and grand-daughter of His late Highness the Raja of Jind, from whom he had a son, Rajwant Singh, who was educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore, but died in 1923. In 1928 Sardar Balwant Singh married again in the village Khiwa Shahzadasinghwala in the Patiala State. His estate is under the Court of Wards.

Kalwant Singh, second son of Sardar Ajit Singh, died in 1906, and his widow is in possession of his share of the *jagir* worth about Rs. 2,200. The third son, Harbans Singh, was married to a daughter of Rao Umrao Singh of Kuchai. He was educated at the Aitchison College and has a son, Jasbir Singh, who is studying in the King Edward Medical College, Lahore. Harbans Singh's daughter is married to Sardar Prithipal Singh of Rasulpur. The fourth son, Jaswant Singh, was married to the daughter of the Rais of Jarki in the Agra district. His *jagir* was worth about Rs. 4,000 per annum. He took commission in the 11th K. E. O. Lancers and rose to the rank of a Risaldar-Major. For his services during the Great War, he was awarded a recruiting badge. He died in 1930 leaving behind two sons, Jagbir Singh and Balbir Singh. The former was educated at the Aitchison College and married to the daughter of Sardar Bahadur Sardar Kirpal Singh Man of the Sheikhupura district, but on his wife's death in 1918 he married a daughter of Sardar Jowala Singh Jalianwalia of Alawalpur in the Jullundur district. He was made an Honorary Lieutenant in 1922. Balbir Singh is studying in the Khalsa College, Amritsar. Basant Singh, the youngest son of Sardar Ajit Singh, was educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore, and married to the only sister of Sir Jogendra Singh. He was in the Imperial Cadet Corps, receiving the commission as Risaldar in the 29th Lancers (the Deccan Horse) but died in 1905, leaving a son, Mohendra Singh, who has succeeded to his *jagir* of about Rs. 4,000.

Sardar Ajit Singh's brother, Jiwan Singh, was a Darbari and a member of the District Board. On his death in 1894, his property was divided between his sons. The eldest, Partab Singh, was married to a daughter of Sardar Desa Singh of Mansurwal, Ferozepore district; and the younger, Chhanga Singh, to a daughter of the late Sardar Kahan Singh, Rais and Honorary Magistrate of Majitha. Both these brothers owned about 2,400 *bighas* of land in the villages of Atari, Naishta Kharianwala and Meeran and succeeded to their father's *jagir* of Rs. 2,500. Partab Singh's eldest son, Ram Singh, is a member of the District Board, Amritsar. Chhanga Singh's eldest son, Mohindra Singh, joined the 11/15th Punjab Regiment as a Second Lieutenant and is at present a Captain in the Patiala Rajinder Sikh Infantry.

Sardar Ajit Singh's third brother, Hari Singh, who was a Provincial Darbari, died in 1875, and his eldest son, Jawand Singh, in 1901 without issue. Hari Singh's second son, Chanda Singh, thus inherited the whole of his father's property of about 3,300 *bighas* of land in addition to the *jagir* of Rs. 2,500. He was a member of the District Board, a Provincial Darbari, and a *Zaildar*, besides being a Sardar Sahib. He

was married to a daughter of Col. Budh Singh of Manianwala. Chanda Singh's eldest son, Surat Singh, was educated at the Aitchison College and married to a daughter of Sardar Jhanda Singh, Rais and Honorary Magistrate of Sobana. He joined the 53rd Sikh Regiment as a Jamadar and rose to the rank of Subedar. He was killed in the Great War in 1916. His son, Gurbakhsh Singh, was granted five squares of land and a *Jangi Inam* for two lives in consideration of the services of his father.

Returning to the junior branch, as has been stated before, it was not till the year 1800, when Nihal Singh Atariwala left the service of Sardar Sahib Singh Bhangi, that a feud arose between the cousins. Up to that time they had lived together and served the same masters, the Bhangi chiefs, at Lahore and Gujrat.

Of the sons of Kaur Singh, Tek Singh and Jodh Singh were the most distinguished, and under Sardar Sahib Singh enjoyed the greatest power and distinction. It was by their influence that Nihal Singh was compelled to leave the Bhangi service; and it was thus that the old-standing enmity arose between the Atariwalas. Wazir Singh and Charat Singh were not men of any note. After the death of Sardar Tek Singh, his sons abandoned the service of Sahib Singh, and came over to the Maharaja, who was then carrying on operations against Kot Bari Khan. Without paying their respects to the Prince, they joined the battery of Mian Ghaus Khan and served throughout the siege, Hakim Singh receiving a wound in the forehead. After the capture of the fort, Ranjit Singh, pleased with their bold conduct, gave to the young men *jagirs* at Awan, Miani, and Bahu Chinah. Hakim Singh was present at the attack on Multan in 1810, and in 1812 accompanied the Maharaja to Jhelum, where he met Fateh Khan, the Kabul *Wazir*. The next year he died, and his sons being minors, his brother, Jagat Singh, succeeded to the *jagirs;* but when Jai Singh grew up, he received the *ilaqas* of Miani and Tehna.

Jai Singh, son of Sardar Wazir Singh, in the year 1821, rebelled against the Maharaja. The story is that he, with his cousin, Jagat Singh, and Sardar Budh Singh Sindhanwalia, had conspired against the life of the Prince; and the two Atariwalas had entered the Saman Burj, intending to carry out their design, when the Maharaja suddenly appeared, and on enquiring of Jai Singh what was the matter, that Sardar was so confused and terrified that he allowed Ranjit Singh to guess at the plot against his life. At any rate, Jai Singh thought himself suspected, and retired to his fort at Kalar Kahar, which he hastily strengthened and garrisoned. A force was sent against him under Misar Rallia Ram and other chiefs, and being defeated, Jai Singh fled across the Indus and

took refuge with Dost Muhammad Khan, who was then rising into notice. Jai Singh had been sent, a short time before this, on a mission to Peshawar, where he had become very intimate with the Barakzai chief, and many a debauch they had had together in the Bagh Nura Khaka at Peshawar. Ranjit Singh was very jealous of any intimacy between his chiefs and persons of another nation, and on Jai Singh's return to Lahore treated him with much reserve and suspicion. Now that the Sardar had fallen into trouble, he naturally fled to his Afghan friend, by whom he was well received.

He accompanied Dost Muhammad and Muhammad Azim Khan in 1823 to Peshawar, when the Barakzai chiefs had determined to attack Ranjit Singh, who had taken Attock and was advancing towards Peshawar. One day, after a skirmish between the armies, the heads of thirty Sikhs were placed on the house of Jai Singh, who had excited the enmity of many of the Afghans; and he, taking the hint, left Peshawar and came in to Ranjit Singh at Akhora after the battle of Teri. He was not very cordially received and, though nominally forgiven, was never taken back into favour. He was one of the agents employed to bring about the meeting of the Maharaja with Yar Muhammad Khan and Dost Muhammad Khan at Peshawar after the retreat of Muhammad Azim Khan to Daka, when the Sikh chief rewarded their treason to their brother by dividing between them the province of Peshawar, which he was himself unable to hold.

Jai Singh died soon after this. His cousin, Jai Singh, son of Hakim Singh, was killed at Dilasa in Bannu in 1834, when Diwan Tara Chand received a severe repulse from the Dilasa chief; and his brother, Nar Singh, succeeded to the Tehna and Awan estates, subject to the service of seventy horsemen. At the time of the Multan rebellion Nar Singh was in the enjoyment of an estate of Rs. 26,550, of which Rs. 17,500 were subject to service. On the 17th of Setpember, 1849, after Raja Sher Singh had joined the rebels, Nar Singh was placed under arrest in the Lahore fort. He does not appear to have been directly concerned in the rebellion, but his seventy *sowars*, with the exception of eight or ten, went over to the enemy, and his *jagirs* were consequently resumed. At the close of the war an allowance of Rs. 3,000 per annum was granted to him.

Sardar Jodh Singh entered the service of Ranjit Singh in 1805, after a brave but vain attempt to hold the fort of Kalar against that chief in the interests of his master, Sahib Singh Bhangi. He was received with great favour, and obtained a grant of a large tract of country valued at two lakhs of rupees, in Pathwar, consisting of the *tapas* of Barsali,

Bishandar, Saidpur and others, subject to the service of two hundred horsemen. Jodh Singh soon after this died, and his two sons, Partab Singh and Chatar Singh, succeeded to the *jagirs*. Partab Singh fought in the battle of Teri in 1823, when he was wounded in the hand. In the battle of Balakot, where Khalifa Sayad Ahmad was defeated and slain, Partab Singh was badly wounded, and, returning to his *jagir*, died some months later from the effects of his wound. His son, Karam Singh, died soon after, when still a child, and his share of the *jagir* fell to his first cousin, Sher Singh. Sardar Chatar Singh was a good farmer; and his estates were much increased in value by his skill and care. He took no great share in politics during the reign of Ranjit Singh; but the family possessed great influence at court, and in 1843 his daughter, Tej Kaur, was betrothed to the young Maharaja Dalip Singh. Sardar Chatar Singh was, however, entirely in the interests of Raja Gulab Singh of Jammu; and when a dispute, excited by Pandit Jala, arose between that Prince and his nephew, Hira Singh, the minister at Lahore, in December, 1844, Chatar Singh took up arms in his own part of the country, which he held in the name of Raja Gulab Singh. Six months later, Gulab Singh, who was afraid of the influence and hostility of Prince Peshawra Singh, persuaded Jawahir Singh, who had risen to power in Lahore, to send Sardar Chatar Singh and Fateh Khan Tiwana against him. This task was not at all liked by Chatar Singh; for to a Sikh there was something sacred about even a reputed son of the old Maharaja; but he was unable to refuse, and with the Tiwana chief proceeded against Attock, whither Peshawra Singh had retired with a small force. After some days spent in negotiation, the Prince surrendered, the Sardars solemnly promising his safety and the full consideration of his claims at Lahore. But the next day, while on the march to the capital, he was taken off his guard, seized, placed in irons and carried back to Attock, where he is believed to have been murdered the same night, and his body thrown into the Indus, which, dark and swift, flows by the fort. The army of the Khalsa was much incensed against Chatar Singh for this cruel and treacherous murder; but he took care to avoid Lahore till the troops, content with the blood of Jawahir Singh, had forgotten his share in the crime. Sardar Sher Singh, the eldest son of Chatar Singh, had, in 1844, been appointed Governor of Peshawar in the room of Sardar Tej Singh, who had been summoned to Lahore. He was an able and spirited young man, and ruled that difficult district to the satisfaction of the Lahore Government. He successfully put down an insurrection in Yusafzai in 1846; but his administration, though vigorous, was unusally corrupt. Raja Lal Singh, the minister at Lahore, was his bitter enemy; and in August, 1846, Chatar Singh was appointed to succeed

his son at Peshawar, while Sher Singh returned to Lahore. This appointment was held by Chatar Singh till April, 1847; but his rule was no purer than that of his son. The corrupt practices which both indulged in seem to have astonished even the Lahore officials, and the annual embezzlements from the State revenue were estimated at from one and a half of two lakhs of rupees. It was impossible for this to be allowed; but the family was too powerful to be lightly offended, and too nearly connected with the Maharaja to be passed over; and accordingly Chatar Singh was made governor of the country between the Jhelum and the Indus, where he possessed great authority; and Sher Singh received a seat in the Council. The latter was, however, by no means satisfied. He thought that on the fall of his enemy, Raja Lal Singh, he had a right to succeed him in his office, as he had succeeded him in the affections of the Maharani, and was angry at the failure of his hopes. Sher Singh would, perhaps, have been the best selection for ministership, but his claims were hardly as great as those of his father; and Chatar Singh was so completely in the hands of Maharaja Gulab Singh that he would have been a dangerous minister at Lahore. But the Atariwalas at length appeared content. It was directed that the numerous claims in Peshawar against Sher Singh, amounting to upwards of half a lakh of rupees, should not be taken up; the Sardar paying Rs. 8,000 to some of the poorest claimants, who seemed to have the best grounds for complaint. This arrangement was considered very satisfactory by Sher Singh; and his brothers, Gulab Singh and Atar Singh, being provided for (the one in Hazara, the other in Lahore), he forgot his grievance about the *Wazarat*.

On the 7th August, 1847, Sardar Chatar Singh received a Persian title of honour, at the recommendation of the Resident, at the same time that Sardar Tej Singh was created a Raja. On the 26th November, in the same year, Sher Singh received the title of Raja. This honour had been recommended for Chatar Singh; but at the last moment the Sardar requested that his son, Sher Singh, might be promoted instead, and the request was accordingly granted.

On the 18th April, 1848, the outbreak occurred at Multan. Two British officers were treacherously attacked and slain, and Diwan Mul Raj stood forth as a rebel against the authority of the Lahore Government. The news of this outbreak reached Lahore on the 21st April; and the Resident immediately put in motion for Multan seven battalions of infantry, two regiments of regular cavalry, and twelve hundred irregular horse under Sardar Atar Singh Kalianwala. This force, which was accompanied by Raja Sher Singh, was recalled on the 26th to Lahore, as the Commander-in-Chief of the British army was unwilling to send

European troops to support it during the hot season to a part of the country with so bad a name for unhealthiness as Multan. However, it was necessary that something should be done; and the Resident was compelled to send against Multan a Sikh force under the command of Raja Sher Singh and Sardar Shamsher Singh and Atar Singh Kalianwala. The force consisted of one regular regiment and half an irregular infantry regiment, three thousand cavalry, ten guns and two mortars. Raja Sher Singh was Commander-in-Chief; but his more special command was the infantry, while the two other Sardars led the cavalry.

On the 12th of June the force was at Chichawatni, and ready to proceed but it was not thought expedient to hasten its march until some decided advantage had been gained over Mul Raj by Edwardes and the Bahawalpur troops. Sher Singh and his colleagues had no thought of treason; but their troops sympathized with the rebels, and would have been only too glad to have joined them. On the 22nd June Sher Singh reached Talamba. He was ordered to stop here; but either his troops were no longer under command, or, fancying that he could trust to their fidelity, he wished to join in the success of the British, for the battle of Kaneri had now been fought. He advanced to Gugran, nine miles from the city of Multan. Lieutenant Edwardes then directed Sher Singh to join him, which he did, pitching his camp at Suraj Kund, three miles from Tibi, where Lieutenant Edwardes was encamped. He arrived at this place on the 6th of July.

Although the Sikh army was disposed to mutiny, the principal Sardars had sufficient influence to keep it tolerably steady, although many men deserted to Mul Raj; and on the 20th July, Sher Singh co-operated with the force under the English officer with energy and success. Thus matters remained until the arrival of General Whish before Multan with a European force on the 18th of August.

Sardar Chatar Singh was at this time Governor of Hazara. His troops were notoriously mutinous; but he gave no notice to the British authorities of the disaffection, which he shared, and which he himself encouraged. Affairs were brought to a crisis on the 6th August by the murder of Colonel Canora, an American Commandant of Artillery in the Sikh service. He was ordered by Chatar Singh to bring the guns out of the fort of Haripur and to encamp on the open ground outside the city. This Colonel Canora, who suspected the treasonable intention of Chatar Singh, refused to do unless with the sanction of Captain Abbott, Boundary Commissioner and Assistant to the Resident in Hazara. He placed himself between the gun, which he had loaded with grape, and threatened to fire on the first man who should approach. Chatar Singh

persisted; and as the Colonel would not surrender his charge, a body of Sikh soldiers crept up behind and shot him dead. On the news of this murder reaching Lahore, the Resident despatched Sardar Jhanda Singh Batalia with a confidential agent from Chatar Singh's son, Gulab Singh, to try and induce the Sardar to surrender himself and permit his conduct to be investigated at Lahore. But Chatar Singh had decided on his course. The mission of Jhanda Singh failed; and that of Raja Dina Nath, sent to Hazara with a like object, was equally unsuccessful. Chatar Singh's force did not, at the time of his rebellion, exceed two thousand men; but it rapidly increased in numbers. He wrote for aid to his son at Multan, to Maharaja Gulab Singh and to Dost Muhammad Khan; raised levies in his own district of Pathwar, and used all means in his power to render his rebellion as formidable as possible.

On the 19th of August news of the outbreak in Hazara reached the camp of Raja Sher Singh before Multan. This chief had, in the midst of mutiny and ill-feeling, striven to do his duty to the Government. By severe punishment, and by promises of rewards, he had kept his troops firm; and, even when his father's letters reached him in August, he did not waver in his fidelity. He did not believe that his father was deeply compromised in the rebellion; and hoped that by the mediation of Sardar Jhanda Singh and Raja Dina Nath everything would be satisfactorily arranged. On the 1st of September, when the force of Edwardes had to change ground, and was attacked by the enemy, the Raja voluntarily brought out his guns and aided the movement. Again, on the 3rd of September, he cannonaded and threw into great confusion the troops of Mul Raj at the bridge, chiefly to destroy sympathy between his own men and the rebels. But early in September still more urgent letters came from Hazara stating that Sardar Chatar Singh had rebelled beyond all forgiveness, and calling on Sher Singh and all true Sikhs to join him. Messengers from Hazara, and chief among them Sardar Surat Singh Majithia, excited the soldiery, saying that now was the time to expel the *farangis* from the country, and that any Sardar who opposed the movement was an enemy to the Khalsa. The Sikh force became so dangerous that, on the 13th of September, it was resolved to remove it from Multan and from temptation. The Atariwala, Kalianwala and Sindhanwalia divisions were to march in different directions; that of Sher Singh to the ferry, nominally to protect the passage of the river. The morning of the 14th was appointed for the march; but the soldiers would not move. The whole camp rose in mutiny, excited by Surat Singh and others; the Sardars were abused and threatened till their lives were no longer safe. And at last Raja Sher Singh, in desperation, went over to the side of the rebels, and with his whole force marched to

Multan, where he encamped in the Hazuri Bagh, as the Diwan distrusted him and refused his admittance into the fort.

The defection of the force of Sher Singh compelled General Whish to raise the siege of Multan; but he only retired to the suburbs of the city, where he waited for reinforcements and siege guns. Sher Singh now did all in his power to extend the rebellion and make it a national one, and distributed inflammatory letters over the whole country calling on the Sikh nation to rise. But Mul Raj still thought him on the side of the British, or, if against them, desirous of obtaining the fort of Multan for the Khalsa; and he put no trust in his professions. He made Sher Singh with all his officers swear on the Sikh Scriptures that they had no evil designs; but, in spite of their oaths, not one of them was admitted within the city.

At length Sher Singh determined to join his father in Hazara. Mul Raj was delighted at his resolution, and lent him money to hasten his march; and on the 9th October the Raja, with his force of five thousand and three hundred men, left Multan *en route* for Hazara. On the 11th he crossed the Ravi with his whole camp and marched in the direction of Jhang. Here his troops behaved very ill, defiling the mosques and plundering the Muhammadan inhabitants. Sher Singh was here joined by the Bannu troops who had mutinied, taken the fort of Dalipgarh and slain the brave Fateh Khan Tiwana; and continued his march along the Chenab in the direction of Wazirabad, which had been occupied by Lal Singh Moraria, Chief Justice of the Sindh-Sagar Doab, who had joined the rebels with two thousand irregulars.

Sardar Chatar Singh had, during the month of October, been intriguing on all sides. To the Barakzai Sardars he promised the province of Peshawar in return for their assistance; and he had succeeded in inducing the whole of the Sikh troops at Peshawar to join him. In spite of the efforts of some of their officers who remained firm to their duty, they revolted on the 24th of August, and marched to join Chatar Singh. Captain Abbott held out gallantly in Hazara; and Lieutenant Herbert defended the fort of Attock till the 2nd of January, when, being without hope of succour and his troops deserting to the enemy, he was compelled to fly. After the fall of Attock, Chatar Singh marched to join his son, Sher Singh.

The army under the Raja had, on the 2nd November, received a severe check at Ram Nagar from the British under Lord Gough. The affair was entirely fought by the cavalry and artillery, and can hardly be called a battle. On the 1st of December, Sir Joseph Thackwell, with the advanced part of the army, crossed the Chenab and advanced against

the Raja's position. Some sharp fighting took place in front of the entrenchments, but no attack was made upon the position; and on the night of the 3rd December Sher Singh retreated by the Jhelum, Jalalpur and Pind Dadan Khan roads, and took up a position at Chilianwala, where, on the 13th of January, the British army advanced to attack him. The accounts of this battle, creditable to the British arms, have been often written. It has been called a victory; but neither the Sikh generals nor the soldiery considered that they had been defeated. All fought well; but the hero of the day was Jawahir Singh Nalwa, son of Hari Singh, the great Sikh General, who led the cavalry charge which had so great an influence on the result of the battle.

Two or three days after the battle, Sardar Chatar Singh joined his son's camp, being received with a royal salute; and bringing with him, as prisoners, Major George Lawrence and Lieutenants Herbert and Bowie. He had been successful in inducing Amir Dost Muhammad Khan to join him, having paid that Prince, as the price of his assistance, Rs. 30,000 in cash, Rs. 15,000 in shawls, and Rs. 15,000 he engaged to pay at Rawalpindi. For this consideration the Amir seized the province of Peshawar, co-operated in the siege of Attock, and sent a thousand cavalry under his son, Akram Khan, to join the army of Chatar Singh.

On the 21st of February the battle of Gujrat was fought, when the united Sikh and Afghan army was completely defeated with the loss of fifty-three guns. This was virtually the end of the war. The victory was followed up with vigour; and at Rawalpindi, on the 14th March, Chatar Singh and Sher Singh, together with what remained of the Sikh army, some sixteen thousand men, laid down their arms.

As regards the Atariwala Sardars, these were the chief incidents of the war; but it will not be out of place here to say a few words on the causes that led to it.

At the close of the Sutlej campaign, the Sikh army which had, since the death of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, been ever increasing in numbers, was in a great measure disbanded. The Punjab villages were filled with a discontented soldiery, averse from peaceful occupations, and firmly believing that their late reverses were due to the treachery and incapacity of their leaders. These men were anxious to try their fortune once more on the field of battle. At the capital, Raja Lal Singh, the minister, whom it was necessary for the English Government to support, was highly unpopular. By the troops, he was hated for his share in the Sutlej disaster and for his intrigues with the Maharani; by the Sardars, for his avarice, which cost many of them their *jagirs*. Even after his fall from power the new administration was hardly more popular. Raja

Tej Singh was an incompetent man and an upstart. His rise had been owing more to his fortune than his abilities; and he was supposed to be entirely under the orders of the British Resident, Major H. Lawrence. There were many minor causes for discontent. Cow-killing was no longer allowed to be a crime; and the hated Muslims who had always under Sikh rule been a persecuted race, were allowed to practise their religious rites publicly and ostentatiously. The people at large, too, believed that the English never intended to leave the Punjab although the truth was that the British troops only remained at the earnest request of the principal Sardar, who dreaded a return of the anarchy which had preceded the Sutlej campaign. Thus there was plenty of materials for rebellion ready at hand; but the genius and political sagacity of Major Lawrence, and the confidence which the natives placed in him, might have preserved peace, had he not been compelled by bad health to leave the country at a most critical time.

The rebellion of 1848 began with the outbreak at Multan. This was entirely unpremeditated. There is no reason to believe that the attack on the British officers was made by the orders or with the connivance of Diwan Mul Raj, but when he had been compromised by that attack, he remembered that he had at his disposal immense wealth, devoted troops, and the strongest fortress in Upper India; while the power which could punish and avenge was far off, and, to him, almost unknown. Of two evils, he considered rebellion the lesser. Had a British force marched against Multan on the first news of the outbreak reaching Lahore, had the punishment followed the offence swiftly and decisively, the Sikhs would not have rebelled. But the delay in the punishment of one traitor allowed them to believe that treason might remain altogether unpunished.

The defection of Raja Sher Singh before Multan was also unpremeditated. Till the night of the 13th of September he remained firmly loyal in the presence of temptation, such as few men have ever been exposed to. His influence over his troops was great; and it is possible that he might have kept them to their duty till the close of the siege, had not the entreaties of his father induced him, much against his will, to join the rebel side. It was the rebellion of Sardar Chatar Singh which caused that of his son. There had been several insignificant outbreaks in the outlying districts of the Punjab, before that of Chatar Singh, but it was he who made the rebellion a national one and brought ruin upon the country.

What, then, were the reasons for Chatar Singh's conduct? Why was he thus disaffected while his son was actively loyal? It is difficult

to believe that he was ambitious for himelf. He was an old, broken-down man, and a confirmed invalid. His intellect, never brilliant, had become weakened by ill-health and advancing age. He had long talked of abandoning worldly affairs and going on a pilgrimage to the Ganges; and he had declined a Rajaship in favour of his son. Nor could he have hoped to benefit his son by the expulsion of the English from the Punjab. Sher Singh had been placed at the head of the Sikh aristocracy by the British; and he might reasonably hope, in time, to obtain the ministership at Lahore, and the guardianship of the young Prince to whom his sister was betrothed. This engagement, too, gave the family more importance in the eyes of the English than of the Sikhs; for, as the young Maharaja grew up, he would probably marry many other wives; and in the Punjab the influence of a wife is little felt outside the walls of the *zenana*. Sher Singh was well content with his own prospects and there was no reason that Chatar Singh should be dissatisfied. It was at one time asserted that the suspicions of Captain Abbott drove Chatar Singh into treason; but that able officer only suspected where there was good reason for suspicion; and the correctness of his judgment has been fully proved.

Sardar Chatar Singh was a weak and a timid man, and was ever accustomed to depend upon the advice of men wiser and more determined than himself. There was one man upon whom, more than upon all others, he was accustomed to rely, and this was Maharaja Gulab Singh. There had not been an intrigue in the Punjab for many years past in which Gulab Singh had not been engaged and from which he had not reaped advantage. The most accomplished of courtiers, the most subtle of diplomatists, the most unscrupulous of intriguers, Chatar Singh found him the most dangerous of friends. The friendship between these men was of the closest description. When the brother of Chatar Singh died, it was the influence of Gulab Singh that procured for the Sardar the grant of half his estates, to the prejudice of the son of the deceased. In the troubles under Raja Hira Singh, Chatar Singh had stood boldly by his friend, and for his sake became an accomplice in the murder of Prince Peshawra Singh. The Sardar would never have determined on rebellion without consulting Gulab Singh; but, even had he so determined, Gulab Singh could without difficulty have dissuaded him from it.

Although the proofs of Gulab Singh's complicity in the rebellion might fail to satisfy a court of law, yet there is sufficient evidence for history to decide against him. In the first place, there is the universal belief, shared by the late Dost Muhammad Khan, that Gulab Singh was the instigator of the rebellion, and that against his will Chatar Singh

would not have raised his hand. The evidence of Hira Nand, the agent sent by Chatar Singh to the Maharaja, recorded in October, 1849, though in many parts exaggerated and contradictory, bears the general stamp of truth. If his evidence is received, there can be no doubt of the Maharaja's connection with the rebels. Hira Nand does not appear to have had any reason for accusing the Maharaja unjustly; and his evidence is confirmed in many important particulars by other witnesses whose depositions were subsequently taken. No documentary evidence of any importance was discovered; but the most wily of men was not likely to commit himself by writing what might be verbally explained, or expressed by a sign, or by the pressure of a finger. This much at least is certain, that families of rebels took shelter in the Maharaja's territories; that rebel troops marched through them unmolested, and drew from thence their supplies; and that, though his professions were large, the aid he rendered to the Lahore Government was trifling in the extreme.

But, with all this, it is impossible to believe that Maharaja Gulab Singh desired the defeat of the British. Gratitude for the grant of Kashmir, any other man than Gulab Singh might be expected to feel, but putting this aside, he was well aware that his existence as a sovereign prince depended upon the presence of British troops in the Punjab. He induced Chatar Singh to rebel, because he desired his destruction and that of his son; because he hoped for the subversion of the Lahore monarchy and the establishment of British supremacy in the Punjab. He perceived that if the country remained tranquil the British would, as agreed, leave it, and Raja Sher Singh obtain power; and he also knew that in that case the Sikh arms would be first turned against him. He had been more surprised than any one else at finding himself sovereign of Kashmir; and he knew that the loss of this province was looked upon by the whole Sikh nation with shame and rage; for it had been won with difficulty by the old Maharaja, and with the blood of many brave Sardars. Nor were the Sikhs his only fear. Dost Muhammad Khan remembered that Kashmir had once belonged to Kabul, and was ready to attack it at the first opportunity. It was for this that he made an alliance with the Sikhs, whom he hated, and intrigued with the wild Muslim tribes of Hazara. Between the Sikhs and the Afghans, Gulab Singh was well aware that without British aid he must inevitably fall.

His policy being thus in favour of the English, the reasons that caused him to refrain from giving active assistance to them are plain. He could not, being himself the instigator of the rebellion, directly oppose it, without exciting great hatred against himself. Sikhs and Afghans would have united against him, and would have overrun

Kashmir, while the British troops were barely able to hold their own in the plains. He waited until some decided success of the British army should enable him to declare himself, heart and soul, on its side. But after Chilianwala he began to doubt whether the English could really hold the country. The decisive overthrow of the Sikhs in 1845 had made him believe that with a larger force, and with far greater advantages of position, possessing, as they did, Lahore and Amritsar, the English would again obtain an easy victory. Even their temporary retirement would be fatal to him; and thus when he saw the first portion of the campaign undecisive and unsatisfactory, he trembled for the result, and did not dare to break with the Sikhs. Had Gulab Singh joined the English openly and boldly, the campaign might have been more quickly decided. But this was not possible for him. His caution and hesitation in deciding on a plan were equal to his boldness and vigour in its execution. Every course presented to his keen intellect so many dangers, that he ever forebore to act until circumstances forced him into action. Though personally brave and fond of war, it was by fraud, not by force, that his policy was distinguished. Throughout his whole life he had never joined a losing party, or even a winning one, until its success was undoubted and assured. The policy of Maharaja Gulab Singh was thus completely successful. The Sikhs were conquered; and Afghans driven ignominiously from the Punjab; and the astute contriver of their downfall ruled in peace under the strong protection of the only nation he had ever learnt to trust.

The evidence against Maharaja Gulab Singh, however convincing it may appear to those who have studied the history of the times, must still be admitted to be incomplete and indecisive. No evidence in his favour was ever heard, and if Diwan Jwala Sahai and other of his confidential agents were examined they might have explained many points which now appear most suspicious. Whatever hand Gulab Singh may have had in the rebellion of Chatar Singh, he was not the sole cause of the Second Sikh War. The old Khalsa army and the whole Sikh nation, which was, by constitution and creed, military, would never have settled down peaceably under British rule without another trial of strength; without a defeat which, like that of Gujrat, left them no option but that of submitting to the stronger. Even the troops of Sardar Chatar Singh were thoroughly disaffected; and without any aid or instigation from Gulab Singh, they would in all probability have sooner or later rebelled. The Maharaja was, at all events, not hostile to the British. If he desired and plotted for the downfall of the Sikh empire, it is impossible to blame him; for the Sikhs hated him fully as much as he did them, and would have seen his ruin with the utmost satisfaction.

Sardar Chatar Singh, Raja Sher Singh and Sardar Atar Singh, who had also joined the rebels, were placed under surveillance at Atari; but being discovered carrying on a treasonable correspondence, they were in January, 1850, sent as prisoners, first to Allahabad, and then to Calcutta. Their estates were all confiscated. Chatar Singh, before the war, possessed *jagirs* of the value of Rs. 1,22,000; Rs. 57,000 being personal and Rs. 65,000 subject to service. Raja Sher Singh and his brother had personal *jagirs* worth Rs. 42,220. An allowance was granted them of Rs. 7,200; being Rs. 2,400 each to Chatar Singh, Sher Singh and Atar Singh. Gulab Singh did not join the rebels, being under surveillance at Lahore. He had been placed with his brother, Sher Singh, in charge of the young Maharaja and the household arrangements of the palace; and he was evidently preparing to leave Lahore and join his father when he was arrested on the 17th September, and detained in safe custody till the close of the war. Nothing was, however, proved against him; and his pension of Rs. 3,000 was equal in amount to what he had received in land previous to the war.

Bibi Tej Kaur was never married to Maharaja Dalip Singh. After the war the match was broken off, and she eventually married Janmeja Singh, son of Sardar Ishwar Singh Gil Mariwala, by whom she had two sons. She died in 1863. In January, 1854, Chatar Singh, Sher Singh and Atar Singh, whose conduct since annexation had been irreproachable, were released from confinement and allowed to choose their own place of residence, within certain limits. Their allowances were also raised; that of Chatar Singh to Rs. 8,000, and of Sher Singh to Rs. 6,000. During the Burmese, the Persian and the Sonthal campaigns, Raja Sher Singh offered his services to Government, and he even volunteered for service in China. When the mutinies broke out, Sardar Gulab Singh received a command, and served throughout the war with distinguished gallantry. He received the title of Captain and, with his brothers, Teja Singh and Atar Singh, the grant of a *zamindari* in Oudh, worth Rs. 28,800 per annum. Each of the brothers also held a life pension of Rs. 7,200, raised to that amount on the death of Raja Sher Singh, which took place at Benares in 1858.

Raja Sher Singh, according to Hindu ideas, obliterated all the faults of his life by the sanctity of his death. When he felt his end approaching, he called the Brahmans to his bed-side, and asked of them how he could escape transmigration, the constant and life-long terror of the Hindus. They told him that for seven days he must lie, fasting, by the Ganges, listening to the *Bhagawat*, the most sacred of all the eighteen *Puranas*. So, morning after morning, the dying Raja was carried to

the river-side; and throughout the day he listened, as well as his fading senses would allow, to the words of the *Puran*. On the evening of the seventh day he gave Rs. 2,000 to the Brahmans, and died. Thus, an exile, far from his country, in the sacred city of Benares, and by the waters of the holy river, died before his time Raja Sher Singh.

His father, Sardar Chatar Singh, had died early in the same year at Calcutta. Of Sardar Chatar Singh's four sons Atar Singh elected to live at Rai Bareily in the then North-West Provinces, and gradually severed his connection with the Punjab. He died in 1897 and was succeeded by his son, Prem Singh, whose *taaluqdari* income is about Rs. 28,000.

The case of Captain Gulab Singh was taken up warmly by his old friend and companion in arms, Lord Napier of Magdala, when Commander-in-Chief in India. Sir Henry Davies also interested himself in the Sardar's behalf, and in 1872 cancelled the order forbidding him to reside in the Punjab. Thereafter the Sardar was regarded as the representative of the junior branch of the Atari family. He took up his abode at Amritsar in 1878. He was gazetted as a Magistrate in 1884, and in the same year was attached to the Staff of the Viceroy as Aide-de-Camp on the occasion of the visit of His Excellency the Marquis of Ripon to Lahore. Two years later he was appointed a Councillor to the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir on a salary of Rs. 12,000 per annum. He was a Provincial Darbari. He died in 1887 leaving an only son, Nihal Singh, then aged four years. The Sardar, at the time of his death, was possessed of property at Rai Bareily and Atari valued at seven lakhs of rupees, yielding an income of about Rs. 17,000 per annum. The estate was placed in the charge of Lala Gurmukh Rai of Amritsar, under the Court of Wards. The minor received from the British Government an allowance of Rs. 3,600 per annum, and from the Maharaja of Jammu a similar grant. The late Sardar was a gentleman of some culture, and had made himself popular by his generosity, liberal spirit and kindly ways. He was admired and respected by the best men of the upper classes in the Punjab as well as by every British officer who had the privilege of knowing him. His sudden death, from heart disease, at a comparatively early age, was regarded by all as a heavy loss to the Sikh community.

Nihal Singh proceeded to England in 1904 to complete his education. His property, in 1909, was worth about Rs. 25,000 per annum.

Narayan Singh, son of Sardar Teja Singh, died in 1906, and was succeeded by his son, Amar Singh, whose *taaluqdari* rights in Oudh were worth about Rs. 25,000 yearly, in 1909.

SARDAR BALBIR SINGH MAJITHIA.

- MANA SINGH (died 1802).
  - Dasaunda Singh (died 1800).
  - Jai Singh.
  - Sardar Amar Singh (died 1848).
    - Sardar Mahtab Singh (died 1865).
    - Sardar Gurdit Singh (died 1853).
    - Mit Singh (died 1857).
      - Bachitra Singh (died 1858).
      - Bija Singh (died 1930).
        - Sant Singh (died 1870).
        - Sahib Singh (died 1892).
        - Prag Singh (died 1934).
          - Arjun Singh (born 1899).
            - Two sons.
          - Jogindra Singh (born 1906).
          - Rajinder Singh.
        - Harnam Singh (born 1877).
          - Harbhajan Singh (born 1906).
            - Two sons.
        - Gopal Singh (born 1910).
      - Bishan Singh (dead).
        - Thakur Singh (dead).
        - SARDAR BALBIR SINGH (born 1907).
          - Narpal Singh (born 1929).
          - Harpal Singh (born 1933).
    - Kahan Singh (died 1888).
      - Pritam Singh (died 1914).
        - Arjun Singh (born 1898).
          - Four sons.
        - Narayan Singh (born 1906).
        - Naranjan Singh
          - Kanwarjit Singh (born 1933).
      - Pargat Singh (born 1886).
    - Hardit Singh (died 1882).
      - Partap Singh (born 1856).
        - Indar Singh (born 1886).
          - Hariraj Singh.
          - Balram Singh.
        - Kirpal Singh (born 1894).
        - Sundar Singh (born 1905).
        - Mahendra Singh (born 1912).
      - Bhup Singh (born 1858).
        - Kirpa Singh (born 1898).

Mana Singh was a follower of Sardar Charat Singh Sukarchakia, grand-father of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. He fought with his lord against the Chhathas, and received a service *jagir* of Rs. 4,000. He also served under Sardar Mahan Singh, and received the *jagir* of Jada, in the Jhelum district. When Ranjit Singh took Lahore in 1799, Mana Singh was an old man, but he was still active and fought in the campaign of 1802. He was killed in that year before the fort of Chiniot, which Ranjit Singh was endeavouring to capture from Jassa Singh Bhangi. Dasaunda Singh, the eldest son, had died in his father's lifetime, and the whole *jagir* was resumed.

As soon as Amar Singh was old enough to bear arms, the Maharaja gave him the villages of Talanwala and Sheikhupura, worth Rs. 1,500, and placed him in the Dera Khas, a regiment of irregular cavalry composed of the sons of the Sikh nobility. At the siege of Multan in 1818, the young Amar Singh displayed gallantry, and for his services in this campaign received the *ilaqa* of Majra. The next year, after the Kashmir campaign, he obtained a grant of Jada, which had been held by his father, Mana Singh. He was sent to reduce the Rokhri insurgents in the Shahpur district who had refused to pay the revenue, and his expedition was quite successful. In 1834 he accompanied the army under Prince Nao Nihal Singh and Sardar Hari Singh Nalwa to Peshawar, when that province was formally annexed to the Sikh empire. He was employed in this campaign on outpost duty, and many a severe fight he had with the Afghans. At Shabkadar he was wounded by a musketball in a night attack made by the Afghans in force; but, although taken by surprise, he rallied his men and drove back the enemy.

At the battle of Jamrud, on the 30th April, 1837, Sardar Amar Singh commanded the centre of the Sikh army, consisting of the Maharaja's Orderly troops, called the Jamadarwala Dera, and a thousand irregular cavalry, and distinguished himself by his conspicuous bravery; but the Afghans were very numerous, and the Sikh army was defeated with the loss of the General. The last expedition of Sardar Amar Singh was in 1843 in Kachi, where an insurrection had broken out, which he quickly suppressed. He did not serve in the Sutlej campaign, and on its close, being a celebrated marksman, was chosen to instruct the young Maharaja Dalip Singh in shooting. The next year he left the Punjab on a pilgrimage to Hardwar, where he soon after died.

Mahtab Singh was born in the year 1811, and when quite a boy was placed in the irregular cavalry as Subedar. In 1831, just before the visit of the Maharaja to Rupar, he was made a Colonel and stationed at Amritsar in charge of two regiments. In 1834 he accompanied his

father, Amar Singh, to Peshawar, and served with distinction throughout the campaign. In the same year his second brother, Gurdit Singh, entered the Maharaja's service. In 1839 Mahtab Singh served under Sardar Tej Singh in the Afridi expedition. He was made a general by Maharaja Sher Singh in 1841, and was stationed at Peshawar in command of four battalions and twenty-six guns, with an Akal regiment. His conduct towards the British force, which arrived at Peshawar only in 1842, on the second Kabul expedition, was most unfriendly and hostile. After the assassination of Maharaja Sher Singh and Raja Dhian Singh, the General, who had returned to Lahore, gave his assistance to Raja Hira Singh against the Sindhanwalias; and after the restoration of peace his conduct was remembered with gratitude by Hira Singh, who bestowed upon him valuable presents. This did not, however, prevent Mahtab Singh from turning against the minister when he became unpopular. He was privy to the conspiracy against the lives of Raja Hira Singh and Pandit Jala, and his were among the troops who pursued and put them to death. Concerned with him in this conspiracy was General Mewa Singh Majithia, whose real name was Sultan Singh, a distant relative of Mahtab Singh, and an implacable enemy of the *Wazir*.

The conduct of Mahtab Singh in thus plotting the destruction of a man for whom he professed devoted friendship does not seem amiable, but his motives were perfectly clear. He, with the army and the whole Sikh nation, was weary of the rule of the arrogant and debauched youth who owned all the Dogra vices, without their ability, their strength or their courage. The influence of Pandit Jala was still more odious, and as Hira Singh would not give him up it was necessary that they should fall together. There were, besides, private grounds of hatred. Sardar Amar Singh, father of Mahtab Singh, had in the Kachi expedition given some four or five thousand rupees to his soldiers, who had behaved admirably, expecting to be reimbursed by the Government; but Pandit Jala, knowing that when the treasury was full, there was more for him to plunder, refused to repay any portion of the sum; which so disgusted Amar Singh that he resigned the service. Again, Mahtab Singh had himself been tricked by Hira Singh in the affair of Bawa Bir Singh, the great Sikh Guru. By soft words and presents and promises, he had been induced to lead his troops against Sardar Atar Singh Sindhanwalia; by treachery, an action had been forced on, and at its close the holy Bawa was found dying on the ground; and Mahtab Singh could not but feel himself in some measure the cause of his death. But even if his own conscience was clear, he did not escape the reproaches of the Sikh army and people; and his brigade, with that of General Court, commanded by

Gulab Singh Calcuttia, and the Dera Charyari commanded by Jawahir Mal Dut, was long known by the name of *Gurumar* (slayers of the Guru).

Mahtab Singh served throughout the Sutlej campaign. He, like many others of the Sikhs, thought only of victory, and promised the treasury *munshis* to bring them silver penholders from the spoils of Delhi. After the campaign he was made a Sardar by Raja Lal Singh, and both he and his brother, Gurdit Singh, who had risen to the rank of general, were stationed at Peshawar; but in May, 1847, he was transferred to Pind Dadan Khan. He was at this time no favourite with the Darbar, and there was but one man, Sardar Sher Singh Atariwala, who had a word to say in his favour; but the influence of Major Lawrence, the Resident, prevented his dismissal. When the rebellion broke out in 1848 in the north of the Punjab, Sardar Mahtab Singh was stationed at Rawalpindi with five hundred horse under Major Nicholson. His conduct was spoken of in the highest terms by that officer. His troops, with his brother, Mit Singh, remained faithful to the Lahore Government throughout the war and fought on the side of the British at the battle of Gujrat. On the annexation of the Punjab, all the personal *jagirs* of the Sardar, amounting to Rs. 9,485, were released for two lives, and in 1862 one-half of this *jagir* was maintained to his lineal descendants in perpetuity.

In 1857 Sardar Mahtab Singh raised some horsemen for service in Hindustan, where they were sent under command of his nephew, Bachitar Singh. This force served with credit in Oudh, and was engaged several times with mutineers. Bachitar Singh died of cholera at Cawnpore in 1858. His brother, Bija Singh, succeeded him as Jamadar.

Mit Singh, who was a colonel in the Sikh army in 1844, died in 1857. Kahan Singh succeeded his father in command of the contingent in 1843, and Hardit Singh was general of Maharaja Dalip Singh's juvenile force.

Sardar Mahtab Singh resided at Majitha up to the time of his death in 1865. He owned houses both at Lahore and Amritsar, at which latter place he was in 1862 created an Honorary Magistrate. He was a great sportsman, and spent a large part of his time at Kapurthala with the Ahluwalia Raja, with whom he was very intimate. His only daughter was married to Sardar Bakhshish Singh Sindhanwalia. She died childless in 1889. On Mit Singh's death, his eldest son, Bija Singh, who was married to a daughter of the celebrated General Kahan Singh Man of Multan fame, was recognised as the head of the family. He died in 1930; and his eldest son, Harnam Singh, is now looking after his lands in Amritsar and Gujranwala districts. His nephew, Rajindar Singh, son of Prag Singh, is studying at the Royal Military Academy,

Dehra Dun. Bija Singh and his sons led a very retired life, but his brother, Bishan Singh, who was a Risaldar in the 16th Bengal Cavalry and had retired on pension, was a man of considerable influence. He owned nearly all the land in the family and had property in the districts of Amritsar and Gujranwala. He was much respected in the district where he was of the greatest assistance to recruiting officers in securing good recruits. He resided at Majitha and was married to a daughter of Risaldar Lehna Singh of Mananwala and also to a sister of Col. Jiwan Singh of Patiala, a relative of the Patiala and Dholpur Chiefs.

On his death he was succeeded by his only son, Balbir Singh, who is the present head of the family. In addition to his property in the Amritsar district he owns about 3,629 *kanals* of land in Gujranwala district, where he is a *sufedposh* and an assessor.

Sardar Kahan Singh who was an Honorary Magistrate died in 1888, leaving two sons, Pritam Singh and Pargat Singh. Both of them were educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore. Pritam Singh rose to be a Subedar and was killed in action in 1914 in the Great War. His children were granted two squares of land and his widow a pension of Rs. 50 per mensem. His eldest son, Arjan Singh, enjoys a Government *jagir* of Rs. 1,000 per annum and the younger son, Naranjan Singh, obtained the King's Commission in 1925 and is at present a Captain in the 10th Battalion of the 19th Hyderabad Regiment. Pargat Singh, younger son of Sardar Kahan Singh, has been for some time a member of the Town Committee of Majitha.

Sardar Hardit Singh died in 1882, leaving two sons, Partab Singh and Bhup Singh. The former is a brick contractor at Amritsar and enjoys a Government *jagir*. The latter was given a direct commission in the 22nd Punjabis which he resigned after two years' service, and became an adjutant in the Jammu forces, a post which he held for seven years. His son, Kirpal Singh, is a Jamadar in the Army.

THE SARDARS OF CHHINAH.

- MILKHI
  - Gyana
    - Sardar Karam Singh
      - Sardar Sudh Singh (dead).
        - Sardar Jai Singh (died 1876).
          - Three generations.
        - Hari Singh (died 1880).
          - Natha Singh (born 1862).
            - Three sons.
        - Badan Singh (died 1877).
          - Kehar Singh (born 1850).
            - Three generations.
          - Bishen Singh (born 1856).
            - Indar Singh (dead).
            - Lachhman Singh (dead).
              - Two generations.
            - Balwant Singh (dead).
              - Two generations.
          - Partap Singh (died 1894).
            - Three sons.
          - Randhir Singh (born 1868).
          - Ram Singh (dead).
            - Dhyan Singh (born 1897).
              - Two sons.
            - Gyan Singh (born 1899).
        - Amar Singh (died 1897).
          - Four generations.
        - Sardar Bahadur Sardar Hardit Singh (died 1892).
          - Sardar Bahadur Mahtab Singh (died 1911).
            - Jagdish Singh (died 1908).
            - Major Harbans Singh (born 1893).
              - Hardev Singh (born 1920).
            - Dalip Singh (born 1898).
      - Sardar Budh Singh (died 1827).
        - Four generations.

An ancestor of this family, Miru, a Jat of the Gil tribe, founded the village of Chhinah, some five miles from Raja Sansi in the Amritsar district, about the year 1600. His eldest son, Dadu, founded a second village of the same name near Jestarwal, and here his descendants have

resided to the present day. The family were simple peasants till the time of Milkhi, who joined the confederacy of Tara Singh Shahid. Of Milkhi's descendants the most distinguished was Karam Singh, whom Tara Singh, who had no children of his own, adopted. After Tara Singh's death Karam Singh joined the Bhangi *Misal* and took possession of Firozki, Kalaki, Rurki and Bajra in the Sialkot district, besides holding Chhinah and the neighbouring villages. All the Bhangi sardars fell, one by one, before Ranjit Singh, and Karam Singh shared the common fate and lost all his estates; but no long time afterwards he received back in *jagir* Chhinah, Nagran and Firozki, worth Rs. 50,000, subject to the service of seventy horsemen. With his two sons, Sudh Singh and Budh Singh, he served in many campaigns: Multan, Kashmir and Peshawar; and on his death the *jagir* descended to his sons in equal shares.

Through all the changes which ensued on the death of Ranjit Singh, the *jagir* remained undiminished till, in 1846, Raja Lal Singh reduced it to Rs. 21,600, subject to the service of twenty-five horsemen. Two years later most of the members of the family joined the rebels under Sher Singh, and fought in their ranks throughout the war. Accordingly, on annexation the shares of Jai Singh, Mehr Singh, Hari Singh, Hardit Singh, Amar Singh, Atar Singh and Fateh Singh were resumed; and an allowance of Rs. 240 was granted to each of them for life. The confiscated shares amounted to Rs. 15,725 per annum, and only Badan Singh and Mahan Singh who had remained loyal, were allowed to retain their shares, amounting to Rs. 5,875, of which Rs. 1,750 were personal and Rs. 4,125 subject to service.

During the Mutiny, Jai Singh, Hardit Singh and Amar Singh entered Hodson's Horse, Jai Singh as Risaldar, Hardit Singh as Jamadar, and served with that distinguished corps till February, 1859, when, on the general reduction, Jai Singh and Amar Singh obtained their discharge. The former received a grant of a life *jagir* of Rs. 300 and the latter 50 *ghumaons* of land free of revenue in Rakh Othain, Tahsil Ajnala.

Hardit Singh served as Risaldar-Major, with the title of Sardar Bahadur, in the 9th Bengal Lancers. He became a Provincial Darbari in succession to his deceased brother, Sardar Jai Singh, in 1876 and was recognised as the head of the family. He died in 1892. His son, Mahtab Singh, was a Risaldar-Major in the 6th Bengal Cavalry, and was rewarded with the title of Sardar Bahadur for his services in the Egyptian campaign of 1882. He died in 1911. Sardar Jai Singh's pension and *jagir* lapsed on his death in 1876. His widow was allowed a pension of Rs. 120 per annum for a term of 12 years, as a help to the main-

tenance of the younger children. She died in 1888. Sardar Hari Singh's allowance lapsed, in like manner, in 1880 with continuance of Rs. 120 per annum to his son, Natha Singh. Sardar Badan Singh died in 1877, leaving five sons, to whom Government continued one-third of their father's *jagir* in *mauzas* Chhinah and Chak valued at Rs. 360 per annum. Two of his sons, Partab Singh and Ram Singh, are dead and their shares of the *jagir* have been resumed. His second son, Bishan Singh, on Hardit Singh's death, was accepted as the representative of the family. He was of the very greatest assistance in the enlistment of recruits for the Indian army and the Recruiting Officers had cause to be grateful to him. He enjoyed jointly with his brothers, Kehar Singh and Randhir Singh, in equal shares, the remaining portion of the *jagir* mentioned above, worth Rs. 216 and also owned 650 *kanals* of land at *mauza* Chhinah Karam Singh. He was married into the family of the Ghanauli sardars of Bharatgarh in the Ambala district. He received 14 squares of land in the Multan district as a gentry grant. Both his sons, Lachhman Singh and Balwant Singh, were directly appointed to commissioned ranks, the former having been a Subedar in the 26th Punjabees and the latter a Jamadar in the 45th Sikhs. Bishan Singh and his sons are all dead and his grandson, Harbans Singh, resides in the Multan district.

Major Harbans Singh, son of Sardar Bahadur Mahtab Singh, is at present the most prominent member of the family. After receiving education at the Aitchison College, he joined the Patiala State as an Aide-de-Camp (with the rank of Captain) to His Highness the Maharaja. He is at present the State Excise Commissioner with the rank of Major. He was selected for the King's Commission during the Great War, but coult not be spared by the State on account of the recruiting work in which he was engaged. His son is studying at the Aitchison College and his brother, Dalip Singh, is employed in Patiala as Superintendent of Police. The descendants of Sardar Bahadur Mahtab Singh hold six squares of land originally granted by Government to Sardar Bahadur Hardit Singh in the Sheikhupura district. These are in addition to the lands in Chhinah Karam Singh, Rakh Othian, Kotli and Balaghan, villages in the Amritsar district. Datar Singh, a nephew of Sardar Bishan Singh, is also employed in Patiala and is married to a relative of Sardar Gurmukh Singh, C.I.E. Teja Singh, another nephew, was a Jamadar in the 39th Punjabis.

The family is also connected by marriage with the sardars of Bunga, Kandaula and Raja Sansi.

THE LATE SARDAR HARNAM SINGH, VEGLIA.

- SAHIB SINGH (died 1803).
  - Jodh Singh (died 1814).
    - Jawahir Singh (died 1851).
      - Didar Singh (died 1869).
        - Two sons dead.
  - Bir Singh (died 1847).
    - Ran Singh.
      - Sant Singh (died 1891).
        - SARDAR HARNAM SINGH (died 1939).
          - Gurdayal Singh (died 1937).
            - Jasbir Singh (born 1917).
            - Tirlochan Singh (born 1920).
        - Sardar Harcharan Singh (died 1938).
          - Sardar Sahib Sardar Sudarshan Singh (born 1886).
            - Sardar Atamjit Singh (born 1918).
      - Lachhman Singh (died 1886).
        - Harbakhsh Singh (born 1862).
        - Hakim Singh (died 1869).
    - Dal Singh.
      - Three generations, all dead.
    - Fateh Singh.
      - Four generations.
  - Amir Singh (died 1813).
  - Kahan Singh (died 1817).
    - Jamait Singh (died 1849).
      - Two generations.
    - Sangat Singh (died 1837).
      - Fateh Singh (dead).
      - Asa Singh (died 1872).
      - Ala Singh (died 1876).
        - Jaimal Singh (born 1861).
          - Two generations.
        - Ganesha Singh (died 1867).
        - Jagat Singh (born 1864).
          - Two generations.

Sahib Singh joined the Kanhaya confederacy about 1760, and fought under both Jai Singh and Hakikat Singh. He took possession of Taragarh in the Pathankot *pargana* of the Gurdaspur district, and after Sardar Mahan Singh's successful expedition against Jammu, Sahib Singh, who had accompanied it, received a grant of Sayadgarh, worth Rs. 30,000. He founded the village of Wachoya, where he resided till his death in 1803. His estates in Taragarh, Sayadgarh and Wachoya were of the value of Rs. 90,000 and were held in tact by his four sons

till 1812, when Maharaja Ranjit Singh marched against Taragarh, and after a short siege reduced the fort and confiscated a great portion of the estate. Twelve villages, including Wachoya, worth Rs. 10,000, were still left free of service; but in the ten years succeeding the confiscation, the four brothers all died, and Sardar Jawahir Singh succeeded to the estate with his cousins, Jamait Singh, Sangat Singh and Ran Singh. They fought in many of the Maharaja's campaigns, though their *jagir* was a subsistence one; and they had no obligation to supply a contingent, till Desa Singh Majithia, who was Governor of the Jullundur Doab, told Jawahir Singh, that a Sardar should give a contingent for the service of the State if he wished his name to endure, and fixed fifteen horsemen as the suitable number.

The Veglia *jagirs* were not interfered with till 1846, when Raja Lal Singh, who had no love for Sardar Desa Singh, the family patron, took advantage of his departure to Benares to confiscate the whole estate but a year afterwards the Darbar, with the sanction of the Resident, restored the *jagir* with an increased assessment of Rs. 21,000 and service of thirty *sowars*. During the disturbances of 1848-49 the Veglia family remained faithful. Didar Singh joined Captain Hodson with his contingent, and did good service at Rangar Nangal, Parma Nand and elsewhere. At the annexation the whole personal estate of the family, amounting to Rs. 8,608, was released; one-third of the share of each descending to the lineal male heirs in perpetuity. Didar Singh became a Risaldar in the military police, and took his discharge at the time of the general reductions. He died in 1869.

Sant Singh, son of Ran Singh, was sent down to Delhi as Jamadar in the Risala raised by Major R. Lawrence in July, 1857, to serve with the Guide Cavalry at the siege. A portion of the Risala was permanently transferred to the Guide Corps; the remainder formed the nucleus of the Delhi Mounted Police, in which Sant Singh was promoted to be Risaldar. He served with zeal and ability till the reduction of the military police, when he received his discharge. He afterwards joined the provincial police as an Inspector. In 1866 he was transferred at his own request to the 4th Bengal Cavalry, in which regiment he was subsequently made Wardi-Major and Risaldar. He served throughout the Afghan War of 1879-80, and acquitted himself well on several occasions before the enemy. He retired in 1882 after thirty-two years' meritorious service on a pension of Rs. 360 per annum. Risaldar Sant Singh died in 1891, leaving two sons, Harnam Singh and Harcharan Singh. Harnam Singh was till his death in 1939 recognised as the head of the family and resided in the Gurdaspur district. His son, Gurdial

Singh was married in the Atari family. The second son, Harcharan Singh, served in the transport department during the Sudan expedition of 1885. In the Tirah campaign of 1897 he volunteered his services, worked without pay for the Chief Commissariat Officer, and his services were highly appreciated. In 1901 he was appointed manager of the Domri and Bodarwar estates in the Gorakhpur district. He was an Honorary Munsif for about 16 years in that district; and a member of the Court of Wards Committee and of the Government Railway Technical School, Gorakhpur. His son, Sardar Sudarshan Singh, after being educated at the Aitchison College, joined the police department as Inspector and is now posted at Delhi as Additional Superintendent of Police. He was awarded the title of Sardar Sahib in 1925 and the King's Police Medal in 1926.

Sardar Harbakhsh Singh, son of Sardar Lachhman Singh, is *Ala-Lambardar* of Wachoya in the Ajnala Tahsil. The family is in receipt of a *jagir* income of about Rs. 1,025, and owns about 2,200 *bighas* of land in the Amritsar and Gurdaspur districts.

SARDAR BAHADUR RISALDAR SARDAR AJAIB SINGH, SARKARIA, OF KOT SAYAD MAHMUD.

- VIR SINGH
  - Jai Singh
    - Sukha Singh (died 1840).
    - Charat Singh (died 1864).
      - Nihal Singh (dead).
        - Three generations.
      - Dayal Singh (dead).
    - Bhup Singh (died 1840).
      - Khushal Singh (died 1900).
        - Sardar Kohja Singh (died 1933).
          - SARDAR BAHADUR SARDAR AJAIB SINGH (born 1882).
            - Sardar Ram Singh (born 1902).
              - Balwindar Singh born 1934).
            - Gyan Singh (died 1932).
              - Narendra Singh (born 1925).
            - Mahendra Singh (born 1923).
            - Jagjit Singh (born 1931).
            - Harjit Singh (born 1934).
          - Surat Singh (born 1894).
          - Niranjan Singh (born 1904).
            - Devendra Singh (born 1924).
            - Amarjit Singh (born 1931).
            - Surjit Singh (born 1936).
      - Kirpal Singh (died 1883).
        - Three generations.
    - Jamiat Singh (dead).
      - Five generations.
    - Atar Singh (died 1858).
      - Three generations.
    - Gulab Singh (died 1855).
      - Harnam Singh (died 1898).
        - Three generations.
    - Punjab Singh (died 1883).
      - Bishan Singh (born 1846).
      - Thakar Singh born 1850).
        - Two generations.
      - Sheo Singh.
        - Two generations.
    - Anup Singh (dead).
      - Three generations.

Jai Singh, a Sindhu Jat of Kot Sayad Mahmud, a small village two miles from the city of Amritsar, was a trooper in the employ of Sardar Gulab Singh Bhangi. In the year 1809 Maharaja Ranjit Singh married Jai Singh's daughter, Rup Kaur, and this marriage made the fortune of the family; for the *ilaqa* Akhnur, worth Rs. 30,000, was

assigned to Charat Singh and Bhup Singh, subject to the service of two hundred horsemen. They held it for fifteen years when it was resumed; and Charat Singh obtained instead the *jagir* of Dharuwal, worth Rs. 2,500 free of service, with the commandantship of an irregular regiment. In the year 1831 Charat Singh was severely wounded at the battle of Sayadki Sarai, fought against Sayad Ahmad Shah by Prince Sher Singh. Bhup Singh was killed in the Khyber in 1840, and his estate of Rs. 2,000 was assigned to his sons. In 1848 the family, with but few exceptions, joined the rebels, and the *jagirs* they had enjoyed were confiscated. Charat Singh received a pension of Rs. 100 per annum, and Rani Rup Kaur, who died in 1878, a pension of Rs. 1,980. The family also holds a fifth share in the village of Kot Sayad Mahmud. Rani Rup Kaur adopted Sundar Singh, grandson of her brother, Gulab Singh; and he inherited all her movable property, which is said to have been very valuable. Numerous members of the family live in the village of Kot Sayad Mahmud, but none are in affluent circumstances. They have been reduced to the humble position which their ancestors occupied before the marriage of Rup Kaur with Maharaja Ranjit Singh.

Bishan Singh, son of Punjab Singh, and grandson of Jai Singh, was chief Lambardar of the village, but Nihal Singh, son of Charat Singh, was regarded as the representative of the family in 1909. Mul Singh, son of Nihal Singh, was a Subedar in the 24th Punjab Infantry and retired on a pension with a grant of five squares of land. On his death, his nephew, Sardar Kohja Singh was recognized as the head of the family, and died in 1933. The latter's eldest son, Ajaib Singh, is now the head of this family. He took a direct commission in the army during the War, and received three medals and two squares of land for his services. He was later transferred to the civil department as an Extra Assistant Commissioner. He is at present a Superintendent of Jails in the Punjab. In 1931 he was awarded the title of Sardar Bahadur and four years later the Silver Jubilee Medal. His younger brother, Surat Singh, is a doctor and another brother, Niranjan Singh, is a Sub-Inspector of Co-operative Societies.

SARDAR BALBIR SINGH, SINDHU, CHICHAWALA.

- LADHA
  - Mali Singh
    - Six generations.
  - Bhag Singh.
  - Sewa Singh.
  - Nodh Singh
    - Bhag Singh (dead).
    - Akka Singh (died 1780).
    - Gurbakhsh Singh
      - Jhanda Singh (died 1833).
        - Jawala Singh (died 1847).
          - Kirpal Singh (died 1904).
            - Gurdit Singh (died 1928).
              - Raghbir Singh (died 1885).
              - SARDAR BALBIR SINGH (born 1899).
                - Harbans Singh (born 1911).
              - Bishan Singh (born 1892).
                - Gurbachan Singh (born 1924).
            - Gurmukh Singh (dead).
              - Pritam Singh (born 1897).
                - Nar Jendra Singh (born 1927).
                - Amarjit Singh (born 1929).
                - Iqbal Singh (born 1931).
            - Ganda Singh (dead).
            - Rachpal Singh (dead).
              - Sadhu Singh.
            - Surat Singh (dead).
            - Sohan Singh (died 1896).
            - Tara Singh (born 1887).
            - Mastan Singh (born 1891).
        - Deva Singh (dead).
          - Three generations.
        - Bhagwan Singh (died 1864).
      - Ganda Singh.

Ladha was a *lambardar* of the village of Chicha, which had been founded by an ancestor of that name, a Sindhu Jat, many generations before. Sewa Singh, son of Ladha, about the year 1720, adopted the

Sikh faith. It was a time trying to the zeal of new converts. Banda, the blood-thirsty follower of Guru Gobind Singh, had been recently executed at Delhi, and a bitter persecution was raging against the Sikhs, who were put to death wherever they were found. Sewa Singh fled with some companions to the wild region of the upper Ravi, and it was not for many years afterwards that he was able to return to his native village. He turned a robber, like most of the Sikhs at that time, and fell at length in a foray in the direction of Lahore. His brother, Nodh Singh, joined the force of Sardar Gujar Singh Bhangi, and managed in the year 1767 to take and hold six villages in the Daska *pargana*, five named Balkawala, Jalal, Sahibran, Gilwala and Kalarwala. After Gujar Singh obtained possession of Gujrat, Nodh Singh received six other villages in the neighbourhood of that city, but was killed shortly afterwards in a skirmish with Sultan Mukarrab, an officer of Ahmad Shah Durrani. His son, Akka Singh succeeded to the estate, but was killed in the year 1780 in attempting to recover some cattle which Ghulam Muhammad, the inveterate foe of the Bhangi Misal, had carried off.

Akka Singh left no son, and his brother, Bhag Singh, who was a brave soldier, very largely increased the family possessions. He became a Sardar, and held under Gujar Singh a *jagir* worth Rs. 40,000. After his death, without issue, his nephew, Jhanda Singh, remained in the service of Sahib Singh, son of Gujar Singh, till, Ranjit Singh having taken possession of Amritsar, and the power of the Bhangi Misal being on the decline, he joined the young chief and obtained from him a grant of eleven villages in the Amritsar district, though he lost all the old *jagirs* in Gujrat and Sialkot. Jhanda Singh fought in many of Ranjit Singh's campaigns, including those of Kashmir and Kangra. In 1833 he was killed in a private quarrel with one Jit Singh, commandant, who also died of the wounds he received. Jhanda Singh appears to have been the aggressor in this affair; for on Jit Singh's family complaining to the Maharaja all the *jagirs* of Jhanda Singh were resumed, with the exception of Chicha. Jawala Singh, his son, was two years afterwards taken into favour and received back a portion of the *jagir*, subject to the service of ten horsemen. He served for some time on the frontier at Bannu and Kohat.

Jawala Singh had married the daughter of Sardar Atar Singh Sindhanwalia, and this alliance brought great trouble upon him, for all his *jagirs* were confiscated by Maharaja Sher Singh when he ascended the throne. When the Sindhanwalias came into favour the *jagirs* were released, but were again resumed by Raja Hira Singh, whose father the Sindhanwalias had assassinated.

Jawala Singh died in 1847. His son, Kirpal Singh, was then only seven years old, and Maharaja Dalip Singh confirmed to him Hara, worth Rs. 425, a share in Bura Gil, worth Rs. 137, both in Tahsil Ajnala, and five wells in Chicha, worth Rs. 930 per annum. This *jagir* was held by Kirpal Singh for life, the wells at Chicha being alone granted in perpetuity.

His daughter was married to the late Sir Arur Singh, K.C.I.E. Mussammat Daya Kaur, widow of Sardar Jawala Singh, received a cash pension of Rs. 500 a year until her death. On Kirpal Singh's death in 1904, his life *jagirs* were resumed and the perpetual *jagir* was equally divided amongst his five sons. His eldest son, Gurdit Singh, succeeded him as the head of the family. He died in 1928, leaving two sons, Balbir Singh, who is the head of the family, and Bishan Singh. Balbir Singh joined the Army but was invalided; and Bishan Singh is a clerk in the Deputy Commissioner's office, Amritsar. Gurdit Singh's share of the *jagir* was divided between them. Tara Singh *alias* Jagat Singh, younger son of Kirpal Singh, is an Inspector of Police in the Central Provinces.

Another branch of this family, descended from Mali Singh, has only one representative, Balwant Singh. His father, Narendra Singh, was a *Lambardar* and was awarded five squares of land in the Lyallpur district in 1899. Balwant Singh succeeded to his father's lands, *jagir*, and *Lambardari* on the latter's death in 1935.

RAI BAHADUR LABH CHAND MEHRA.

MUSHTAQ RAI
|
Sukha Nand
|
Megh Baj
|

Bhai Roya Singh (dead).	Baba Kishan Dass (dead).

Bhai Roya Singh (dead).
|
Rai Bahadur Kalyan Singh (died 1886).
|
Rai Bahadur Rattan Chand (died 1931).
|

RAI BAHADUR LABH CHAND (born 1890).	Parkash Chand (born 1891).	Lal Chand (born 1897).	Khushal Chand (born 1906)
Five sons.	Bijay Chand (born 1919).	Two sons.	Two sons.

Lala Megh Raj, the ancestor of this family, originally belonged to Peshawar, but settled at Amritsar which place he visited in the middle of the 18th century to pay homage to the Golden Temple. His son, Raja Singh, who was born in 1770, gradually built up a lucrative trade in imports and exports and acquired a good social and financial position.

Raja Singh's son, Kalyan Singh, was a *Panch* of the city and was nominated a member of the Amritsar Municipality when it was first created. He helped to popularise female education and was useful in the assessment and collection of income tax and house tax, and was granted a *sanad* and a *khilat* by the Chief Commissioner in 1858 for his public spirit. When the status of the Amritsar Municipality was raised to that of the first class, Kalyan Singh was appointed its honorary secretary. He was made a Rai Sahib in 1870 and an Honorary Magistrate in 1873. In 1877 he was given the title of Rai Bahadur and made a Provincial Darbari and a senior Vice-President of the Municipality. On account of the respect and esteem which he commanded from the Sikh gentry of Amritsar he was first made a member of the managing committee of the Golden Temple and then appointed its *sarbarah* or sole manager.

Rai Bahadur Kalyan Singh died in 1887 leaving a fifteen year old son, Rattan Chand. He served as a special police officer in the Moharram troubles of 1891 and was shortly afterwards made the honorary manager of the Golden Temple. He worked as an Honorary Magistrate